

CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURES  
OF SOME ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUNDS

A Thesis

submitted to the University of Glasgow  
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
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by

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## SUMMARY

In Part I of this thesis, I describe some aspects of crystal structure analysis; in particular those methods employed in this research.

In Part II, the structural investigation of three organometallic complexes by X-ray diffraction is reported, viz.

(N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron,  
 $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum -  
methylene chloride and  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo-  
(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum.

Previous X-ray analyses of azepine-tricarbonyliron complexes have shown that the geometry within the azepine ring is modified by substitution, therefore the structure elucidation of (N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron was undertaken in order to examine the geometry in a 1,3-substituted complex. Bond length variations consistent with those in the other complexes have been found.

The structure determinations of the molybdenum complexes were undertaken to augment the already considerable structural comparisons possible among complexes of the type  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_2\text{XY}$ . In the analysis of cis- $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$ , halo/carbonyl disorder has prevented the determination of meaningful Mo - CO distances, but sensible values involving the other ligands have been obtained. The interest in the structure of trans- $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{CNPh})\text{I}$  was centred on the phenyl isocyanide ligand, for which an almost linear Mo - C - N - C geometry was found, with a Mo - CNPh bond length consistent with the  $\pi$ -accepting ability of the phenyl isocyanide ligand being nearly comparable with that of the carbonyl ligands.

In Part III, the characterization by X-ray analysis of a chromium and three iron organometallic complexes is reported.

The analysis of the chromium complex was undertaken to determine whether the monomeric formulation,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})(\text{NPh}_2)\text{I}$ , or a formulation involving weak iodine or nitrogen bridges was correct. The complex was found to be monomeric and structural comparisons have been made with related chromium-cyclopentadienyl-nitrosyl complexes.

An X-ray analysis was carried out on the hexafluorophosphate salt of a stable intermediate isolated from the Friedel-Crafts acylation of (hexa-2,4-diene)tricarbonyliron, in order to assert whether the iron atom directs the entering electrophile endo or exo to the organic ligand. The configuration of the cation of the intermediate, tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron, was found to be that resulting from endo-acylation.

A product of the photochemical reaction of benzyldicarbonyl- $(\pi\text{-cyclopentadienyl})$ iron with triphenylphosphine has been examined by X-ray diffraction and found to be (1-exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)-dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron, in contradiction to the spectroscopic assignment. The tetracyanoethylene adduct of this product has been characterized by a further X-ray analysis as dicarbonyl $(\pi\text{-cyclopentadienyl})(\text{triphenylphosphine})$ iron 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide. As a consequence of disorder, accurate dimensions for the anion could not be obtained, but structural comparisons have been possible between the cation, formally a  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  complex, and its closely related precursor, formally a  $\text{Fe}^{\text{0}}$  complex. The most notable feature is a longer, ca. 0.03 Å, Fe - P bond length in the  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  complex.

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PART I

SOME ASPECTS OF CRYSTAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

CHAPTER I

I.1.1 HISTORICAL

Steno's observation in 1669, of the constancy of angles between corresponding faces in quartz, stimulated thought on the geometrical theory of crystallography, and this was developed and completed some years before Röntgen's discovery of X-rays in 1895. The nature of this very penetrating radiation was unknown until in 1912, Friedrich and Knipping, following the suggestion of von Laue, showed that a crystal could act as a three-dimensional diffraction grating for X-rays. This not only demonstrated that X-rays could be considered as electromagnetic radiation of wavelength similar to the interatomic spacing in a crystal lattice, but also initiated the growth of a powerful physical technique for investigating the internal structure of crystals on an atomic scale.

Bragg's Law was published in the following year, and gradually other important advances, both in theory and technique, have resulted in a greater number of structures being determined, greater accuracy being achieved and greater complexity in structure being overcome.

### I.1.2 DATA REDUCTION

The observed structure amplitude,  $|F_o(hk\ell)|$ , of the reflection  $(hk\ell)$  is related to the intensity,  $I_{(hk\ell)}$ , by the equation:

$$|F_o(hk\ell)| = \sqrt{\frac{I_{(hk\ell)}}{L \cdot p}} \quad (1)$$

where both  $L$ , the Lorentz factor, and  $p$ , the polarisation factor, are dependent on the individual reflection and the method of data collection. The Lorentz factor allows for the relative time each crystal plane is in a reflecting position and, for normal beam diffractometers, is given by:

$$L = \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta_{(hk\ell)}} \quad (2)$$

where  $\theta_{(hk\ell)}$  is the Bragg angle of the reflection  $(hk\ell)$ .

The polarisation factor given by:

$$p = \frac{1 + \cos^2 2\theta_{(hk\ell)}}{2} \quad (3)$$

allows for the partial polarisation of the reflected beam. However, if the X-ray beam has been reflected from a crystal monochromator, the incident beam is also partially polarised and the modified equation is:

$$p = \frac{|\cos 2\theta_M| + \cos^2 2\theta_{(hk\ell)}}{|\cos 2\theta_M| + 1} \quad (4)$$

where  $\theta_M$  is the Bragg angle of the reflecting family of planes of the crystal monochromator.

Two other factors, namely absorption and extinction, reduce the reflected beam intensity and failure to allow for either of these effects, if they are significantly present, results in a systematic lowering of the temperature factors and a raising of the standard deviations.

X-rays are absorbed to a considerable extent even in the small

crystals used for X-ray diffraction, but this can be allowed for when the crystal dimensions are known. If the original beam has intensity  $I_0$ , then the intensity  $I$  after passing through a thickness  $t$  of the crystal is given by:

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu t} \quad (5)$$

where  $\mu$  is the linear absorption coefficient and is dependent on the atoms in the crystal and the X-ray wavelength.

Extinction is caused by a transfer of energy between the incident and diffracted beams and depends partly on the size and alignment of the mosaic blocks in the crystal. These are difficult to calculate, therefore extinction is usually allowed for, either by removing the extinct reflections or by the more satisfactory method of including an extinction parameter in the least-squares refinement.

I.1.3 THE STRUCTURE FACTOR AND THE ELECTRON DENSITY DISTRIBUTION

The structure factor,  $F_{(hkl)}$ , is defined by the complex equation:

$$F_{(hkl)} = \sum_{j=1}^N f_j \exp[2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)] \quad (6)$$

where the summation is over all the atoms in the unit cell and  $f_j$  is the atomic scattering factor of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  atom whose fractional coordinates are  $(x_j, y_j, z_j)$ . Neglecting anomalous scattering, then the atomic scattering factors can be represented by real numbers and equation (6), when reduced into real and imaginary parts, becomes:

$$F_{(hkl)} = \sum_{j=1}^N f_j \cos 2\pi(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j) + i \sum_{j=1}^N f_j \sin 2\pi(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j) \quad (7)$$

i.e. 
$$F_{(hkl)} = A_{(hkl)} + iB_{(hkl)} \quad (8)$$

Another equivalent expression is:

$$F_{(hkl)} = |F_{(hkl)}| \exp[i\alpha_{(hkl)}] \quad (9)$$

where the structure amplitude  $|F_{(hkl)}|$  and the phase  $\alpha_{(hkl)}$  are related to  $A_{(hkl)}$  and  $B_{(hkl)}$  by the equations:

$$|F_{(hkl)}|^2 = A_{(hkl)}^2 + B_{(hkl)}^2 \quad (10)$$

and 
$$\alpha_{(hkl)} = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{B_{(hkl)}}{A_{(hkl)}} \right) \quad (11)$$

The structure of a crystal is periodic in three dimensions, therefore the electron density,  $\rho$ , at the point with fractional coordinates  $(x, y, z)$  can be represented by a three-dimensional Fourier series. It can be shown that the coefficients of this Fourier series are directly related to the set of structure factors  $F_{(hkl)}$  resulting in the following expression:

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{(hkl)} \exp[-2\pi i(hx + ky + lz)] \quad (12)$$

where  $V$  is the volume of the direct cell. This can be shown to

reduce to:

$$\rho_{(x, y, z)} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_{(hkl)}| \cos[2\pi(hx + ky + \ell z) - \alpha_{(hkl)}] \quad (13)$$

I.1.4 THE PATTERSON FUNCTION AND THE HEAVY ATOM METHOD

Examination of equations (12) and (13) reveals that electron-density calculations would be routine if the relative phases and not merely the structure amplitudes could be determined directly from the intensity measurements. However, Patterson (1934/36) realised that knowledge of the structure amplitudes is sufficient to enable a Fourier series representing the interatomic vectors in a crystal to be calculated. The value,  $P$ , of this Fourier series at the point with fractional coordinates  $(u, v, w)$  is given by:

$$P(u, v, w) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} |F(hk\ell)|^2 \exp[2\pi i(hu + kv + \ell w)] \quad (14)$$

which is equivalent to:

$$P(u, v, w) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} |F(hk\ell)|^2 \cos 2\pi(hu + kv + \ell w) \quad (15)$$

A cell containing  $N$  atoms will generate  $N^2 - N$  non-origin peaks, with height proportional to the product of the atomic numbers of the atoms involved and maximum width twice that of the corresponding electron density Fourier peaks. For those reasons, peaks tend to overlap and normally the only readily distinguishable features in a sea of vector density are the vectors between the heavy atoms. Hence only the position of the heavy atom/atoms can be found quickly and easily, but this is normally a sufficient foundation to enable the rest of the structure to be built up by the following iterative method.

The phases calculated using the dominant scatterers in the cell (i.e. the heavy atoms) approximate to the true phases. Therefore, an electron density distribution based on the calculated phases and the observed structure amplitudes should reveal the positions of some or all of the light atoms. This new set of atoms determines a more correct set of phases, and the procedure can be repeated.

An indication of both the number of iterations which will be required to build up the whole structure and the likely final accuracy of the light atom positions, can be obtained from an examination of the

ratio  $\frac{\sum \text{heavy atoms } Z^2}{\sum \text{light atoms } Z^2}$ , where Z is the atomic number. As the ratio

increases beyond 1 the heavy atom dominance increases, with the result that, although most of the observations will be phased correctly, comparison between the observed and calculated structure factors to obtain the position of the light atoms will be less meaningful.

However, if the ratio is less than 1, more accurate final parameters for the light atoms will be obtained, but the interpretation of the Patterson function and the subsequent electron density distributions will be more difficult, and several iterations will be required to produce parameters good enough to begin least-squares refinement.



I.1.5 LEAST-SQUARES REFINEMENT

In order to improve the agreement between the observed and calculated structure factors, the  $n$  parameters ( $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$ ), which occur in the structure factor calculation, are adjusted by the method of least-squares. The function most commonly minimised is:

$$R = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta^2 \quad (16)$$

where the summation is over the set of  $m$  observations and  $w_r$  is a weight for each term. Minimisation is achieved by taking the derivative with respect to each of the parameters and equating to zero. This gives the following  $n$  equations:

$$\sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j} = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (17)$$

$\Delta$  can be expanded as a function of the parameters by a Taylor series, and if the trial set of parameters is close to the correct values, the terms higher than first derivative of  $|F_c|$  can be neglected, giving:

$$\Delta(\underline{P} + \underline{\epsilon}) = \Delta(\underline{P}) - \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_i} \quad (18)$$

where  $\underline{P}$  and  $\underline{\epsilon}$  stand for the whole set of parameters and changes.

Substituting (18) into (17) gives  $n$  equations in  $n$  unknowns. These are called the normal equations and can be expressed as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j} \epsilon_i = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j} \quad (19)$$

or in matrix form:

$$A.X = B \quad (20)$$

where,

$$A \text{ is a } nxn \text{ matrix with } a_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_i} \cdot \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j}$$

$$X \text{ is a vector of order } n \text{ with } x_j = \epsilon_j$$

B is a vector of order n with  $b_j = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta \frac{\delta |F_c|}{\delta p_j}$

For equation (20) to have a solution, A must possess an inverse  $A^{-1}$  such that:

$$X = A^{-1} \cdot B \quad (21)$$

The normal equations can therefore be solved but, because they were derived using a truncated Taylor series, exact adjustments are not calculated and it is necessary to repeat the calculation, until it is clear that a further cycle of refinement would give small shifts when compared with their estimated standard deviations.

The estimated standard deviation,  $\sigma$ , of  $p_i$ , when using absolute weights, is given by:

$$\sigma_{p_i}^2 = a_{ii}^{-1} \quad (22)$$

and, when using relative weights, by:

$$\sigma_{p_i}^2 = \frac{a_{ii}^{-1} \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta^2}{m - n} \quad (23)$$

where  $a_{ii}^{-1}$  is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  diagonal element of the inverse matrix  $A^{-1}$ .

Absolute weights reflect the precision of the measurements of  $|F_o|$  and are calculated from:

$$w_r = \frac{1}{\sigma_r^2} \quad (24)$$

where  $\sigma_r^2$  is the estimated variance of the  $r^{\text{th}}$  observation due to random experimental errors. This type of weighting scheme can only be used when  $\sum w \Delta^2 / (m - n)$  is close to unity, indicating that the only significant errors are the random experimental errors. The presence of both random and systematic errors is allowed for by using relative weights which reflect the trends in the  $|\Delta F|$  values. Calculation of relative weights is achieved by choosing a weighting function to give constant averages of  $w \Delta^2$ , when the set of  $w \Delta^2$  values is analysed in

ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ .

The estimated standard deviations derived in the above way are sometimes underestimated, particularly if block diagonal least-squares is employed, therefore it is desirable to have an independent assessment of their reliability from an examination of the bond lengths, valency angles and estimated standard deviations in any part of the molecule which has known geometry (e.g. a phenyl ring).

PART II

STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF SOME ORGANOMETALLIC COMPLEXES

CHAPTER 1

(N-ETHOXYCARBONYL-3-FORMYLZEPINE)TRICARBONYLIRON

### II.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Discussion<sup>(1 - 3)</sup> of the nature of the very stable bond formed between the iron atom and the butadiene group has been stimulated and aided by the structure elucidation of a wide variety of 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes<sup>(4 - 27)</sup> (see Table 1 page 15). These reveal that the iron atom is bonded to a planar 'cis-butadiene fragment', producing substantial alterations in the molecular geometry of the olefinic ligand. For example, the characteristic 'tub' conformation of cyclo-octatetraene (COT)<sup>(28)</sup> is greatly altered on forming  $(\text{COT})\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  and  $(\text{COT})_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(27)</sup>, geometrical isomerisation occurs when vitamin-A aldehyde forms a tricarbonyliron complex<sup>(9)</sup> and in all 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes, donation of electrons from the highest-occupied bonding molecular orbital of the diene to suitable metal orbitals, together with back-donation from filled metal d orbitals to the lowest antibonding orbital of the diene<sup>(2)</sup>, results in the two outer bonds being significantly longer than normal double bonds and the central bond being significantly shorter than a single bond.

X-ray analyses of the seven-membered unsaturated azepine ring, both in the free state [ $\text{N-p-bromobenzenesulphonylazepine}$ <sup>(24)</sup>,  $\text{dibenz[b,f]azepine}$ <sup>(22)</sup> and  $\text{N-phenoxy carbonylazepine}$ <sup>(29)</sup>] and when complexed with tricarbonyliron [ $\text{1H-azepine Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(22)</sup>,  $\text{N-methoxy carbonylazepine Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(24)</sup> and  $\text{3-acetyl-1H-azepine Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(23)</sup>] have enabled changes on complex formation and variations between complexes to be examined. Uncomplexed, the azepine ring exists in a boat conformation with localised double bonds, whereas when complexed, the ring is divided into two almost planar groups of atoms, hinged about the outer atoms of the delocalised 'butadiene fragment' and inclined at a dihedral angle of about  $140^\circ$ . Comparison of the

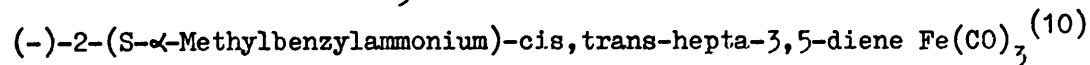
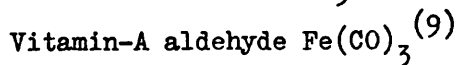
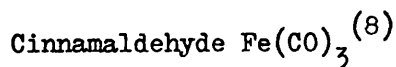
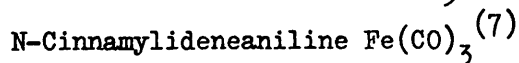
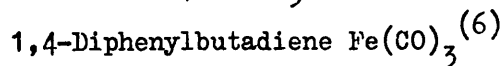
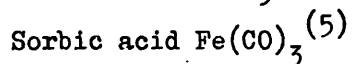
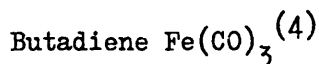
complexes indicates that an electron-withdrawing substituent in the 3-position of the azepine ring (numbering as in Figure 2 page 24) increases the amount of back-donation from the iron, while substitution at the 1-position only significantly affects the bonds involving the nitrogen atom.

In order to investigate the molecular geometry of a 1,3-substituted complex, a crystal structure analysis of (1-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron was undertaken on crystals prepared<sup>(30)</sup> by A. W. Johnson et al.

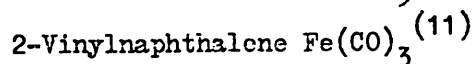
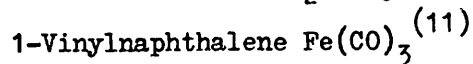
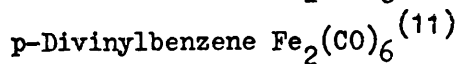
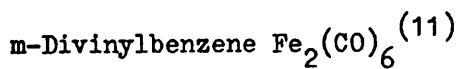
TABLE 1

(1,3-Diene)tricarbonyliron complexes investigated by X-ray analysis

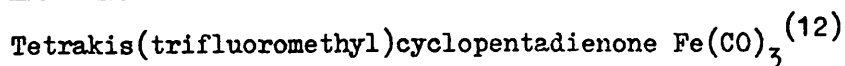
a) Diene in an open chain



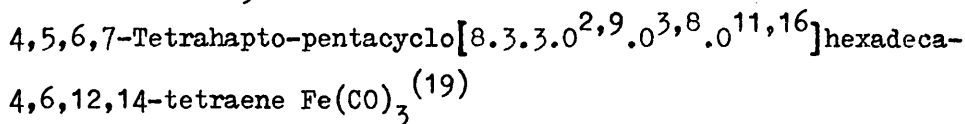
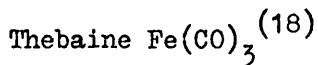
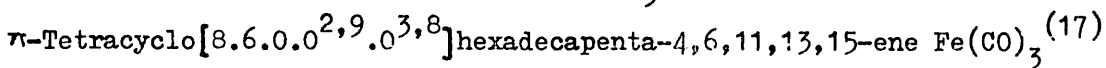
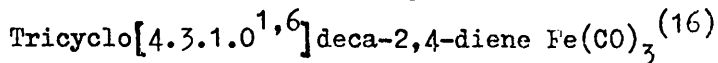
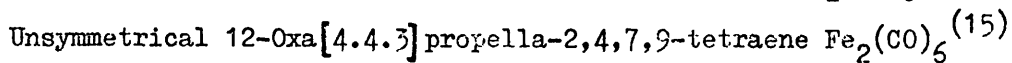
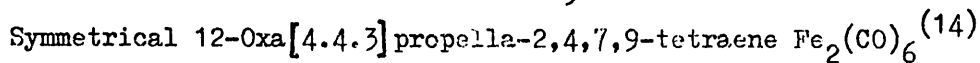
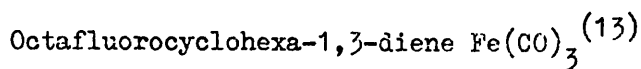
b) Diene partly in an open chain and partly in a six-membered ring



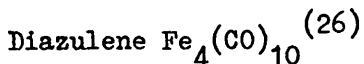
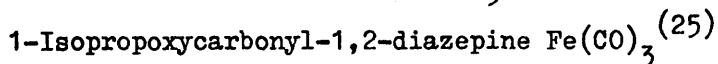
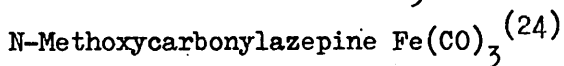
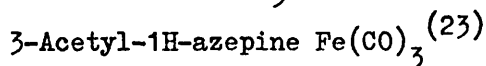
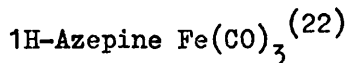
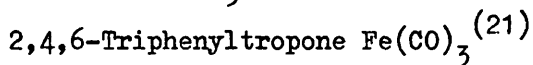
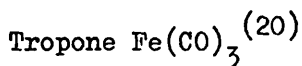
c) Diene in a five-membered ring



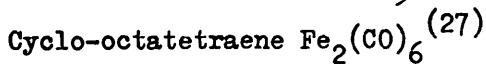
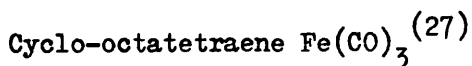
d) Diene in a six-membered ring



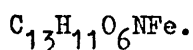
e) Diene in a seven-membered ring



f) Diene in an eight-membered ring





II.1.2 EXPERIMENTALCrystal Data (N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepinc)tricarbonyliron;

Crystal system	Triclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 7.022(3) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 10.550(4) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 9.500(3) \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = 92^\circ 49' (1)$ $\beta = 94^\circ 32' (2)$ $\gamma = 96^\circ 8' (2)$
Space group	$P\bar{1} (C_i^1)$
Unit cell volume	$U = 696.4 \text{ \AA}^3$
Molecular weight	$M = 333.0 \text{ a.m.u.}$
Observed density	$D_o = 1.58 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$ (flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution)
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.587 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 2$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 340$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 11.45 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$
Wavelength of Mo-K $\alpha$ radiation	$\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$

## Crystallographic Measurements

Preliminary triclinic cell dimensions were obtained from precession photographs of a yellow crystal of dimensions ca.  $0.10 \times 0.35 \times 0.50 \text{ mm}^3$ .

The crystal was transferred to a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer controlled by a PDP-8 computer and offset on  $\chi$  by about  $5^\circ$  to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(31)</sup>. Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation was produced by a fully stabilized X-ray generator, operated at 46 kV and 16 mA, with a zirconium filter at the source.

The reciprocal lattice spacings and orientation determined from the precession photographs enabled the angular settings of two strong, low order, zonal reflections to be estimated. These settings were optimised by means of  $2\theta$ ,  $\phi$  and  $\chi$  scans and incorporated with the cell dimensions in an orientation matrix, which was used to locate nine fairly strong reflections with a wide spread of  $\phi$  and  $\chi$  values and with  $\theta$  values in the range  $11^\circ$  to  $16^\circ$ . The cell dimensions and the setting angles of two of these reflections were adjusted by a least-squares treatment<sup>(32)</sup>, in order to minimise the disagreement between the optimised observed and the calculated setting angles of these nine reflections, thereby obtaining an orientation matrix with which to locate the reflections during the data collection. The adjusted cell dimensions, together with the standard deviations derived from the least-squares calculations, are given in the crystal data.

The intensity data were collected, in octants  $hkl$ ,  $hk\bar{l}$ ,  $h\bar{k}l$  and  $h\bar{k}\bar{l}$  with  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 25^\circ$ , by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 80 equal steps from  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.80^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.80^\circ$ . Each step of the scan was counted for 1 second and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were taken at each end of the scan range for 20 seconds. The intensities of two standard reflections were

monitored every 40 intensity measurements and only small random fluctuations were observed. The scan counts (P) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection were combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects but not for absorption. 2,467 independent values of  $|F_o|$  were obtained.

## Structure Analysis

The initial coordinates of the iron atom were deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and used to phase  $[R = \Sigma(|F_o - F_c|)/\Sigma|F_o| = 46\%]$  an electron density distribution which, when contoured on to glass sheets, revealed the positions of the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. This map confirmed that the space group is the centrosymmetric  $P\bar{1}$  and not the alternative noncentrosymmetric  $P1$ .

The approximate atomic parameters were adjusted by a series of least-squares calculations, using the program due to D. W. J. Cruickshank, J. G. F. Smith and J. G. Sime on Glasgow University's KDF9 computer. The function minimised was  $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ , where  $w$  is a weight given by the expression:

$$w = [1 - \exp(-p_1 \{\sin\theta/\lambda\}^2)] / [1 + p_2 |F_o| + p_3 |F_o|^2].$$

The values of  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $p_3$  were adjusted at several stages of the refinement to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ . The final values were 50.0, 0.1 and 0.001 respectively. The atomic scattering factors, including dispersion corrections  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for the iron atom, were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III. (33)

Two cycles of full-matrix refinement using isotropic thermal parameters reduced  $R$  to 10.6%, and after two cycles of block diagonal least-squares refinement with the atoms assigned anisotropic thermal parameters, the  $R$ -factor was 6.2%. At this stage a difference electron density distribution was calculated revealing the hydrogen atom positions (average peak height =  $0.60e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ). The highest peak not attributable to a hydrogen atom (peak height  $0.57e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ) was close to the iron atom. The positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms were

then included in the least-squares adjustment and two further cycles of block diagonal refinement converged at  $R = 5.0\%$ . When those reflections with  $P < 2(B_1 + B_2)$  were removed from the analysis, two rounds of block diagonal refinement, using the remaining 2,363 observations, converged at a conventional R-factor of 4.59% and a weighted R-factor  $[R' = (\Sigma w \Delta^2 / \Sigma w |F_o|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]$  of 6.43%. Each of the above increases in the number of refined parameters resulted in a significant<sup>(34)</sup> lowering of  $R'$ .

## Results

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 2, with the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, in Table 3. The atomic numbering scheme of the non-hydrogen atoms (each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded) is shown both in Figure 1; a perspective view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(35)</sup>, and in Figure 2; the molecule projected on to the butadiene plane. Figure 2 also contains the bond lengths involving the non-hydrogen atoms, while those involving the hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 4. The valency angles, torsion angles and displacements of atoms from various planes are given in Tables 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 3 and the intermolecular contacts  $\leq 3.60 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Table 8.

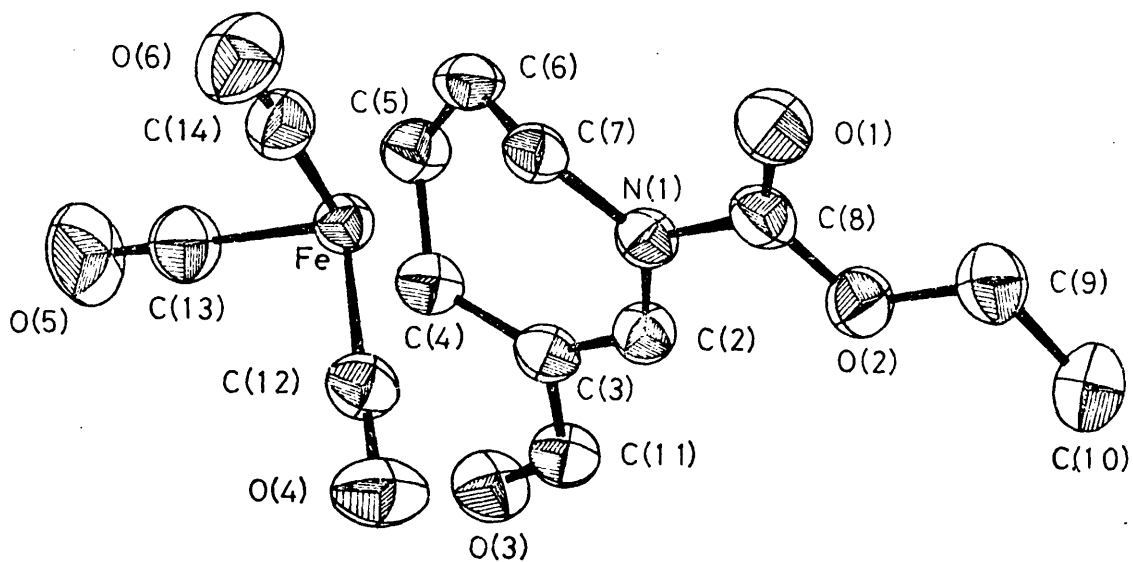
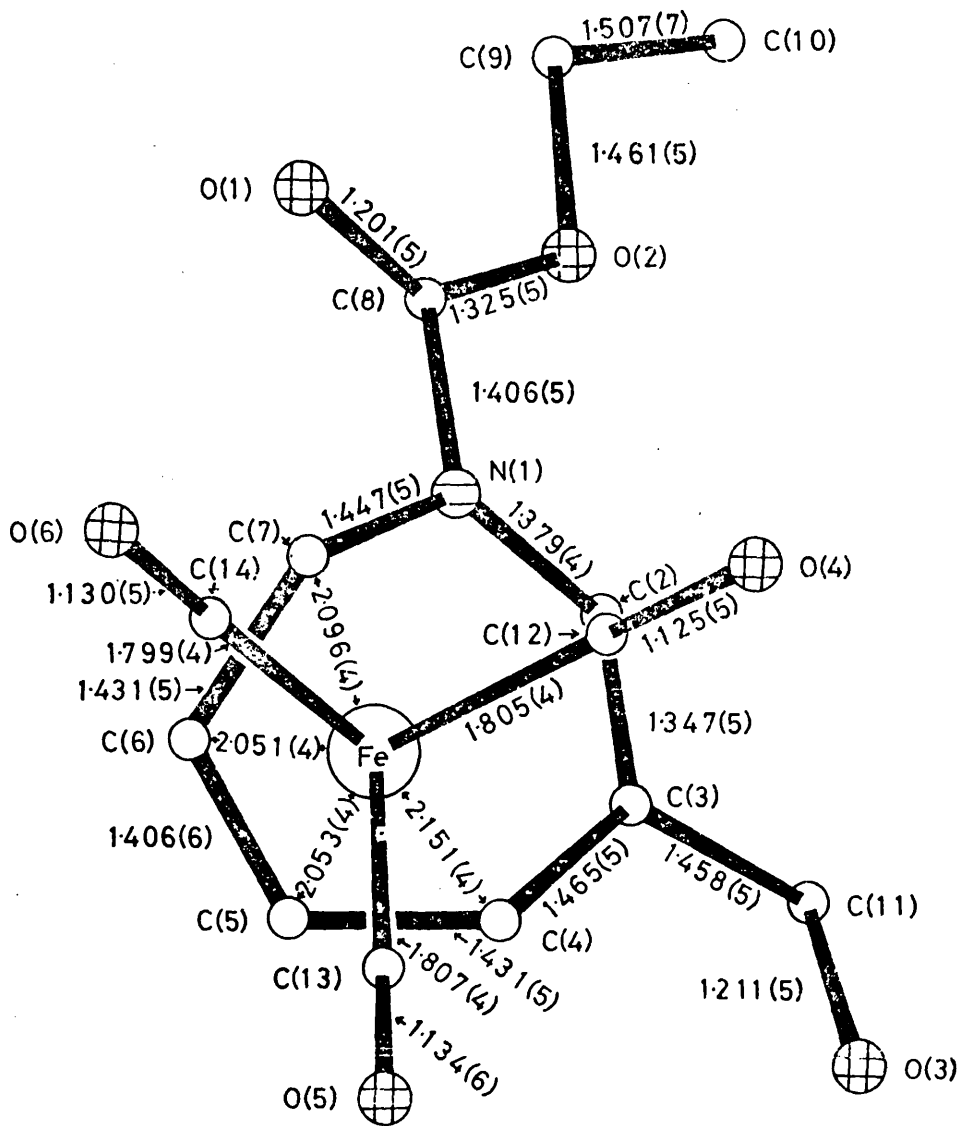


FIGURE 1

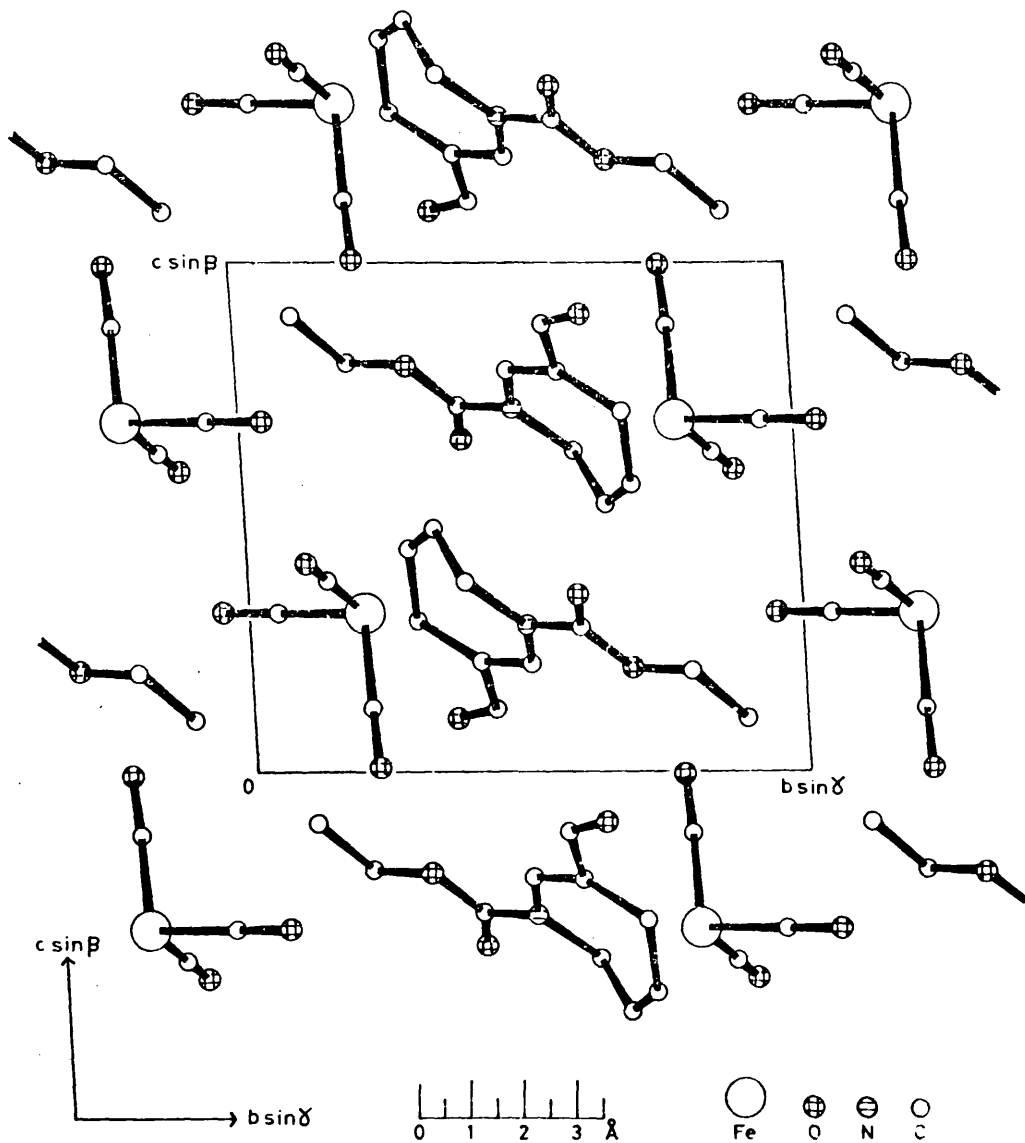
Perspective view of (N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron showing the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids.



**FIGURE 2**

Projection of (N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron on to the butadiene plane, illustrating the bond lengths.





**FIGURE 3**

Packing arrangement of (N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron viewed along the a-axis.

TABLE 2

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron;

observed and final calculated structure amplitudes.

Table with 14 columns: h, k, l, F OBS, F CALC, h, k, l, F OBS, F CALC, h, k, l, F OBS, F CALC, h, k, l, F OBS, F CALC, h, k, l, F OBS, F CALC. The table contains multiple rows of numerical data representing structure amplitudes for various hkl reflections.





TABLE 3

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron; fractional atomic coordinates with esd in parentheses and thermal parameters.

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (x10^3 \text{Å}^2)$
Fe	0.09012(7)	0.20994(4)	0.31160(5)	*
O(1)	0.4821(4)	0.5994(3)	0.3480(3)	*
O(2)	0.2767(4)	0.6911(3)	0.2021(3)	*
O(3)	-0.4677(4)	0.3699(3)	0.1045(4)	*
O(4)	0.1398(5)	0.2252(4)	0.0095(3)	*
O(5)	-0.1322(6)	-0.0425(4)	0.3124(5)	*
O(6)	0.4497(5)	0.1128(3)	0.4102(4)	*
N(1)	0.1772(4)	0.5013(3)	0.2865(3)	*
C(2)	0.0021(5)	0.5073(3)	0.2120(4)	*
C(3)	-0.1513(5)	0.4191(4)	0.2140(4)	*
C(4)	-0.1667(5)	0.3045(4)	0.2952(4)	*
C(5)	-0.0889(5)	0.2960(4)	0.4377(4)	*
C(6)	0.1035(6)	0.3445(4)	0.4764(4)	*
C(7)	0.2191(5)	0.3954(3)	0.3705(4)	*
C(8)	0.3282(5)	0.5996(3)	0.2831(4)	*
C(9)	0.4255(7)	0.7983(4)	0.1970(5)	*
C(10)	0.3369(9)	0.8929(5)	0.1055(6)	*
C(11)	-0.3188(5)	0.4402(4)	0.1210(4)	*
C(12)	0.1243(5)	0.2170(4)	0.1257(4)	*
C(13)	-0.0495(6)	0.0558(4)	0.3116(5)	*
C(14)	0.3105(6)	0.1500(4)	0.3728(4)	*
H(2)	-0.010(5)	0.583(3)	0.162(4)	10
H(4)	-0.290(5)	0.256(3)	0.274(3)	6
H(5)	-0.157(7)	0.239(4)	0.495(5)	37
H(6)	0.159(6)	0.340(4)	0.567(4)	22
H(7)	0.349(5)	0.406(3)	0.404(4)	8
H(9a)	0.548(8)	0.763(5)	0.150(6)	52
H(9b)	0.445(7)	0.837(5)	0.283(5)	45
H(10a)	0.312(10)	0.861(6)	0.018(7)	87
H(10b)	0.407(8)	0.965(6)	0.105(5)	63
H(10c)	0.214(10)	0.914(7)	0.157(7)	90
H(11)	-0.307(6)	0.528(4)	0.076(4)	20

\* These atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{23}k^2lb^{*c^*} + 2U_{31}lhc^*a^* + 2U_{12}hka^*b^*)] \text{ with final parameters } (U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2):$$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Fe	378	443	371	58	15	-52
O(1)	390	668	706	129	-299	-244
O(2)	462	505	584	203	-70	-141
O(3)	394	867	709	42	-262	-97
O(4)	657	1040	412	74	138	-104
O(5)	985	633	1146	67	345	-692
O(6)	577	791	874	380	-140	371
N(1)	320	463	422	55	-121	-69
C(2)	364	472	432	-14	-59	153
C(3)	348	521	416	-75	-14	90
C(4)	312	589	479	36	101	-64
C(5)	467	592	434	90	230	16
C(6)	562	569	323	-6	-28	64
C(7)	364	458	440	-15	-185	-7
C(8)	428	484	422	-94	29	-132
C(9)	642	577	669	72	53	-424
C(10)	967	566	767	273	135	-204
C(11)	399	665	512	-2	-6	147
C(12)	403	556	458	-39	22	2
C(13)	550	589	616	116	113	-151
C(14)	512	487	550	205	-2	6

Average estimated standard deviations. ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) and ( $U_{iso} \times 10^3 \text{ \AA}^2$ )

Atom	$U_{11}$ or $U_{iso}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Fe	2	3	2	4	4	4
O	18	20	20	31	30	30
N	14	15	15	24	23	23
C	21	21	21	33	33	33
H	13					

TABLE 4

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron;

bond lengths (Å), with esd in parentheses, involving the hydrogen atoms.

C(2)	-	H(2)	0.95(3)	C(9)	-	H(9a)	1.10(5)
C(4)	-	H(4)	0.96(3)	C(9)	-	H(9b)	0.89(5)
C(5)	-	H(5)	0.95(5)	C(10)	-	H(10a)	0.88(7)
C(6)	-	H(6)	0.92(4)	C(10)	-	H(10b)	0.87(6)
C(7)	-	H(7)	0.93(3)	C(10)	-	H(10c)	1.06(7)
C(11)	-	H(11)	1.04(4)				

TABLE 5

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarboxyliron; valency angles (°)with esd in parentheses.

C(12) - Fe - C(13)	100.3(2)	N(1) - C(8) - O(1)	123.1(3)
C(12) - Fe - C(14)	99.8(2)	N(1) - C(8) - O(2)	113.3(3)
C(13) - Fe - C(14)	93.4(2)	O(1) - C(8) - O(2)	125.5(3)
Fe - C(12) - O(4)	176.9(4)	C(8) - O(2) - C(9)	114.2(3)
Fe - C(13) - O(5)	178.0(4)	O(2) - C(9) - C(10)	106.0(4)
Fe - C(14) - O(6)	179.3(4)	C(3) - C(11) - O(3)	125.2(4)
Fe - C(4) - C(5)	66.5(2)	C(3) - C(11) - H(11)	114(2)
Fe - C(4) - C(3)	114.2(2)	O(3) - C(11) - H(11)	121(2)
Fe - C(4) - H(4)	121(2)	N(1) - C(2) - H(2)	116(2)
Fe - C(7) - C(6)	68.1(2)	C(3) - C(2) - H(2)	119(2)
Fe - C(7) - N(1)	120.6(2)	C(3) - C(4) - H(4)	110(2)
Fe - C(7) - H(7)	118(2)	C(5) - C(4) - H(4)	114(2)
C(4) - Fe - C(5)	39.7(1)	C(4) - C(5) - H(5)	118(3)
C(4) - Fe - C(6)	71.2(2)	C(6) - C(5) - H(5)	121(3)
C(4) - Fe - C(7)	82.5(1)	C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	122(2)
C(5) - Fe - C(6)	40.1(2)	C(7) - C(6) - H(6)	119(3)
C(5) - Fe - C(7)	72.3(1)	C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	110(2)
C(6) - Fe - C(7)	40.4(1)	N(1) - C(7) - H(7)	109(2)
N(1) - C(2) - C(3)	124.3(3)	O(2) - C(9) - H(9a)	108(3)
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	127.8(3)	O(2) - C(9) - H(9b)	107(3)
C(2) - C(3) - C(11)	115.2(3)	H(9a) - C(9) - H(9b)	118(4)
C(4) - C(3) - C(11)	117.0(3)	C(10) - C(9) - H(9a)	111(3)
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	125.8(3)	C(10) - C(9) - H(9b)	105(3)
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	119.1(3)	C(9) - C(10) - H(10a)	111(4)
C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	119.1(3)	C(9) - C(10) - H(10b)	114(4)
C(6) - C(7) - N(1)	125.0(3)	C(9) - C(10) - H(10c)	104(4)
C(7) - N(1) - C(2)	123.2(3)	H(10a) - C(10) - H(10b)	109(6)
C(7) - N(1) - C(8)	115.9(3)	H(10a) - C(10) - H(10c)	114(6)
C(8) - N(1) - C(2)	120.9(3)	H(10b) - C(10) - H(10c)	105(5)



TABLE 6

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarboxyliron; torsion angles (°).

N(1) - C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	2	H(7) - C(7) - N(1) - C(2)	174
N(1) - C(2) - C(3) - C(11)	-177	C(6) - C(7) - N(1) - C(8)	129
H(2) - C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	-174	H(7) - C(7) - N(1) - C(8)	-6
H(2) - C(2) - C(3) - C(11)	8	C(7) - N(1) - C(2) - C(3)	3
C(2) - C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	40	C(7) - N(1) - C(2) - H(2)	179
C(2) - C(3) - C(4) - H(4)	-177	C(8) - N(1) - C(2) - C(3)	-178
C(11) - C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	-142	C(8) - N(1) - C(2) - H(2)	-2
C(11) - C(3) - C(4) - H(4)	1	C(2) - N(1) - C(8) - O(1)	179
C(2) - C(3) - C(11) - O(3)	178	C(2) - N(1) - C(8) - O(2)	0
C(2) - C(3) - C(11) - H(11)	-9	C(7) - N(1) - C(8) - O(1)	-2
C(4) - C(3) - C(11) - O(3)	1	C(7) - N(1) - C(8) - O(2)	179
C(4) - C(3) - C(11) - H(11)	172	N(1) - C(8) - O(2) - C(9)	178
C(3) - C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	-49	O(1) - C(8) - O(2) - C(9)	-1
C(3) - C(4) - C(5) - H(5)	148	C(8) - O(2) - C(9) - C(10)	-178
H(4) - C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	170	C(8) - O(2) - C(9) - H(9a)	63
H(4) - C(4) - C(5) - H(5)	6	C(8) - O(2) - C(9) - H(9b)	-66
C(4) - C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	-3	O(2) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10a)	-66
C(4) - C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	-180	O(2) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10b)	172
H(5) - C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	160	O(2) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10c)	58
H(5) - C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	-17	H(9a) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10a)	52
C(5) - C(6) - C(7) - N(1)	60	H(9a) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10b)	-71
C(5) - C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	-166	H(9a) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10c)	175
H(5) - C(6) - C(7) - N(1)	-124	H(9b) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10a)	-179
H(6) - C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	10	H(9b) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10b)	58
C(6) - C(7) - N(1) - C(2)	-52	H(9b) - C(9) - C(10) - H(10c)	-56

The sign of the torsion angle is negative if an anticlockwise rotation of A is required to eclipse D whilst looking down the B - C bond, the atom labelling being from left to right in the above table.

TABLE 7

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarbonyliron; displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )of atoms from various planes.

	Atoms in plane	Displacements	Atoms out of plane	Displacements
a)	C(4)	-0.007	H(4)	0.17
	C(5)	0.014	H(5)	0.28
	C(6)	-0.014	H(6)	0.00
	C(7)	0.007	H(7)	0.19
			Fe	1.588
b)	N(1)	0.003	C(7)	0.096
	C(2)	-0.006	C(8)	-0.062
	C(3)	0.006	O(1)	-0.078
	C(4)	-0.003	O(2)	-0.127
			C(9)	-0.235
			C(10)	-0.350
			H(2)	-0.09
			C(11)	0.072
			O(3)	0.135
			H(11)	-0.05
c)	C(7)	0.023	C(8)	-0.097
	N(1)	-0.029	C(11)	0.135
	C(2)	0.004		
	C(3)	0.022		
	C(4)	-0.021		
d)	C(3)		H(4)	-0.54
	C(4)			
	C(5)			
e)	C(6)		H(7)	-0.63
	C(7)			
	N(1)			
f)	C(7)		N(1)	-0.006
	C(8)			
	C(2)			

	Atoms in plane	Displacements	Atoms out of plane	Displacements
g)	C(8)	-0.007	N(1)	-0.051
	O(1)	-0.007	H(9a)	0.94
	O(2)	0.011	H(9b)	-0.76
	C(9)	0.019	H(10a)	0.72
	C(10)	-0.017	H(10b)	-0.13
			H(10c)	-0.90
h)	C(3)	-0.008	C(2)	0.103
	C(11)	0.031	C(4)	-0.127
	O(3)	-0.011		
	H(11)	-0.011		
i)	C(13)	-0.021	Fe	0.521
	C(14)	0.022		
	C(4,5) <sup>†</sup>	0.027		
	C(6,7) <sup>†</sup>	-0.027		

† C(X,Y) is the midpoint of the C(X) - C(Y) bond.

TABLE 8

(N-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine)tricarboxyliron; intermolecular contacts ( $\leq 3.60\text{\AA}$ ).

O(3)	- - -	O(4 <sup>I</sup> )	3.05	C(2)	- - -	C(6 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.45
O(6)	- - -	O(6 <sup>II</sup> )	3.11	C(5)	- - -	C(8 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.45
O(3)	- - -	C(12 <sup>I</sup> )	3.16	O(6)	- - -	C(4 <sup>III</sup> )	3.47
O(1)	- - -	C(11 <sup>III</sup> )	3.17	O(3)	- - -	C(7 <sup>I</sup> )	3.50
O(1)	- - -	C(6 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.22	O(3)	- - -	O(3 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.51
O(1)	- - -	C(7 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.26	O(3)	- - -	N(1 <sup>I</sup> )	3.51
O(1)	- - -	O(3 <sup>III</sup> )	3.33	O(4)	- - -	C(10 <sup>V</sup> )	3.51
O(3)	- - -	C(9 <sup>V</sup> )	3.34	O(4)	- - -	O(5 <sup>IX</sup> )	3.52
O(2)	- - -	O(3 <sup>V</sup> )	3.36	O(5)	- - -	C(14 <sup>X</sup> )	3.52
O(2)	- - -	C(11 <sup>V</sup> )	3.36	N(1)	- - -	C(6 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.55
O(3)	- - -	C(11 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.38	C(8)	- - -	C(11 <sup>III</sup> )	3.55
O(3)	- - -	C(8 <sup>I</sup> )	3.39	O(6)	- - -	C(5 <sup>III</sup> )	3.57
O(5)	- - -	C(9 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.44	O(3)	- - -	C(10 <sup>V</sup> )	3.58
N(1)	- - -	C(5 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.44				

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

I	-1 + x,	y,	z;	VI	-1 - x,	1 - y,	- z;
II	1 - x,	- y,	1 - z;	VII	-1 + x,	-1 + y,	z;
III	1 + x,	y,	z;	VIII	- x,	1 - y,	1 - z;
IV	1 - x,	1 - y,	1 - z;	IX	- x,	- y,	- z;
V	- x,	1 - y,	- z;	X	- x,	- y,	1 - z.

II.1.3 DISCUSSION

For comparison purposes, selected bond lengths in azepine-Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes investigated by X-ray analysis are given in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Selected bond lengths (Å) in the Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes of 1H-azepine<sup>(22)</sup>, A, 3-acetyl-1H-azepine<sup>(23)</sup>, B, N-methoxycarbonylazepine<sup>(24)</sup>, C, and

N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine, D.

Bond <sup>†</sup>	A <sup>††</sup>	B	C	D
Fe - C(4)	2.206(5)	2.182(7)	2.145(10)	2.151(4)
Fe - C(5)	2.033(5)	2.063(8)	2.059(10)	2.053(4)
Fe - C(6)	2.039(5)	2.055(9)	2.041(9)	2.051(4)
Fe - C(7)	2.174(4)	2.168(9)	2.091(8)	2.096(4)
N(1) - C(2)	1.352(7)	1.343(8)	1.382(11)	1.379(4)
N(1) - C(7)	1.402(6)	1.391(10)	1.436(11)	1.447(5)
C(2) - C(3)	1.322(7)	1.364(12)	1.334(14)	1.343(5)
C(3) - C(4)	1.451(7)	1.458(11)	1.439(14)	1.465(5)
C(4) - C(5)	1.414(7)	1.457(10)	1.398(14)	1.431(5)
C(5) - C(6)	1.407(7)	1.392(13)	1.409(13)	1.406(6)
C(6) - C(7)	1.409(7)	1.464(13)	1.440(12)	1.431(5)
C(3) - C(11)		1.467(9)		1.458(5)
N(1) - C(8)			1.372(11)	1.406(5)
C(8) - O(1)			1.192(12)	1.201(5)
C(3) - O(2)			1.334(12)	1.325(5)
O(2) - C(9)			1.465(15)	1.461(5)
C(9) - C(10)				1.507(7)
Fe - C(12)	1.765(4)	1.791(8)	1.713(11)	1.805(4)
Fe - C(13)	1.779(4)	1.799(10)	1.784(10)	1.807(4)
Fe - C(14)	1.782(4)	1.802(6)	1.779(10)	1.799(4)
C(12) - O(4)	1.142(6)	1.138(10)	1.153(14)	1.125(5)
C(13) - O(5)	1.138(5)	1.148(14)	1.123(12)	1.134(6)
C(14) - O(6)	1.144(6)	1.137(9)	1.142(13)	1.130(5)

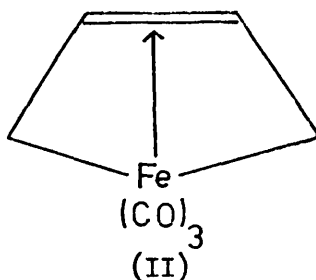
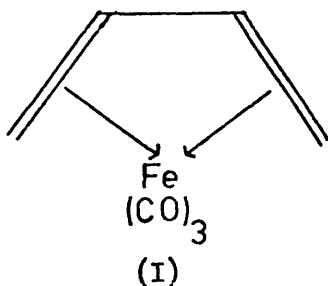
† The numbering scheme conforms to that in D.

†† All bond lengths in A are an average of values in two crystallographically independent molecules.

In this analysis, as in the 3-acetyl-1H-azepine<sup>(23)</sup> complex, the  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  group is complexed to atoms C(4) - - - C(7) rather than C(2) - - - C(5), in agreement with Nicholson's argument<sup>(36)</sup> that during complex formation it is energetically more favourable for the  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  group to interact with the more localised butadiene group, thereby retaining maximum conjugation in the complex.

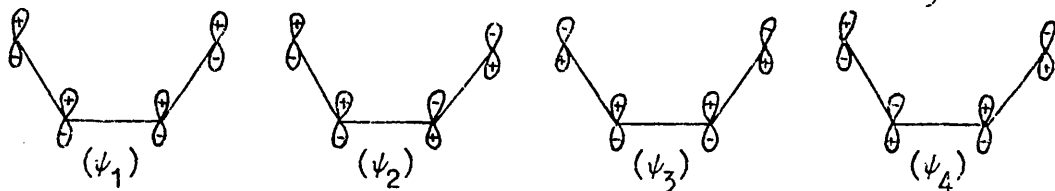
The iron atom is significantly closer to the central atoms of the butadiene group, with mean Fe - C(central) and Fe - C(terminal) distances of 2.052 and 2.124 Å respectively. These compare favourably with corresponding mean values of 2.048 and 2.161 Å in A, B and C, and with values in a variety of 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes, e.g. 2.050 and 2.131 Å in sorbic acid  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(5)</sup>, 2.038 and 2.114 Å in unsymmetrical 12-oxa[4.4.3]propella-2,4,7,9-tetraene bis- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(15)</sup> and 2.05 and 2.18 Å in  $(\text{COT})\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(27)</sup>. The Fe - C(terminal) bonds are nonequivalent, cf. Fe - C(4) and Fe - C(7) bond lengths of 2.151(4) and 2.096(4) Å respectively; an asymmetry which probably occurs in A, B and C (see Table 9).

The terminal C - C bond lengths, both 1.431 Å, and the central C - C bond, 1.406 Å, differ significantly from those in an uncomplexed 1,3-diene system, e.g. 1.337 and 1.483 Å respectively in trans-butadiene<sup>(37)</sup>. This apparent flow of electron density from the terminal bonds to the central bond can be explained either by a valence bond approach, in which the complex is considered as a hybrid of  $\pi$  (I) and  $\sigma$ - $\pi$  (II) canonical forms, or by a molecular orbital



approach, in which a smooth transition from (I) to (II) occurs with

increasing back-donation into the lowest antibonding orbital ( $\psi_3$ ) of



the butadiene group<sup>(2)</sup>. In the Hückel molecular orbital representation of cis-butadiene<sup>(38)</sup>, shown above, the doubly occupied orbitals ( $\psi_1$ )

and ( $\psi_2$ ) are of appropriate symmetry for  $\sigma$ -donation, while the vacant ( $\psi_3$ ) and ( $\psi_4$ ) orbitals are appropriate for  $\pi$ -acceptance from filled

metal d orbitals. The back-donation/contribution of (II) is increased by the presence of an electron-withdrawing substituent in the

3-position of the azepine ring. For example, in 1H-azepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(22)</sup>

the C - C bonds within the butadiene group are essentially the same

[1.414(7), 1.407(7) and 1.409(7) Å], whereas in 3-acetyl-1H-azepine-

$\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(23)</sup> [1.457(10), 1.392(13) and 1.467(9) Å] and to a lesser and

not necessarily significant extent in this analysis [1.431(5), 1.406(6) and 1.431(5) Å] the terminal bonds are longer than the central bond.

Other evidence of the contribution of (II) in this analysis is the partial  $sp^3$  hybridisation of the terminal atoms, as indicated by displacements of H(4) from the C(3) - C(4) - C(5) plane and H(7) from the C(6) - C(7) - N(1) plane by 0.54 and 0.63 Å respectively. The resulting displacements of these hydrogen atoms from the essentially planar butadiene group, 0.17 and 0.19 Å respectively, are towards the iron atom, as predicted<sup>(39)</sup> by Clinton and Lillya from a conformational analysis of 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes. However, the hybridisation of the terminal atoms is not ideally  $sp^3$ . The C - C(4) - H(4) angles, 110(2) and 114(2)<sup>o</sup>, the C(6) - C(7) - H(7) angle, 110(2)<sup>o</sup>, and the N(1) - C(7) - H(7) angle, 109(2)<sup>o</sup>, do not differ significantly from the tetrahedral angle of 109<sup>o</sup>28', but the C(3) - C(4) - C(5) and

N(1) - C(7) - C(6) angles, 125.8(3) and 125.0(3)<sup>o</sup> respectively, are larger than a normal sp<sup>2</sup> angle.

Torsion angles in complexed and uncomplexed azepine rings are given in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Selected torsion angles (°) in N-methoxycarbonylazepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(24)</sup>, C, N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub>, D, N-p-bromobenzenesulphonylazepine<sup>(24)</sup>, E, and N-phenoxy carbonylazepine<sup>(29)</sup>, F.

Torsion angle <sup>†</sup>	Complexed azepines		Uncomplexed azepines	
	C	D	E	F
C(7) - N(1) - C(2) - C(3)	-1	3	64	54
N(1) - C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	5	2	-3	-1
C(2) - C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	40	40	-34	-28
C(3) - C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	-50	-49	1	-1
C(4) - C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	-4	-3	35	28
C(5) - C(6) - C(7) - N(1)	60	60	-2	4
C(6) - C(7) - N(1) - C(2)	-49	-52	-61	-55
C(6) - C(7) - N(1) - X <sup>††</sup>	134	129	147	143
X - N(1) - C(2) - C(3)	176	182	-143	-144

† The numbering scheme and sign convention conform to that in D.

†† X is the exocyclic atom bonded to N(1).

Inspection of the above table illustrates that complex formation involves substantial conformational changes to the azepine ring. In the free state a boat conformation is adopted with C(2), C(3), C(6) and C(7) being effectively coplanar, whereas when complexed with Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> the ring is divided between two nearly planar groups of atoms [C(4), C(5), C(6), C(7) and C(4), C(3), C(2), N(1), C(7)]. The dihedral angle between these planes in this analysis, 138°, compares favourably with the corresponding angles of 137° in N-methoxycarbonylazepine-Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(24)</sup>, 140° in 3-acetyl-1H-azepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(23)</sup> and 143° in



1H-azepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(22)</sup>. Another conformational difference is the greater planarity about the nitrogen atom in the complexes. For example, in N-p-bromobenzenesulphonylazepine<sup>(22)</sup> and N-phenoxy-carbonylazepine<sup>(29)</sup> the nitrogen atom deviates considerably, 0.22 and 0.13 Å respectively, from the plane defined by its three bonded atoms, but in N-methoxy-carbonylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(24)</sup> and N-ethoxy-carbonyl-3-formylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  the corresponding deviations are only 0.020 and 0.006 Å respectively, suggesting that in these complexes the nitrogen is effectively  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridised.

The planes of the formyl and ethoxy-carbonyl substituents are inclined at angles of 6.8 and 4.9° respectively to the N(1), C(2), C(3), C(4) plane. This near planarity may reflect conjugative interactions of the nitrogen lone-pair with the formyl substituent via the C(2) - C(3) bond and with the ethoxy-carbonyl group.

The former type of interaction has been suggested<sup>(23)</sup> by Sim to account for the probably significant lengthening of the C(2) - C(3) bond in 3-acetyl-1H-azepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(23)</sup>, 1.364(12) Å, compared both with the corresponding bond in 1H-azepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(22)</sup>, 1.322(7) Å, and with the bond in ethylene<sup>(40)</sup>, 1.334(3) Å. In this analysis the lone-pair also interacts with the ethoxy-carbonyl group, as demonstrated by the double-bond character of the N(1) - C(8) bond, 1.406 Å, therefore the C(2) - C(3) bond length should be intermediate between the above values. Although the small  $\Delta/\bar{v}$  ratios prevent any definite assertions, it is interesting to note that an intermediate value, 1.343(5) Å, is indeed found. Similarly the apparent shortening of the C(3) - C(substituent) bond in 3-acetyl-1H-azepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(23)</sup>, 1.467(9) Å, and N-ethoxy-carbonyl-3-formylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ , 1.458(5) Å, compared with an ideal single bond, 1.48 Å, between  $\text{sp}^2$  carbon atoms,

although not statistically significant, is nevertheless consistent with conjugation. Better evidence of interaction of the lone-pair with the C(2) - C(3) bond is the significant shortening in each complex of the N(1) - C(2) bond compared both with the N(1) - C(7) bond, cf. N(1) - C(2) = 1.379(4) Å and N(1) - C(7) = 1.447(5) Å in this analysis, and with the N - C bonds in uncomplexed azepines, e.g. 1.41(1) and 1.42(1) Å in N-phenoxy-carbonylazepine<sup>(29)</sup>.

Interaction of the lone-pair with an N-alkoxycarbonyl group results in the significant lengthening of both the N(1) - C(2) and N(1) - C(7) bonds, cf. 1.352(7) and 1.402(6) Å respectively in 1H-azepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(22)</sup> and 1.379(4) and 1.447(5) Å in this analysis. These competing conjugative interactions should be reflected in the N - C(exocyclic) bond in N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub>, 1.406(5) Å, being longer than in N-methoxycarbonylazepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(24)</sup>, 1.372(11) Å, with both lengthened compared to the N - C bond in ethyl carbamate<sup>(41)</sup>, 1.349(4) Å, in which the only possible lone-pair interaction is with the ester group. The observed trend is not unequivocal, but is in the sense expected.

The geometry of the ethoxycarbonyl group is in good agreement with that of ethyl carbamate<sup>(41)</sup> and the methoxycarbonyl group in N-methoxycarbonylazepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(24)</sup>. The non-hydrogen atoms are nearly planar, the root-mean-square deviation from planarity being 0.013 Å, with the hydrogen atoms, as demonstrated by the torsion angles, in a staggered conformation. The mean C - H bond length in the ethyl group, 0.96 Å, is the same as that found in the rest of the molecule. Similar contractions from the spectroscopic value of 1.07 Å have been observed in other X-ray analyses<sup>(42)</sup> and can be attributed to the displacement of the hydrogen electron density towards the

carbon atom during bond formation<sup>(43)</sup>.

The carbonyl of the ester group is cis to the complexed butadiene group in agreement with the preferred conformation of N-ethoxycarbonylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ , as indicated by its temperature dependent n.m.r. spectrum<sup>(44)</sup>, and with the conformations found in the X-ray analyses of N-methoxycarbonylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(24)</sup> and 1-isopropoxycarbonyl-1,2-diazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(25)</sup>.

When the molecule is viewed in projection on to the butadiene plane (see Figure 2), two of the carbonyl ligands eclipse the two formal double bonds of the diene; such an arrangement is normal<sup>(38)</sup> in 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes. The coordination about the iron atom can be described either, by considering canonical form (II), as a distorted octahedron or, by considering form (I), as a distorted square pyramid with the iron atom 0.52 Å above the plane through atoms C(13) and C(14) and the midpoints of the C(4) - C(5) and C(6) - C(7) bonds, and with atom C(12) occupying the apical position. In both descriptions the trans environment of carbonyl C(12) - O(3) is different from that of the other carbonyls, allowing the possibility of different Fe - CO bond lengths. Apical lengthening has been observed in other types of  $d^8$  square pyramidal complexes<sup>(45)</sup>, but in the present analysis, as seems typical<sup>(23)</sup> of 1,3,-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes, the Fe - CO bond lengths are essentially the same [1.805(4), 1.807(4) and 1.799(4) Å]. [N-methoxycarbonylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(24)</sup> is a curious exception with an apical Fe - CO bond length of 1.713(11) Å and basal Fe - CO bond lengths of 1.784(10) and 1.779(10) Å.] The average Fe - CO and C - O bond lengths, 1.804 and 1.130 Å respectively, can be compared with mean values of 1.779 and 1.147 Å respectively, calculated by Birnbaum<sup>(14)</sup> from 20 bonds in related structures. The nonequivalence

of the carbonyl groups is however reflected in the angle between the basal Fe - CO bonds,  $93.4^\circ$ , being significantly smaller than the angles between apical and basal Fe - CO bonds,  $100.3$  and  $99.8^\circ$ . This angular disposition is common to other 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes, cf. mean angles of  $90.2$ ,  $102.5$  and  $98.4^\circ$  in sorbic acid  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(5)</sup>. The Fe - C - O angles [ $176.9(4)$ ,  $178.0(4)$  and  $179.3(4)^\circ$ ] depart only slightly from linearity. Kettle has pointed out<sup>(46)</sup> that small deviations from linearity may arise both from nonequivalence of the two distinct sets of  $\pi^*$  orbitals on the carbonyl groups and from crystal packing forces. In this analysis the crystal packing does not involve any abnormal intermolecular contacts.

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CHAPTER 2

TWO MOLYBDENUM COMPLEXES



II.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Investigation into the bonding in organometallic complexes is often undertaken by the structural comparison of a series of closely related complexes. Seven-coordinate molybdenum complexes of the type  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_2\text{XY}$  or  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_3\text{X}$  represent one series for which numerous structure analyses have been reported, e.g.

$\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{PPh}_2)\text{C}\ell^{(2)}$ ,  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})^{(3)}$ ,  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$ ,  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ ,  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{C}\ell^{(5)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_3\text{F}_7)^{(6)}$ . Therefore, in order to augment the number of possible comparisons, crystal structure

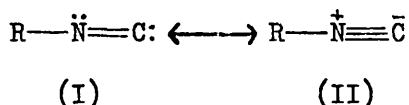
analyses were undertaken on compounds with different ligands, i.e.

$(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$ , A, and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{CNPh})\text{I}$ , B.

Both A and B were supplied by Dr. G. R. Knox of Strathclyde University. The former was prepared<sup>(7)</sup> by refluxing  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}$  with triphenylphosphine and recrystallising from 60-80 petrol/methylene chloride, while the latter was prepared<sup>(8)</sup> by the treatment of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{I}$  with phenyl isocyanide. Interconversion of isomers of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2\text{XY}$  occurs in solution<sup>(7)</sup>, therefore for both complexes the recrystallisation solution contained an equilibrium mixture of isomers. In the case of A the crystals isolated were spectroscopically assigned<sup>(9)</sup> as the cis-isomer, while for B there was difficulty in obtaining only crystals of one isomer, and the crystal used in the X-ray analysis was selected from a mixture (predominantly trans) of isomers.

$(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{CNPh})\text{I}$  is of particular interest in view of the growth, in recent years, of interest in transition-metal isocyanide chemistry<sup>(10 - 13)</sup>. Although isocyanides are isoelectronic with

carbon monoxide, the marked decrease in  $\nu(\text{CO})$  on coordination is not mirrored by a similar decrease in  $\nu(\text{CN})$  and indeed increases are often observed<sup>(14)</sup>. These increases in  $\nu(\text{CN})$  result from the greater contribution of canonical form (II) on coordination<sup>(15)</sup> and have been



generally interpreted<sup>(10, 15 - 17)</sup> as indicating little back-donation by the metal. However in  $\text{cis}-[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CNEt})(\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph})]$ <sup>(18)</sup> and  $\text{cis}-[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CNPh})_2]$ <sup>(19)</sup> both large increases in  $\nu(\text{CN})$  and appreciable double-bond character in the Pt - C bonds have been found.

This analysis of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{CNPh})\text{I}$  should not only yield information on the relationship between  $\nu(\text{CN})$  and the extent of  $\text{M}\rightarrow\text{C}$  back-donation, but also enable a comparison to be made of the  $\pi$ -accepting abilities of carbonyl and isocyanide ligands.

II.2.2 EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data  $\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)-molybdenum - methylene chloride;  $C_{25}H_{20}O_2PBrMo, 0.25CH_2Cl_2$ .

Crystal system	Triclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 18.927(4) \text{ \AA}$
	$b = 12.335(2) \text{ \AA}$
	$c = 11.003(2) \text{ \AA}$
	$\alpha = 103^\circ 37' (1)$
	$\beta = 105^\circ 35' (1)$
	$\gamma = 99^\circ 42' (1)$
Space group	$P\bar{1} (C_1^1)$
U	$= 2330.1 \text{ \AA}^3$
M	$= 580.3 \text{ a.m.u.}$
$D_o$	$= 1.66 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$ (floatation in MeI/CCl <sub>4</sub> solution)
$D_c$	$= 1.654 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$
Z	$= 4$
F(000)	$= 1154$
$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha)$	$= 25.19 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$

### Crystallographic Measurements

Preliminary triclinic cell dimensions were determined from precession photographs of a red polyhedron-shaped crystal of dimensions ca.  $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.25 \text{ mm}^3$ .

The crystal, having been transferred to a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer controlled by a PDP-8 computer, was offset on  $X$  by about  $5^\circ$  to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(20)</sup>. A fully stabilized X-ray generator was operated at 46 kV and 16 mA. The cell dimensions were then adjusted by a least-squares treatment<sup>(21)</sup> of the  $\theta$ ,  $X$  and  $\phi$  setting angles of eleven reflections measured with zirconium-filtered Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation.

The intensity data were collected, in octants  $hk\ell$ ,  $hk\bar{\ell}$ ,  $h\bar{k}\ell$  and  $h\bar{k}\bar{\ell}$  with  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 25^\circ$ , by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 36 equal steps from  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.72^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.72^\circ$ . Each step was counted for 2 seconds and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were measured at each end of the scan range for 18 seconds. Monitoring of the intensities of two standard reflections every 40 intensity measurements revealed drifts of about 10%, therefore the orientation matrix was redetermined after about every 2,000 intensity measurements. The data were scaled according to the intensities of these standards and the scan counts ( $P$ ) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects but not for absorption. 6,944 independent values of  $|F_o|$  were obtained, of which the 5,212 observations with  $I/\sigma_I^\dagger > 3.0$  were used in the structure analysis.

$\dagger \sigma_I$ , the standard deviation in the measured intensity,  $I$ , is derived from counting statistics by the formula:

$$\sigma_I = \sqrt{(P + B_1 + B_2)}$$

### Structure Analysis

The three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was readily interpreted in terms of space group  $P\bar{1}$  with two crystallographically independent molecules per asymmetric unit, giving the positions of the two unique molybdenum atoms, which were then used to phase an electron density distribution ( $R = 53\%$ ), revealing coordinates for both bromine and both phosphorus atoms. The electron density distribution ( $R = 35\%$ ) phased by these six heavy atoms was contoured on to glass sheets, yielding for both molecules the positions of all the remaining non-hydrogen atoms except the atoms of the carbonyl group trans to the bromine atom. The newly found atoms were included with the heavy atoms in a further structure factor calculation ( $R = 21\%$ ), but the subsequent electron density distribution still contained a region of electron density in both molecules trans to the bromine atom, which was unresolvable into distinct peaks. Another unexplained and prominent feature of this map was a peak (peak height =  $13.0e^-/\text{\AA}^3$  or 1.5 times the height of the highest carbon atom) making no bonding contacts with either of the molecules and about  $1.45 \text{ \AA}$  from a centre of symmetry. These maps despite the unexplained features, confirmed that the space group is  $P\bar{1}$  and not the alternative  $P1$ .

The three unexplained peaks were each assigned the scattering curve of oxygen in the initial least-squares calculations. After three cycles of full-matrix refinement on the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of all the atoms convergence was reached at  $R = 13.8\%$ . Low thermal parameters (average  $B_{\text{iso}} = 1.7 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) resulted for each of the three unexplained peaks indicating that the scattering assigned to them was underestimated. A difference electron density distribution was calculated revealing peaks (average peak height =  $4.6e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ) at either

side of the 'oxygen' atom in both molecules (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

Geometry involving the molybdenum atoms, the 'oxygen' atoms and the peaks (P) found in the difference electron density distribution (R = 13.8%)

	A1 <sup>†</sup>	A101 <sup>†</sup>
Mo - 'O' bond length (Å)	2.77	2.73
Mo - P <sub>1</sub> bond length (Å)	2.05	2.15
P <sub>1</sub> - P <sub>2</sub> bond length (Å)	1.16	0.98
Mo - P <sub>1</sub> - P <sub>2</sub> valency angles (°)	168.6	163.4

† A1 and A101 refer to the molecules containing Mo(1) and Mo(101) respectively.

Comparison of the above values with expected<sup>(1 - 6)</sup> Mo - Br, Mo - C(carbonyl) and C - O bond lengths of ca. 2.65, 1.96 and 1.14 Å respectively strongly suggested disorder in both molecules between the bromine atom and the carbonyl group trans to it (illustrated in Figure 1 page 61). This disorder is a consequence of the similar steric requirements of a bromine atom and a carbonyl group enabling both enantiomorphs of cis-( $\eta$ -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Mo(CO)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)Br to be almost mutually replaceable during the crystallisation. Halo/carbonyl disorder has also been found in the crystal structures of IrO<sub>2</sub>Cl(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sup>(22)</sup>, IrCl(CO)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>(23)</sup>, [( $\eta$ -C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>)<sub>4</sub>N]<sup>+</sup>[RhCl<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>-</sup><sup>(24)</sup>, IrCl(CN)(NCS)(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>(25)</sup>, IrBr(CO)(TCNE)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>(26)</sup> and IrIO<sub>2</sub>(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>(27)</sup>. The treatment of the disorder in this analysis is almost identical to that employed satisfactorily in IrBr(CO)(TCNE)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>(26)</sup> in which a similar degree of disorder was found.

An initial model for the disorder was derived as follows: structure factors were calculated without any contribution from the disordered

atoms ( $R = 39\%$ ), and from a comparison of the bromine peak heights in the subsequent difference electron density distribution, estimates of 0.79 and 0.74 were obtained for the extent of disorder in A1 and A101 respectively. Coordinates for the bromine atoms were taken from this map, while those for the disordered carbonyl groups were calculated corresponding to Mo - C and C - O bond lengths of 1.96 and 1.14 Å respectively with a linear Mo - C - Br - O geometry. Isotropic thermal parameters,  $B_{isc} = 5.0, 4.0$  and  $3.6 \text{Å}^2$ , were assigned to these bromine, carbon and oxygen atoms respectively.

All the parameters of the disordered carbonyl groups plus the population parameters of the bromine atoms were held fixed and contributions from the remaining unexplained peak omitted, during two cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement on the remaining isotropic thermal and positional parameters. A difference electron density distribution ( $R = 14.6\%$ ) was calculated showing firstly, that a reasonable model for the disorder was being employed, and secondly that the previously unexplained peak and the peak related by the adjacent centre of symmetry could be assigned to the chlorine atoms of a solvent methylene chloride molecule. The carbon atom of this molecule is necessarily disordered and appeared as two peaks (peak height =  $1.4e^{-}/\text{Å}^3$ ) related by the centre of symmetry. With the disordered solvent molecule included in the model the structure refinement proceeded as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Progress of the least-squares refinement  
of cis-( $\eta$ -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Mo(CO)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)Br, 0.25CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

Step	Treatment of parameters	Final R-factor
1)	3 cycles; 9 blocks; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, U <sub>iso</sub> for all the atoms except the disordered carbonyl groups.	10.0%
2)	1 cycle; 8 blocks; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, U <sub>ij</sub> for all the atoms except the disordered carbonyl groups, the bromine atoms and the carbon atom of the solvent.	8.9%
3)	2 cycles; 1 block; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, U <sub>ij</sub> , population parameter (PP.) for the bromine atoms; the sum of the PP.s of the bromine atoms in the same molecule constrained to unity.	6.9%
4)	PP. of each of the disordered carbonyl groups made equal to that of the appropriate bromine atom.	
5)	2 cycles; 11 blocks; refinement of overall scale factor; bromine atoms as in step 3; x, y, z, U <sub>iso</sub> for the carbon atom of the solvent; x, y, z, U <sub>ij</sub> for the remaining atoms except the disordered carbonyl groups.	6.7%

The results of this refinement were not entirely satisfactory as demonstrated both by the range of Mo - Br bond lengths obtained (0.07 Å), and by the occurrence of peaks and holes (0.82 to -1.46e<sup>-</sup>/Å<sup>3</sup>) in the difference synthesis in the region of the disordered groups. It was likely that these features were partly dependent on the thermal motion



assigned to the fixed carbonyl groups, therefore this was investigated by fixing the  $B_{iso}$  of these carbon and oxygen atoms at various values and refining the bromine atoms as in step 3. The resulting bond length variations are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

The effect of changing the  $B_{iso}$  ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) of the carbon and oxygen atoms of the disordered carbonyl groups on the Mo - Br bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ )

Part I:  $B_{iso}$  of the oxygen atoms varied while that of the carbon atoms fixed at  $4.0\text{\AA}^2$

$B_{iso}$ of oxygen atoms		Bond lengths of				R-factor (%)
		Mo - Br(1)	Mo - Br(1) <sup>1</sup>	Mo - Br(101)	Mo - Br(101) <sup>1</sup>	
A1	A101					
3.6		2.673	2.631	2.664	2.606	6.664
5.0		2.676	2.655	2.666	2.622	6.564
6.0		2.676	2.686	2.669	2.638	6.516
7.0		2.677	2.705	2.670	2.648	6.485
8.0		2.677	2.720	2.671	2.658	6.464
6.0	9.0	2.676	2.685	2.672	2.666	6.460
6.0	11.0	2.676	2.686	2.674	2.676	6.445
6.0	13.0	2.676	2.685	2.675	2.689	6.439

Part II:  $B_{iso}$  of the carbon atoms varied while that of the oxygen atoms fixed at  $6.0\text{\AA}^2$

$B_{iso}$ of carbon atoms		Bond lengths of				R-factor (%)
		Mo - Br(1)	Mo - Br(1) <sup>1</sup>	Mo - Br(101)	Mo - Br(101) <sup>1</sup>	
3.0		2.676	2.691	2.669	2.643	6.532
4.0		2.676	2.686	2.669	2.638	6.516
5.0		2.675	2.679	2.668	2.632	6.528
6.0		2.675	2.670	2.668	2.628	6.545
7.0		2.675	2.660	2.667	2.622	6.571

The above table and the difference syntheses calculated at each step were examined with a view to obtaining both consistent Mo - Br bond lengths and minimum deviations in the difference map, while retaining

physically reasonable thermal parameters for the disordered carbonyl groups. These carbon and oxygen atoms were therefore assigned  $B_{\text{iso}} = 5.0$  and  $7.5 \text{ \AA}^2$  respectively and, after least-squares refinement as in step 5, convergence was reached at  $R = 6.41\%$ .

A difference synthesis was calculated revealing stereochemically acceptable positions for 33 of the 40 hydrogen atoms of A, at an average peak height of  $0.52e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ . All of the hydrogen atoms of the cyclopentadienyl rings were found, suggesting that disorder of these rings, if any, was minimal. In further least-squares calculations, the hydrogen atoms were not refined but were included in the structure factor calculations, at positions calculated assuming an idealized geometry with a C - H bond length of  $0.98 \text{ \AA}$  and with an isotropic temperature factor equal to that of the atom to which it was bonded. Three cycles of least-squares refinement, treating the other parameters as in step 5, converged at  $R = 5.71\%$ ,  $R' = 4.95\%$ . The peaks and holes in a final difference electron density distribution all lay between  $0.76$  and  $-0.86e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ , the major deviations being near the disordered groups.

Examination of the final bond lengths revealed that the ordered carbonyl group in both molecules had a Mo - C bond length ca.  $0.13 \text{ \AA}$  ( $11\sigma$ ) longer than expected and a C - O bond length ca.  $0.20 \text{ \AA}$  ( $13\sigma$ ) shorter than expected. Abnormal bond lengths of this type have been found by Ibers<sup>(23)</sup> to be symptomatic of halo/carbonyl disorder therefore, in view of the reasonable estimated standard deviations in an ordered part of both molecules e.g. the triphenylphosphine groups, these anomalous values very probably reflect disorder between

$\text{cis-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$  and a small proportion of the trans-isomer rather than an underestimation of the estimated standard deviations in an ordered model. Since no evidence of this further disorder was found in any of the difference syntheses, the scattering due to the partial

bromine is probably less than  $2.5e^-$  in each molecule, i.e. less than 7% of the trans-isomer, and therefore no further calculations were undertaken.

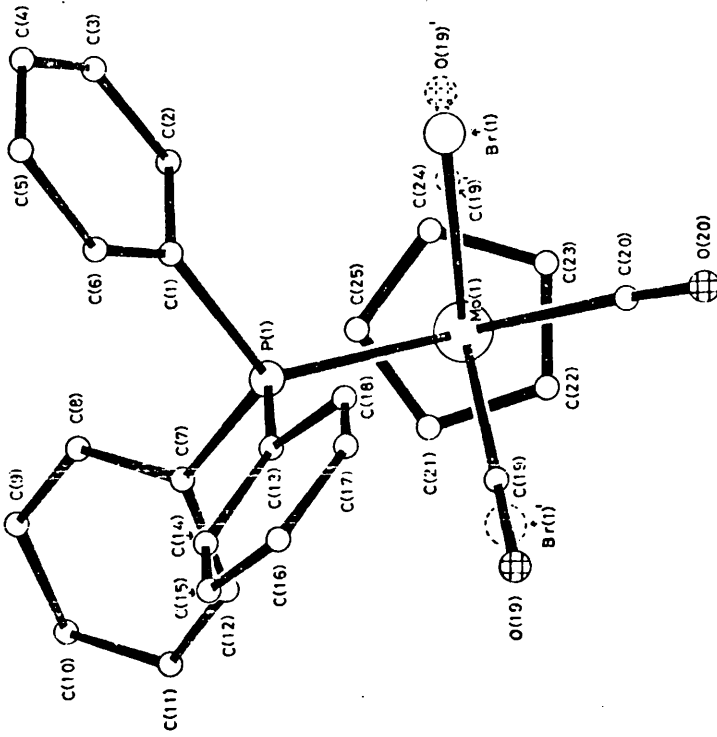
Notes:

- 1) The atomic scattering factors, including dispersion corrections  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for the molybdenum, bromine, phosphorus and chlorine atoms, were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III. <sup>(28)</sup>
- 2) The final weights employed in the least-squares refinement, in order to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ , were given by the expression:  
$$w^{-1} = 17 + 12 \left[ \left( |F_o| - 70 \right) / 35 \right]^2 - 30 \sin\theta$$
- 3) Most of the calculations were carried out, using the 'X-ray System' programs <sup>(29)</sup>, on the Univac 1108 computer at the National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, and on the IBM 370/155 computer of the Edinburgh Regional Computer Centre.

## Results

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 4, with the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, in Table 5. The atomic numbering scheme of the non-hydrogen atoms (each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded) is shown in Figure 1; A1 and A101, each projected on to the plane of its  $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl ring illustrating the halo/carbonyl disorder. The bond lengths, valency angles and mean plane calculations are given in Tables 6, 7 and 8 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 2 and the intermolecular contacts  $\leq 3.75 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Table 9.

A1



A101

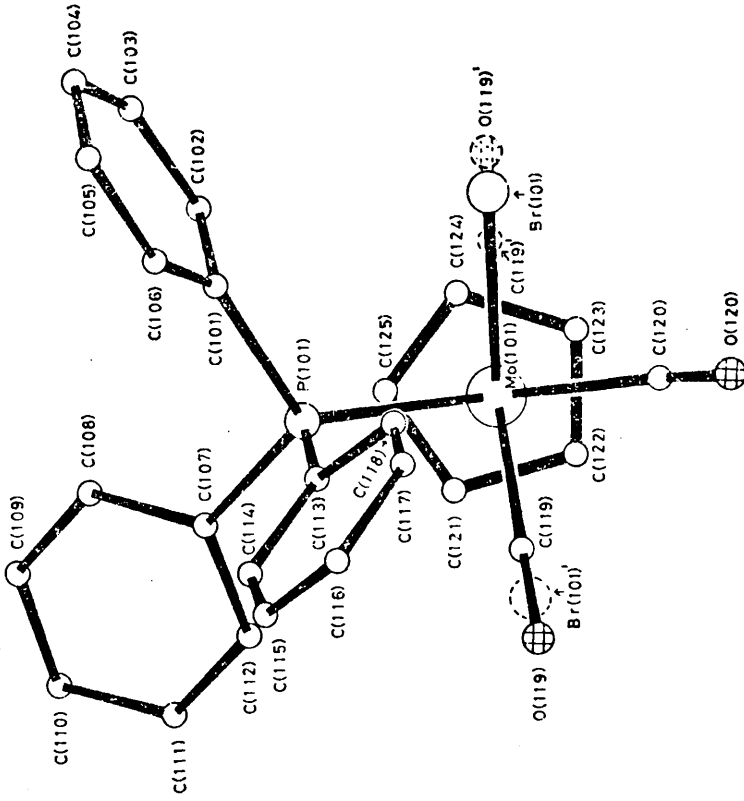
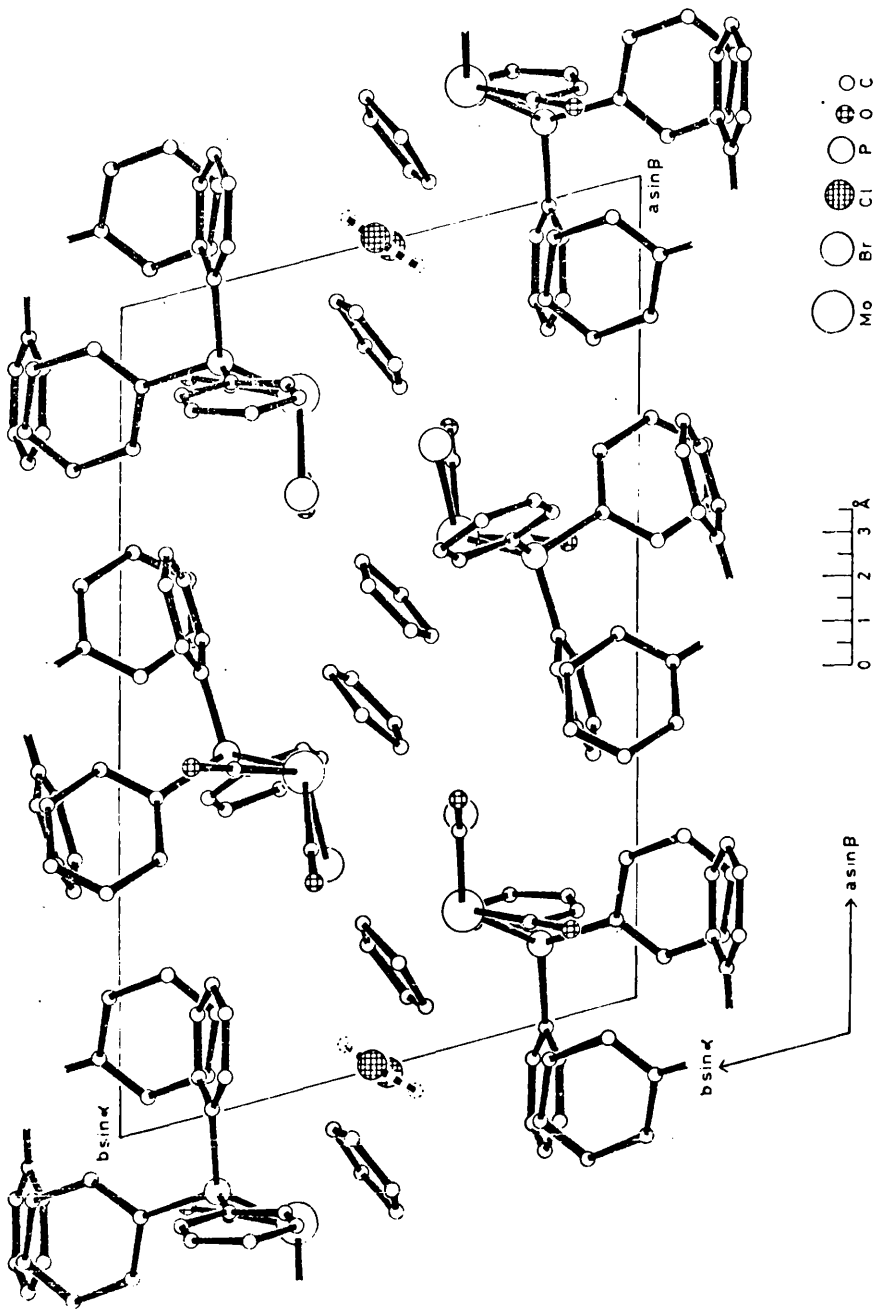


FIGURE 1

The two crystallographically independent molecules of  $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum; each projected on to the plane of its  $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl ring illustrating the halo/carbonyl disorder.



**FIGURE 2**

Packing arrangement of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum - methylene chloride viewed along the c-axis. For clarity, only the preferred orientation of A1 and A101 is shown.













TABLE 5

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum -  
methylene chloride; fractional atomic coordinates and population parameters  
(PP.), if other than 1.0, with esd in parentheses and thermal parameters.

Atom	x	y	z	PP.	$U_{iso}$ ( $\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}^2$ )
Mo(1)	0.83611(4)	0.66078(6)	-0.04501(6)		*
Br(1)	0.71875(6)	0.65433(11)	0.04731(11)	0.792(4)	*
Br(1)	0.88706(29)	0.84269(48)	-0.12185(46)	0.208	*
P(1)	0.90319(11)	0.81259(16)	0.17641(18)		*
C(1)	0.8760(4)	0.7906(7)	0.3173(7)		*
C(2)	0.8547(6)	0.6802(8)	0.3256(8)		*
C(3)	0.8343(6)	0.6625(9)	0.4312(9)		*
C(4)	0.8320(6)	0.7509(10)	0.5280(9)		*
C(5)	0.8538(5)	0.8611(10)	0.5254(8)		*
C(6)	0.8755(5)	0.8819(8)	0.4194(8)		*
C(7)	1.0053(4)	0.8231(7)	0.2288(8)		*
C(8)	1.0418(5)	0.7990(8)	0.3438(10)		*
C(9)	1.1172(6)	0.7980(9)	0.3751(12)		*
C(10)	1.1568(6)	0.8245(10)	0.2946(14)		*
C(11)	1.1235(5)	0.8501(9)	0.1819(12)		*
C(12)	1.0479(5)	0.8496(8)	0.1508(9)		*
C(13)	0.8972(4)	0.9610(6)	0.1836(7)		*
C(14)	0.9586(5)	1.0525(8)	0.2393(11)		*
C(15)	0.9501(6)	1.1633(8)	0.2462(15)		*
C(16)	0.8808(7)	1.1818(8)	0.1971(12)		*
C(17)	0.8193(5)	1.0913(8)	0.1410(10)		*
C(18)	0.8264(5)	0.9797(7)	0.1329(10)		*
C(19)	0.8733	0.7929	-0.1007	0.80	63
O(19)	0.8949	0.8697	-0.1331	0.80	95
C(19)	0.7502	0.6562	0.0228	0.20	63
O(19)	0.7002	0.6535	0.0622	0.20	95
C(20)	0.7429(6)	0.6531(7)	-0.2028(13)		*
O(20)	0.6994(4)	0.6468(6)	-0.2782(7)		*
C(21)	0.9387(5)	0.5893(8)	-0.0640(10)		*
C(22)	0.8765(5)	0.5338(8)	-0.1828(8)		*
C(23)	0.8202(5)	0.4686(7)	-0.1504(8)		*
C(24)	0.8478(6)	0.4779(8)	-0.0180(10)		*
C(25)	0.9191(6)	0.5526(8)	0.0377(9)		*

Atom	x	y	z	PP.	$U_{iso} (\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
H(2)	0.855	0.616	0.256		55
H(3)	0.823	0.584	0.438		62
H(4)	0.813	0.737	0.598		64
H(5)	0.854	0.925	0.596		54
H(6)	0.891	0.959	0.417		50
H(8)	1.013	0.781	0.399		57
H(9)	1.143	0.782	0.456		74
H(10)	1.209	0.823	0.314		81
H(11)	1.151	0.868	0.125		63
H(12)	1.023	0.870	0.073		56
H(14)	1.008	1.040	0.274		63
H(15)	0.994	1.228	0.286		86
H(16)	0.875	1.259	0.201		75
H(17)	0.770	1.104	0.108		59
H(18)	0.783	0.915	0.092		58
H(21)	0.985	0.643	-0.054		62
H(22)	0.874	0.540	-0.269		52
H(23)	0.771	0.424	-0.211		51
H(24)	0.822	0.439	0.030		65
H(25)	0.951	0.574	0.129		64
Mo(101)	0.61945(4)	0.35353(6)	0.27555(7)		*
Br(101)	0.73785(7)	0.39556(12)	0.49201(12)	0.689(4)	*
Br(101)	0.58646(26)	0.16768(35)	0.07178(38)	0.311	*
P(101)	0.57168(10)	0.20250(16)	0.37428(18)		*
C(101)	0.5977(4)	0.2428(6)	0.5538(7)		*
C(102)	0.5915(5)	0.3493(7)	0.6221(8)		*
C(103)	0.6094(5)	0.3821(8)	0.7582(8)		*
C(104)	0.6329(5)	0.3061(9)	0.8278(8)		*
C(105)	0.6388(5)	0.2018(8)	0.7616(8)		*
C(106)	0.6202(5)	0.1686(7)	0.6255(8)		*
C(107)	0.4677(4)	0.1549(7)	0.3181(8)		*
C(108)	0.4280(5)	0.1562(8)	0.4076(9)		*
C(109)	0.3494(6)	0.1212(9)	0.3617(13)		*
C(110)	0.3110(5)	0.0880(9)	0.2276(16)		*
C(111)	0.3509(6)	0.0867(9)	0.1413(12)		*
C(112)	0.4294(5)	0.1196(8)	0.1844(9)		*
C(113)	0.6022(4)	0.0685(6)	0.3329(7)		*
C(114)	0.5517(5)	-0.0383(7)	0.2848(9)		*

Atom	x	y	z	PP.	$U_{iso} (\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
C(115)	0.5773(7)	-0.1367(8)	0.2517(11)		*
C(116)	0.6519(8)	-0.1298(9)	0.2751(12)		*
C(117)	0.7021(6)	-0.0229(10)	0.3237(13)		*
C(118)	0.6782(5)	0.0761(8)	0.3527(11)		*
C(119)	0.5929	0.2160	0.1242	0.69	63
O(119)	0.5775	0.1360	0.0362	0.69	95
C(119)	0.7064	0.3844	0.4345	0.31	63
O(119)	0.7571	0.4024	0.5270	0.31	95
C(120)	0.7153(7)	0.3639(8)	0.2136(9)		*
O(120)	0.7561(4)	0.3677(7)	0.1854(7)		*
C(121)	0.5084(5)	0.4004(9)	0.1809(12)		*
C(122)	0.5687(7)	0.4634(10)	0.1504(10)		*
C(123)	0.6187(6)	0.5401(8)	0.2715(11)		*
C(124)	0.5886(7)	0.5252(8)	0.3716(10)		*
C(125)	0.5209(6)	0.4395(9)	0.3145(12)		*
H(102)	0.575	0.401	0.574		47
H(103)	0.605	0.456	0.802		62
H(104)	0.644	0.328	0.921		61
H(105)	0.658	0.151	0.810		55
H(106)	0.621	0.093	0.579		47
H(108)	0.455	0.181	0.502		59
H(109)	0.322	0.120	0.424		76
H(110)	0.257	0.066	0.196		83
H(111)	0.323	0.063	0.048		73
H(112)	0.458	0.118	0.122		52
H(114)	0.498	-0.045	0.273		53
H(115)	0.542	-0.210	0.212		73
H(116)	0.670	-0.199	0.258		85
H(117)	0.755	-0.018	0.339		85
H(118)	0.714	0.150	0.387		67
H(121)	0.466	0.341	0.119		69
H(122)	0.574	0.455	0.065		81
H(123)	0.665	0.595	0.282		73
H(124)	0.611	0.567	0.465		71
H(125)	0.489	0.412	0.361		81
C $\ell$	0.99289(27)	0.48825(34)	0.36332(38)		*
C(50)	0.9596(19)	0.4381(28)	0.4816(34)	0.50	123
H(50a)	0.967	0.354	0.471	0.50	122
H(50b)	0.906	0.431	0.464	0.50	122

\* These atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}hla^*c^* + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^*)] \text{ with final parameters } (U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2):$$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Mo(1)	372	374	317	85	128	80
Br(1)	431	676	486	25	197	-7
Br(1) <sub>i</sub>	637	830	481	48	133	55
P(1)	323	354	316	74	100	94
C(1)	303	454	285	34	45	94
C(2)	758	488	392	24	220	113
C(3)	755	640	523	-179	131	188
C(4)	715	896	356	-11	127	196
C(5)	550	896	333	208	142	32
C(6)	508	566	397	137	66	130
C(7)	397	383	546	110	174	136
C(8)	392	583	720	144	124	288
C(9)	446	661	1023	172	-47	358
C(10)	389	834	1119	141	264	87
C(11)	423	652	867	-62	347	-7
C(12)	501	584	572	43	252	67
C(13)	436	338	354	71	121	42
C(14)	318	406	1095	623	-5	166
C(15)	660	331	1595	77	285	175
C(16)	750	403	1065	211	176	206
C(17)	493	501	819	216	5	158
C(18)	502	411	713	145	100	130
C(20)	638	263	907	96	490	168
O(20)	686	470	507	80	9	82
C(21)	470	620	767	284	302	119
C(22)	540	530	418	182	193	31
C(23)	541	362	501	120	199	37
C(24)	846	401	682	267	383	203
C(25)	732	642	451	490	110	152

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Mo(101)	375	380	331	105	111	149
Br(101)	431	608	458	-41	42	237
Br(101) <sup>1</sup>	1117	791	685	36	274	305
P(101)	292	310	330	78	80	92
C(101)	318	336	435	63	141	134
C(102)	546	461	456	181	231	221
C(103)	699	594	423	236	299	161
C(104)	524	704	382	34	193	184
C(105)	460	674	438	139	106	256
C(106)	506	446	444	86	248	196
C(107)	304	369	525	106	77	122
C(108)	396	512	719	112	216	188
C(109)	493	672	1080	156	367	430
C(110)	314	654	1448	159	126	488
C(111)	392	673	992	57	-132	223
C(112)	461	531	610	-96	-9	148
C(113)	421	370	341	140	120	100
C(114)	607	364	677	102	260	60
C(115)	894	436	806	245	266	101
C(116)	1127	596	969	535	573	279
C(117)	682	833	1284	489	538	540
C(118)	453	455	1034	239	314	266
C(120)	980	459	317	363	82	118
O(120)	618	797	581	51	323	390
C(121)	430	598	922	259	31	141
C(122)	896	889	636	594	347	517
C(123)	760	471	928	265	329	436
C(124)	943	419	661	395	264	161
C(125)	788	606	912	394	499	336
C <sub>L</sub>	1667	1069	991	438	652	441



Average estimated standard deviations, ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{\AA}^2$ ) and ( $U_{iso} \times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2$ )

Atom	$U_{11}$ or $U_{iso}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Mo	4	4	3	3	3	3
Br	8	9	8	6	6	6
Br <sup>1</sup>	31	31	24	24	21	22
P	10	10	10	8	8	8
C	59	58	66	48	51	50
O	47	45	43	37	36	35
Cl	38	27	25	26	26	21
C(50)	10					

TABLE 6

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum - methylene chloride; bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

Bond <sup>†</sup>		Molecule A1	Molecule A101
Mo(1)	- Br(1)	2.676(2)	2.666(1)
Mo(1)	- Br(1)	2.698(6)	2.648(4)
Mo(1)	- P(1)	2.538(2)	2.525(2)
Mo(1)	- C(20)	2.087(11)	2.095(14)
C(20)	- O(20)	0.977(13)	0.904(17)
Mo(1)	- C(21)	2.303(11)	2.313(10)
Mo(1)	- C(22)	2.290(10)	2.294(13)
Mo(1)	- C(23)	2.310(8)	2.315(11)
Mo(1)	- C(24)	2.383(10)	2.374(11)
Mo(1)	- C(25)	2.363(11)	2.379(13)
P(1)	- C(1)	1.823(9)	1.822(8)
P(1)	- C(7)	1.834(8)	1.837(8)
P(1)	- C(13)	1.837(8)	1.838(9)
C(1)	- C(2)	1.385(13)	1.392(11)
C(2)	- C(3)	1.371(16)	1.384(12)
C(3)	- C(4)	1.349(15)	1.400(15)
C(4)	- C(5)	1.361(17)	1.360(14)
C(5)	- C(6)	1.400(15)	1.383(12)
C(6)	- C(1)	1.394(11)	1.390(13)
C(7)	- C(8)	1.395(14)	1.389(15)
C(8)	- C(9)	1.378(14)	1.387(13)
C(9)	- C(10)	1.364(21)	1.381(19)
C(10)	- C(11)	1.366(19)	1.360(21)
C(11)	- C(12)	1.376(14)	1.386(13)
C(12)	- C(7)	1.381(15)	1.376(12)
C(13)	- C(14)	1.360(10)	1.379(11)
C(14)	- C(15)	1.389(15)	1.387(15)
C(15)	- C(16)	1.358(17)	1.347(19)
C(16)	- C(17)	1.354(12)	1.377(15)
C(17)	- C(18)	1.390(14)	1.370(17)
C(18)	- C(13)	1.387(13)	1.377(13)

† Bond		Molecule A1	Molecule A10†
C(21)	- C(22)	1.430(11)	1.430(17)
C(22)	- C(23)	1.399(14)	1.410(13)
C(23)	- C(24)	1.379(14)	1.403(19)
C(24)	- C(25)	1.383(13)	1.394(14)
C(25)	- C(21)	1.414(16)	1.375(17)

'Fixed' bond lengths.

Bond		Molecule A1	Molecule A10†
Mo(1)	- C(19) <sub>1</sub>	1.96	1.96
Mo(1)	- C(19) <sub>1</sub>	1.96	1.96
C(19) <sub>1</sub>	- O(19)	1.14	1.14
C(19) <sub>1</sub>	- O(19) <sub>1</sub>	1.14	1.14
C	- H	0.98	0.98

† The atomic numbering refers to A1. The numbering of A10† is 100 plus that in A1.

Methylene chloride

C(50) - Cl	1.78(4)
C(50) - Cl <sup>††</sup>	1.65(4)
C(50) - H(50a)	0.98(fixed)
C(50) - H(50b)	0.98(fixed)

†† Cl is transformed to the coordinates 2 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z.

TABLE 7

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum - methylene chloride; valency angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

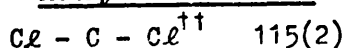
	Molecule A1	Molecule A101
Br(1) - Mo(1) - Br(1)	120.3(1)	121.6(1)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - P(1)	82.1(1)	79.6(1)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - P(1)	78.8(1)	80.6(1)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(20)	74.0(4)	73.9(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(20)	77.9(3)	74.4(3)
P(1) - Mo(1) - C(20)	131.4(3)	125.2(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(21)	147.7(3)	146.5(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(22)	136.6(2)	134.7(2)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(23)	101.9(3)	99.9(2)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(24)	91.7(3)	90.2(2)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(25)	113.1(3)	113.7(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(21)	90.8(3)	91.2(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(22)	94.4(3)	94.6(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(23)	127.1(3)	127.8(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(24)	148.0(4)	148.3(3)
Br(1) - Mo(1) - C(25)	120.7(3)	119.5(3)
P(1) - Mo(1) - C(21)	97.1(2)	101.1(3)
P(1) - Mo(1) - C(22)	133.2(2)	137.2(3)
P(1) - Mo(1) - C(23)	141.4(2)	141.8(3)
P(1) - Mo(1) - C(24)	108.2(2)	107.3(3)
P(1) - Mo(1) - C(25)	85.0(2)	87.0(3)
C(20) - Mo(1) - C(21)	125.2(4)	126.9(5)
C(20) - Mo(1) - C(22)	90.7(4)	93.2(5)
C(20) - Mo(1) - C(23)	85.5(3)	90.2(4)
C(20) - Mo(1) - C(24)	114.1(3)	119.6(4)
C(20) - Mo(1) - C(25)	143.3(3)	147.6(4)
Mo(1) - P(1) - C(1)	117.2(2)	116.9(2)
Mo(1) - P(1) - C(7)	111.1(3)	112.7(3)
Mo(1) - P(1) - C(13)	116.5(2)	114.6(3)
C(1) - P(1) - C(7)	103.4(4)	103.7(4)
C(1) - P(1) - C(13)	103.2(4)	103.4(4)
C(7) - P(1) - C(13)	103.8(4)	104.0(3)
P(1) - C(1) - C(2)	120.1(6)	119.3(7)
P(1) - C(1) - C(6)	122.3(7)	122.3(6)

	Molecule A1	Molecule A101
C(6) - C(1) - C(2)	117.6(8)	118.3(7)
C(1) - C(2) - C(3)	120.6(8)	121.0(9)
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	121.5(11)	119.4(9)
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	120.0(11)	119.9(8)
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	119.8(9)	120.8(10)
C(5) - C(6) - C(1)	120.4(9)	120.7(8)
P(1) - C(7) - C(8)	121.7(7)	121.2(6)
P(1) - C(7) - C(12)	120.5(7)	118.5(7)
C(12) - C(7) - C(8)	117.7(8)	120.3(8)
C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	120.5(11)	119.7(9)
C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	119.5(11)	119.9(13)
C(9) - C(10) - C(11)	121.8(10)	119.6(10)
C(10) - C(11) - C(12)	118.2(12)	121.7(11)
C(11) - C(12) - C(7)	122.2(10)	118.8(10)
P(1) - C(13) - C(14)	122.9(7)	122.1(7)
P(1) - C(13) - C(18)	118.0(6)	118.4(6)
C(18) - C(13) - C(14)	119.1(8)	119.5(8)
C(13) - C(14) - C(15)	120.3(9)	119.9(9)
C(14) - C(15) - C(16)	120.7(8)	120.7(9)
C(15) - C(16) - C(17)	119.6(9)	119.1(12)
C(16) - C(17) - C(18)	120.8(9)	121.5(11)
C(17) - C(18) - C(13)	119.6(7)	119.3(8)
Mo(1) - C(20) - O(20)	178.0(10)	179.0(8)
C(25) - C(21) - C(22)	106.7(8)	108.8(8)
C(21) - C(22) - C(23)	107.6(9)	106.4(10)
C(22) - C(23) - C(24)	108.0(7)	108.0(10)
C(23) - C(24) - C(25)	109.9(10)	108.5(9)
C(24) - C(25) - C(21)	107.7(8)	108.4(11)

The disordered carbonyl groups were 'fixed' to give a linear Mo - C - Br - O geometry.

The C(sp<sup>2</sup>) hydrogen atoms were 'fixed' with the C - H vector bisecting the C - C - C angle.

Methylene chloride



†† Cℓ is transformed to the coordinates 2 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z.

The C(sp<sup>3</sup>) hydrogen atoms were 'fixed' to give a H - C - H angle of 109°, with the vector bisecting the H - C - H angle also bisecting the Cℓ - C - Cℓ angle.

TABLE 8

$\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum -  
methylene chloride; mean plane calculations.

	Atoms in plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Atoms out of plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )
a)	C(1)	0.005	P(1)	0.021
	C(2)	0.003		
	C(3)	-0.013		
	C(4)	0.015		
	C(5)	-0.007		
	C(6)	-0.003		
b)	C(7)	0.008	P(1)	0.138
	C(8)	-0.010		
	C(9)	0.007		
	C(10)	-0.001		
	C(11)	-0.001		
	C(12)	0.003		
c)	C(13)	-0.003	P(1)	-0.064
	C(14)	0.002		
	C(15)	0.000		
	C(16)	-0.001		
	C(17)	0.000		
	C(18)	0.002		
a)	C(21)	-0.006	Mo(1)	-1.999
	C(22)	0.014		
	C(23)	-0.018		
	C(24)	0.015		
	C(25)	-0.006		

	Atoms in plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Atoms out of plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )
e)	C(101)	-0.010	P(101)	0.030
	C(102)	0.005		
	C(103)	0.000		
	C(104)	0.002		
	C(105)	-0.008		
	C(106)	0.012		
f)	C(107)	-0.003	P(101)	-0.048
	C(108)	-0.005		
	C(109)	0.010		
	C(110)	-0.008		
	C(111)	0.000		
	C(112)	0.006		
g)	C(113)	0.002	P(101)	-0.005
	C(114)	-0.018		
	C(115)	0.025		
	C(116)	-0.015		
	C(117)	-0.001		
	C(118)	0.007		
h)	C(121)	-0.006	Mo(101)	-2.005
	C(122)	0.007		
	C(123)	-0.005		
	C(124)	0.001		
	C(125)	0.003		

The dihedral angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between selected planes are:

a) - b)	83.1	e) - f)	79.8
a) - c)	84.5	e) - g)	99.3
b) - c)	70.3	f) - g)	105.5

TABLE 9

n-Cyclopentadienyl-cis-dicarbonylbromo(triphenylphosphine)molybdenum  
methylen chloride; intermolecular contacts ( $\leq 3.75\text{\AA}$ ).

O(119) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(22 <sup>I</sup> )	3.22	C(16)	- - -	C(50 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.64
O(20)	- - -	C(110 <sup>II</sup> )	3.24	C(6)	- - -	C(117 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.64
O(119) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(23 <sup>I</sup> )	3.27	O(119)	- - -	C(111 <sup>V</sup> )	3.65
O(19)	- - -	C(14 <sup>III</sup> )	3.37	Br(1) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(14 <sup>III</sup> )	3.66
O(20)	- - -	C(109 <sup>II</sup> )	3.40	O(20)	- - -	C(124 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.66
C(21)	- - -	C(25 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.43	C(105)	- - -	C(114 <sup>XI</sup> )	3.66
O(119)	- - -	C(112 <sup>V</sup> )	3.45	C(18)	- - -	C(111 <sup>II</sup> )	3.67
O(19)	- - -	C(4 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.45	O(20)	- - -	C(111 <sup>II</sup> )	3.67
O(119)	- - -	C(114 <sup>V</sup> )	3.50	O(19)	- - -	C(11 <sup>III</sup> )	3.68
O(19) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(123)	3.51	C(23)	- - -	C(104 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.68
O(19)	- - -	C(12 <sup>III</sup> )	3.52	O(119)	- - -	C(104 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.68
O(19)	- - -	C(15 <sup>III</sup> )	3.53	C(15)	- - -	C(50 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.69
O(19) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(116 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.54	C(17)	- - -	C(117 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.69
Br(1) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(4 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.55	C(21)	- - -	C(21 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.69
C(18)	- - -	C(117 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.55	O(119)	- - -	C(115 <sup>V</sup> )	3.69
O(120)	- - -	C(16 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.55	C(102)	- - -	C(125 <sup>X</sup> )	3.69
O(120)	- - -	C(24)	3.55	C(20)	- - -	C(103 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.69
C(20)	- - -	C(110 <sup>II</sup> )	3.56	Br(1) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(15 <sup>III</sup> )	3.70
C <sub>2</sub>	- - -	C(22 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.57	Br(101) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(104 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.72
O(20)	- - -	C(103 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.58	O(119)	- - -	C(105 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.72
C(5)	- - -	C(14 <sup>IX</sup> )	3.60	C(17)	- - -	C(111 <sup>II</sup> )	3.72
O(19)	- - -	C(5 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.60	O(120)	- - -	C(2)	3.73
O(19) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(122)	3.61	C(25)	- - -	C(25 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.73
C(103)	- - -	C(125 <sup>X</sup> )	3.63	C(106)	- - -	C(109 <sup>XI</sup> )	3.74
Br(101)	- - -	C(22 <sup>I</sup> )	3.63	C(10)	- - -	C(23 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.74
Br(101)	- - -	C(23 <sup>I</sup> )	3.64	C(23)	- - -	C(103 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.74
O(20)	- - -	C(102 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.64				

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

I	x,	y,	1 + z;	VII	x,	1 + y,	z;
II	1 - x,	1 - y,	- z;	VIII	x,	-1 + y,	z;
III	2 - x,	2 - y,	- z;	IX	2 - x,	2 - y,	1 - z;
IV	2 - x,	1 - y,	- z;	X	1 - x,	1 - y,	1 - z;
V	1 - x,	- y,	- z;	XI	1 - x,	- y,	1 - z.
VI	x,	y,	-1 + z;				



II.2.3 EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data  $\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyl(phenyl isocyanide)-  
molybdenum;  $C_{14}H_{10}O_2NiMo$ .

Crystal system Orthorhombic

Unit cell dimensions  $a = 12.035(4) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 17.248(5) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 14.510(5) \text{ \AA}$

Space group Pbcu ( $D_{2h}^{15}$ )

$U = 3011.9 \text{ \AA}^3$

$M = 447.1 \text{ a.m.u.}$

$D_o = 1.95 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$  (flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution)

$D_c = 1.972 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1696$

$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 29.25 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$

### Crystallographic Measurements

Preliminary cell dimensions, and systematically absent reflections ( $h0l$  absent if  $l = 2n + 1$ ,  $0kl$  absent if  $k = 2n + 1$  and  $hk0$  absent if  $h = 2n + 1$ ) consistent with space group  $Pbca$  were found from precession and Wiessenburg photographs (using  $Mo-K\alpha$  and  $Cu-K\alpha$  radiation respectively) of a red diamond-shaped plate with dimensions ca.  $0.01 \times 0.45 \times 0.50 \text{ mm}^3$ .

An initial set of diffractometer data, collected using zirconium-filtered  $Mo-K\alpha$  radiation, refined unsatisfactorily due to the large number of weakly observed reflections, therefore a second set was collected and the counting statistics improved, both by using graphite-crystal monochromatised  $Mo-K\alpha$  radiation and by increasing the counting times. A fully stabilized X-ray generator operated at 46 kV and 16 mA and a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer were used in both data collections. In collection I, the diffractometer was controlled by a PDP-8 computer (a DF32 DEC disc file backed PDP-8 computer in collection II) and the cell dimensions were adjusted by a least-squares treatment of the  $\theta$ ,  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  setting angles of 11 (14) reflections.

In both collections the intensity measurements were made, in octant  $h\bar{k}l$  with  $\theta(Mo-K\alpha) \leq 27^\circ$ , by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 36 equal steps from  $2\theta_{calc.} - 0.72^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{calc.} + 0.72^\circ$ . In collection I, each step was counted for 2 seconds and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were measured at each end of the scan range for 18 seconds. (In collection II, three  $\theta$ -ranges  $\theta(Mo-K\alpha) \leq 16^\circ$ ,  $16^\circ \leq \theta(Mo-K\alpha) \leq 23^\circ$  and  $23^\circ \leq \theta(Mo-K\alpha) \leq 27^\circ$  were collected, the corresponding counting times being 4 and 36, 6 and 54, and 8 and 72 seconds respectively.) The intensities of 2 (3) standard reflections were monitored every 40 (30) intensity measurements and the

results used to ensure that all the observations were on a common scale. The scan counts (P) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection were combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects but not for absorption. In collection I, 3,284 independent measurements were obtained and only the 1,742 with  $I/\sigma_I > 2.0$  used in the structure analysis. (In collection II, only the 1,564 reflections were measured, which a quick scan had shown to be significantly above background, and, of these, the 1,471 with  $I/\sigma_I > 3.0$  were used in the final refinement.)

### Structure Analysis

Using the first set of data, the coordinates of both the molybdenum and iodine atoms were derived from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and the subsequent electron density distribution ( $R = 36\%$ ) revealed the positions of the remaining non-hydrogen atoms.

The approximate atomic parameters were adjusted by a series of least-squares calculations, using the program due to D. W. J. Cruickshank, J. G. F. Smith and J. G. Sime on Glasgow University's KDF9 computer. The weighting scheme:

$$w = [1 - \exp(-p_1 \{\sin\theta/\lambda\}^2)] / [1 + p_2 |F_o| + p_3 |F_o|^2]$$

was employed, and the values of  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $p_3$  adjusted at several stages of the refinement to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ . The final values were 90.0, 0.54 and 0.01 respectively. The atomic scattering factors, including dispersion corrections  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for the molybdenum and iodine atoms, were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III. <sup>(28)</sup>

Two cycles of full-matrix refinement on the positional and isotropic thermal parameters lowered the R-factor to 11.1%. With all the atoms assigned anisotropic thermal parameters, four cycles of block diagonal least-squares refinement converged at  $R = 9.3\%$ .

The final set of parameters were used as the starting set for refinement with the second set of data and, after four cycles of block diagonal least-squares, convergence was reached at  $R = 4.33\%$ . A difference electron density distribution was calculated revealing the positions of all the hydrogen atoms at an average peak height of  $0.40e^{-\text{\AA}^3}$ . The main deviations in this map were peaks of height ca.  $0.7e^{-\text{\AA}^3}$  and holes of depth ca.  $0.5e^{-\text{\AA}^3}$  in the region of the iodine atom. Each hydrogen atom was included in further structure factor calculations with

an isotropic temperature factor equal to that of the carbon atom to which it was bonded and, after three cycles of block diagonal refinement of the parameters of the other atoms, the R-factor was lowered to 3.99%. The refinement was completed with four cycles of full-matrix least-squares; firstly, two cycles refining only the phenyl isocyanide, molybdenum and iodine atomic parameters, then two cycles refining only the cyclopentadienyl, carbonyl, molybdenum and iodine atomic parameters. Convergence was reached at  $R = 3.99\%$ ,  $R' = 5.58\%$ .

## Results

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 10, with the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, in Table 11. The atomic numbering scheme of the non-hydrogen atoms (each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded) is shown in Figure 3; the projection of the molecule on to the plane of the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ring showing the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(30)</sup>. The bond lengths, valency angles and displacements of atoms from various planes are given in Tables 12, 13 and 14 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 4 and the intermolecular contacts  $\leq 3.75 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Table 15.

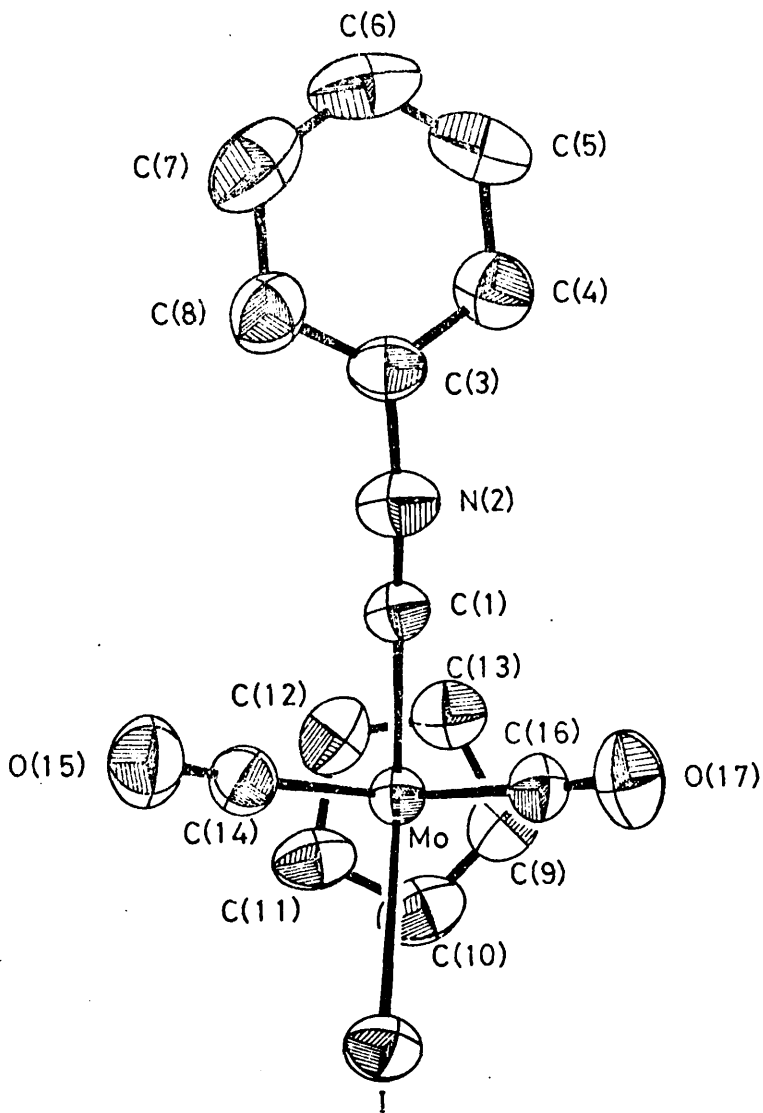


FIGURE 3

Perspective view of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo-(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum projected on to the plane of the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ring, showing the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids.

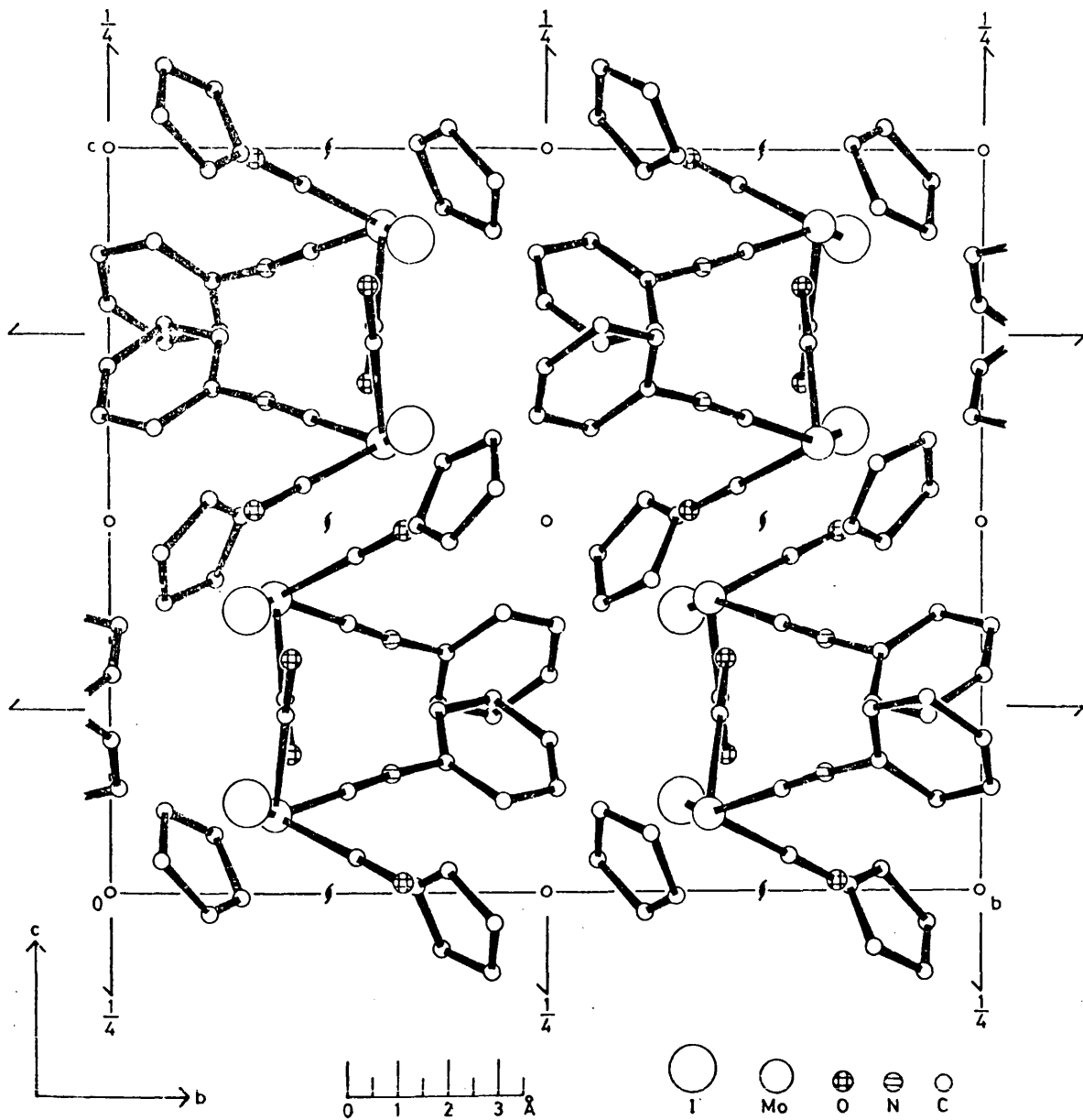


FIGURE 4

Crystal packing of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo-(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum viewed along the a-axis.



TABLE 10

$\pi$ -Cyclononadienyl-trans-dicarbonylido(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum

observed and final calculated structure amplitudes.

h	k	l	F OBS	F CALC	h	k	l	F OBS	F CALC	h	k	l	F OBS	F CALC	h	k	l	F OBS	F CALC	h	k	l	F OBS	F CALC	
14	0	4	47.3	51.7	11	7	3	41.9	41.7	9	3	7	41.4	43.0	8	7	4	32.9	37.5	17	10	10	35.8	37.5	
14	0	0	44.4	44.1	11	7	2	30.9	31.4	7	3	7	32.2	37.7	8	7	6	43.8	44.3	7	10	4	35.2	40.0	
14	1	4	35.9	35.0	11	7	1	69.3	68.5	9	3	5	59.2	60.9	9	7	4	45.6	47.1	7	10	5	31.2	32.5	
14	1	1	23.4	26.7	11	8	7	21.0	21.2	9	3	3	63.7	61.1	7	7	4	37.4	34.7	7	10	7	54.4	52.5	
14	1	0	35.7	39.4	11	8	5	17.2	23.8	9	3	1	75.7	75.1	7	7	2	24.4	25.1	7	11	17	21.5	19.0	
14	2	7	27.5	37.1	11	8	3	33.9	29.8	9	4	12	43.7	43.5	8	1	1	31.7	37.7	7	11	11	28.3	26.7	
14	2	1	37.3	37.0	11	8	1	44.0	47.0	9	4	10	36.4	35.2	7	7	3	62.3	64.7	7	11	10	34.4	35.8	
14	2	3	36.6	33.2	11	9	6	55.6	56.4	9	4	9	46.2	45.9	8	11	11	41.5	43.4	7	11	9	31.1	32.7	
14	2	1	31.2	32.3	11	9	2	91.4	90.6	9	4	7	22.0	21.1	8	8	8	23.0	21.7	7	11	5	25.7	32.0	
14	3	1	44.6	47.1	11	10	4	17.3	38.9	9	4	6	82.6	81.8	8	10	8	57.3	57.2	7	12	10	21.5	19.0	
14	3	4	46.5	43.7	11	10	2	45.5	47.1	9	4	5	151.5	144.3	8	7	7	76.7	74.3	7	11	9	95.0	89.6	
14	3	4	44.9	42.9	11	10	7	40.0	35.8	9	4	3	116.2	111.5	8	6	6	43.0	40.4	7	11	8	47.7	49.7	
14	4	0	52.9	51.5	11	11	6	48.7	45.1	9	4	7	65.1	67.3	8	5	8	67.3	67.3	7	11	2	91.4	94.6	
14	4	0	35.1	31.5	11	11	1	114.7	114.7	9	4	1	114.7	114.7	8	6	4	50.9	47.2	7	11	1	60.4	60.4	
14	4	1	24.5	27.2	11	12	4	49.6	50.7	9	5	10	17.3	13.7	8	8	9	90.1	91.7	7	12	10	21.5	21.5	
14	4	3	41.4	39.1	11	11	1	42.3	45.3	9	5	6	55.5	62.1	8	5	1	66.6	75.1	7	12	6	35.6	34.7	
14	4	3	29.9	29.6	11	12	5	76.5	74.9	9	5	2	99.9	79.6	8	3	3	84.3	84.7	7	12	5	24.9	23.5	
14	0	6	38.8	37.6	11	12	2	24.5	26.3	9	6	12	44.0	44.2	9	10	35.6	34.2	7	12	1	42.9	47.4		
14	0	4	25.0	26.0	11	13	3	36.5	36.7	9	6	11	12.5	24.8	8	9	6	52.2	51.4	7	13	17	19.5	20.0	
14	0	2	173.6	134.4	11	13	1	61.0	58.7	9	6	11	45.4	44.0	8	9	4	46.9	47.1	7	13	9	51.8	62.0	
14	1	4	39.6	43.4	11	15	7	57.2	53.1	9	6	8	61.4	55.9	8	9	3	27.2	28.4	7	13	5	102.4	96.6	
14	1	2	54.4	57.5	10	0	10	44.9	40.8	9	7	3	34.8	31.8	8	9	1	25.7	24.3	7	13	1	45.9	70.0	
14	2	9	47.2	50.5	10	0	8	50.2	54.6	9	6	6	113.4	111.6	8	9	0	69.7	71.5	7	13	2	31.2	36.1	
14	2	6	35.6	35.7	10	0	6	54.0	61.1	9	6	5	22.2	23.6	8	10	11	34.0	32.4	7	13	1	91.2	92.4	
14	2	5	74.8	79.7	10	0	4	43.5	43.2	9	6	4	55.4	57.0	8	10	5	41.6	43.7	7	14	5	28.6	26.1	
14	2	4	46.7	45.6	10	0	0	113.5	114.5	9	6	1	153.5	144.8	8	10	8	25.9	27.2	7	14	10	27.9	27.9	
14	2	2	54.2	56.9	10	1	12	26.5	24.5	9	7	1	11.1	11.6	8	10	5	39.2	37.1	7	14	8	35.0	34.8	
14	2	1	75.5	75.4	10	1	1	31.4	32.7	9	7	7	26.7	21.3	8	10	4	43.9	41.3	7	14	6	52.7	56.6	
14	3	5	49.5	50.1	10	1	4	61.8	65.1	9	7	5	37.1	31.5	8	10	1	72.5	69.1	7	15	4	34.1	34.2	
14	3	4	43.9	41.4	10	1	3	43.9	41.4	9	7	3	35.9	37.9	8	15	3	37.9	39.1	7	15	3	21.9	20.7	
14	3	1	53.4	54.0	10	1	1	49.2	49.6	9	7	1	43.6	43.7	8	10	0	62.6	67.2	7	15	1	91.5	91.5	
14	3	4	44.9	43.5	10	1	0	56.9	56.9	9	7	2	53.4	52.5	8	11	7	51.0	47.7	7	15	1	25.4	23.0	
14	3	4	37.9	37.3	10	2	11	31.7	31.0	9	7	1	35.9	35.2	8	11	5	22.8	24.4	7	17	6	29.4	34.1	
14	3	4	66.7	70.7	10	2	7	31.7	30.0	9	7	12	19.5	19.3	8	11	3	58.4	59.5	7	17	5	11.7	33.0	
14	3	4	39.9	40.5	10	2	7	50.2	52.5	9	8	2	42.7	41.3	8	11	4	48.2	48.2	6	17	4	41.4	40.9	
14	3	4	52.6	50.7	10	2	4	55.2	58.5	9	8	1	57.3	57.1	8	12	9	24.5	27.2	7	17	1	39.2	34.6	
14	3	4	66.5	66.1	10	2	1	72.4	70.2	9	8	7	35.0	34.0	8	12	5	30.4	37.4	7	19	3	29.7	24.8	
14	3	4	18.6	21.7	10	2	2	59.4	57.7	9	8	6	43.2	40.8	8	12	4	47.4	46.3	6	19	4	32.7	34.7	
14	3	5	54.4	51.7	10	2	0	51.4	52.2	9	9	6	62.7	67.9	8	12	3	78.8	78.8	6	19	10	32.3	34.1	
14	3	6	51.8	51.1	10	3	13	27.1	24.6	9	9	4	54.4	52.6	8	13	7	38.5	37.7	6	19	8	35.8	34.8	
14	3	2	64.4	64.7	10	3	9	49.7	49.8	9	9	1	66.4	65.9	8	13	3	29.3	32.7	6	19	6	60.8	60.7	
14	3	2	43.6	42.7	10	3	7	22.7	26.0	9	9	7	57.0	57.2	8	13	1	31.0	30.4	6	19	4	101.8	99.1	
14	3	2	75.9	75.9	10	3	7	50.2	52.5	9	10	1	48.5	48.5	8	15	6	22.2	22.7	6	19	0	156.1	156.1	
14	3	2	37.1	37.2	10	3	4	54.1	54.5	9	9	0	25.8	27.1	8	15	6	39.6	39.3	6	19	0	35.4	35.4	
14	3	1	26.9	27.4	10	3	3	41.6	40.5	9	9	7	30.1	29.5	8	15	0	43.6	41.7	6	19	14	31.7	29.3	
14	3	0	28.5	28.4	10	3	1	72.4	69.9	9	9	6	44.4	37.9	8	17	0	29.6	25.4	6	19	12	54.1	53.7	
14	3	0	54.3	59.1	10	3	0	34.5	34.5	9	9	1	33.1	32.9	8	17	0	17.0	17.0	6	19	10	54.6	51.1	
14	3	0	111.0	121.4	10	4	1	20.3	20.4	9	9	2	20.3	20.4	8	17	0	28.9	28.9	6	19	8	101.4	101.4	
14	3	0	116.0	121.9	10	4	9	21.0	16.8	9	9	1	47.7	44.2	8	17	2	135.1	131.5	5	19	4	63.2	63.7	
14	3	1	34.1	33.4	10	4	7	72.3	67.3	9	10	9	41.8	40.2	8	17	14	34.6	34.7	5	19	7	37.5	37.5	
14	3	1	34.4	35.4	10	4	7	63.5	62.7	9	10	5	74.2	71.6	8	17	12	43.1	49.3	5	19	6	74.0	72.4	
14	3	1	26.7	26.9	10	4	1	57.0	53.5	9	10	3	95.2	90.0	8	17	1	32.8	32.1	5	19	5	69.7	69.7	
14	3	1	21.9	26.3	10	5	12	39.3	37.0	9	10	2	29.6	27.1	8	17	1	70.7	77.6	5	19	4	65.5	65.5	
14	3	1	59.6	60.1	10	5	5	51.5	51.6	9	10	1	65.9	60.4	8	17	1	37.6	33.2	5	19	3	30.5	30.5	
14	3	1	37.3	36.0	10	5	4	102.7	102.5	9	11	4	19.3	36.3	8	17	1	42.6	39.6	5	19	1	66.0	65.6	
14	3	1	47.1	47.5	10	5	3	32.3	32.7	9	11	2	48.0	48.3	8	17	2	48.0	48.3	5	19	2	42.9	43.1	
14	3	1	46.0	47.1	10	5	0	102.0	99.4	9	12	9	22.3	21.3	8	17	2	13	39.9	36.0	5	19	2	35.5	36.7
14	3	1	48.9	53.7	10	5	10	34.2	29.2	9	12	6	32.1	24.4	8	17	9	42.1	41.7	5	19	2	10.7	36.2	
14	3	1	74.6	74.7	10	6	7	35.4	35.4	9	12	5	31.1	30.9	8	17	7	35.4	35.0	5	19	2	26.5	29.0	
14	3	1	79.1	79.7	10	6	6	26.3	27.3	9	12	1	25.5	14.9	8	17	2	6	26.2	34.5	5	19	2	42.5	42.5
14	3	1	67.4	68.1	10	6	5	37.3	37.3	9	12	3	37.7	37.8	8	17	6	15.6	15.0	5	19	2	46.1	46.1	
14	3	1	43.9	44.4	10	6	3	51.4	51.3	9	13	1	76.0	69.2	8	17	2	95.0	99.7	5	19	2	53.7	53.0	
14	3	1	51.4	51.7	10	6	0	68.0	73.1	9	14	1	44.2	41.8	8	17	2	7	78.3	77.7	5	19	2	33	61.2
14	3																								

H	K	L	F	DNS	F	CALC	H	K	L	F	DNS	F	CALC	H	K	L	F	DNS	F	CALC	H	K	L	F	DNS	F	CALC	H	K	L	F	DNS	F	CALC
5	7	5	654	675	4	8	12	612	625	3	5	14	366	374	2	1	13	412	422	1	1	2	1922	1843	1	13	5	2600	1948					
5	7	4	651	672	4	8	10	654	664	3	5	11	429	446	2	3	8	1430	1417	1	1	2	792	795	1	13	5	1970	1125					
5	7	3	649	651	4	8	9	340	322	3	5	7	540	540	2	3	5	424	678	1	2	16	242	236	1	13	1	557	644					
5	7	1	1174	1150	4	6	8	1627	1620	3	5	9	567	550	2	3	4	515	573	1	2	15	740	242	1	13	1	1626	1070					
5	8	13	334	325	4	6	6	1395	1349	3	5	7	242	241	2	3	5	1331	1271	1	2	13	707	708	1	14	12	257	223					
5	8	12	744	754	4	6	5	592	570	3	5	8	476	666	2	3	4	1490	1417	1	2	12	424	422	1	14	5	324	316					
5	8	11	249	252	4	6	4	332	326	3	5	5	1532	1534	2	3	3	1872	1447	1	2	10	491	677	1	14	7	214	211					
5	8	9	556	547	4	6	3	393	392	3	5	1	123	123	2	3	2	672	597	1	2	9	1649	1617	1	14	2	252	250					
5	8	8	452	451	4	6	1	757	774	3	5	2	1217	1152	2	3	1	620	514	1	2	4	514	691	1	15	9	731	347					
5	8	7	407	421	4	6	0	2687	2977	3	5	1	991	964	2	3	0	2096	2162	1	2	7	667	691	1	15	5	125	303					
5	8	6	812	815	4	6	0	182	398	3	6	12	324	345	2	4	8	367	363	1	2	4	1565	1475	1	15	6	627	661					
5	8	5	839	820	4	7	4	194	405	3	6	10	494	661	2	4	7	524	514	1	2	4	3199	3093	1	15	8	337	347					
5	8	4	576	597	4	7	0	975	1044	3	6	5	744	732	2	4	5	419	390	1	2	4	954	829	1	15	7	270	249					
5	8	3	732	691	4	8	14	323	370	3	6	4	399	390	2	4	4	1429	1341	1	2	3	2307	2202	1	15	2	1169	1141					
5	8	2	1366	1349	4	8	11	676	644	3	6	5	1384	1353	2	4	0	675	765	1	2	2	3040	2939	1	15	1	424	416					
5	8	1	964	1021	4	8	10	717	737	3	6	5	464	378	2	5	17	275	307	1	2	1	3279	3123	1	16	8	726	328					
5	9	12	249	230	4	8	9	522	505	3	6	2	2260	2190	2	5	10	501	342	1	2	15	340	367	1	17	6	270	251					
5	9	11	374	381	4	8	8	413	417	3	6	1	281	252	2	5	13	606	613	1	2	11	695	695	1	17	6	321	367					
5	9	10	761	760	4	8	7	1011	995	3	7	13	249	240	2	5	12	576	625	1	2	10	431	411	1	17	5	371	427					
5	9	9	290	290	4	8	6	952	929	3	7	12	566	549	2	5	11	417	619	1	2	9	292	281	1	17	2	561	561					
5	9	8	304	295	4	8	5	900	871	3	7	9	1030	1015	2	5	10	263	302	1	2	7	964	917	1	17	1	358	342					
5	9	7	444	437	4	8	5	1273	1210	3	7	8	911	876	2	5	9	507	527	1	2	6	656	641	1	17	5	436	427					
5	9	6	577	574	4	8	4	1600	1624	3	7	7	691	677	2	5	8	960	994	1	2	4	211	227	1	17	1	395	362					
5	9	5	257	307	4	8	3	492	465	3	7	6	129	131	2	5	7	1077	1075	1	2	3	1814	1702	1	17	1	316	327					
5	9	4	343	301	4	8	2	1374	1462	3	7	5	1129	1123	2	5	6	1950	1793	1	2	2	426	429	1	17	1	154	152					
5	9	3	416	401	4	8	1	1325	1430	3	7	3	723	802	2	5	3	1464	1407	1	2	1	192	177	1	17	0	12	771	771				
5	9	2	991	892	4	8	14	193	195	3	7	2	524	591	2	5	2	394	306	1	2	1	329	336	1	17	0	10	1432	1436				
5	9	1	499	591	4	8	13	220	292	3	7	1	1685	1735	2	5	1	1357	1393	1	2	1	414	190	2	17	0	375	2142					
5	10	13	220	291	4	9	15	246	232	3	8	13	214	207	2	6	0	255	300	1	2	1	47	501	1	18	1	134	127					
5	10	9	717	703	4	9	4	232	247	3	8	12	162	394	2	6	10	257	266	1	2	1	412	216	1	18	0	4	920	904				
5	10	5	437	422	4	9	1	101	334	3	8	9	73	710	2	6	4	425	390	1	2	1	410	645	1	18	0	2	624	695				
5	10	6	294	271	4	9	0	514	515	3	8	8	333	371	2	6	3	317	300	1	2	1	1742	1711	1	18	2	26	192					
5	10	5	987	777	4	9	10	250	279	3	8	7	632	600	2	6	2	750	731	1	2	1	345	345	1	18	2	39	216					
5	10	4	379	371	4	9	10	42	417	3	8	6	37	394	2	6	0	729	756	1	2	1	4	267	272	1	18	1	965	968				
5	10	2	259	277	4	10	11	461	502	3	8	5	1036	943	2	7	15	336	365	1	2	1	4	1799	1756	1	18	2	208	166				
5	10	1	647	707	4	10	10	244	237	3	8	4	614	597	2	7	14	464	509	1	2	1	4	296	267	1	18	1	1830	1472				
5	11	9	321	313	4	10	9	298	300	3	8	3	665	867	2	7	12	653	402	1	2	1	4	191	431	1	18	1	777	839				
5	11	4	674	657	4	10	8	817	811	3	8	2	679	867	2	7	11	872	812	1	2	1	3	2274	2162	1	18	1	111	912				
5	11	5	358	353	4	10	5	254	270	3	8	1	1147	1255	2	7	5	691	791	1	2	1	4	1980	1889	1	18	2	3457	3377				
5	11	3	300	295	4	10	4	104	526	3	8	12	196	474	2	7	9	327	371	1	2	1	4	1646	1666	1	18	2	640	469				
5	11	2	622	795	4	10	3	1203	1191	3	8	11	356	372	2	7	7	1491	1471	1	2	1	5	1330	3462	1	18	2	296	1641				
5	11	1	394	411	4	10	2	1117	1063	3	8	10	111	103	2	7	6	1059	1010	1	2	1	6	140	140	1	18	2	431	256				
5	12	11	457	442	4	10	0	486	468	3	9	9	291	300	2	7	5	691	928	1	2	1	5	171	211	1	18	2	1922	1716				
5	12	9	432	469	4	11	11	251	255	3	9	8	864	864	2	7	3	2192	2164	1	2	1	5	11	416	420	1	18	2	2	401			
5	12	7	311	378	4	11	7	365	347	3	9	7	690	682	2	7	1	1839	1996	1	2	1	5	10	935	937	1	18	2	1006	3010			
5	12	6	420	394	4	11	1	467	507	3	9	6	1364	1365	2	7	0	563	665	1	2	1	5	9	1001	901	1	18	2	2327	2499			
5	12	4	449	447	4	11	0	243	247	3	9	5	907	779	2	7	0	402	429	1	2	1	7	6	467	473	1	18	1	954	954			
5	12	2	521	567	4	11	0	522	537	3	9	2	1857	1863	2	8	0	247	231	1	2	1	5	6	1232	1243	1	18	1	199	267			
5	12	1	245	267	4	12	9	456	452	3	10	10	247	231	2	8	2	295	275	1	2	1	5	5	761	752	1	18	1	45	250			
5	13	9	444	442	4	12	8	462	459	3	10	9	609	616	2	8	0	346	367	1	2	1	4	4	150	296	1	18	2	296	278			
5	13	8	23	23	4	12	7	183	201	3	10	8	70	201	2	8	14	569	596	1	2	1	5	2	149	139	1	18	1	136	139			
5	13	5	545	511	4	12	6	270	279	3	10	6	538	521	2	8	13	302	297	1	2	1	6	16	265	271	1	18	1	493	473			
5	13	3	270	391	4	12	4	925	930	3	10	5	416	751	2	8	12	650	674	1	2	1	6	12	691	679	1	18	1	1367	1349			
5	13	1	525	524	4	12	3	235	260	3	10	3	888	499	2	8	9	890	490	1	2	1	6	10	936	861	1	18	2	3327	3265			
5	14	12	210	191	4	12	0	216	216	3	10	2	989	613	2	8	6	1111	1125	1	2	1	6	9	461	461	1	18	1	43	320			
5	14	11	324	318	4	12	0	335	356	3																								

TABLE 11

 $\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum;fractional atomic coordinates with esd in parentheses and thermal parameters.

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso}$ ( $\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2$ )
Mo	0.64036(6)	0.18578(4)	0.39509(5)	*
I	0.87306(5)	0.15570(4)	0.37895(5)	*
C(1)	0.5325(8)	0.2712(5)	0.3608(6)	*
N(2)	0.4737(8)	0.3209(5)	0.3396(7)	*
C(3)	0.4022(8)	0.3832(5)	0.3234(7)	*
C(4)	0.3230(9)	0.3760(6)	0.2541(8)	*
C(5)	0.2518(10)	0.4388(8)	0.2399(10)	*
C(6)	0.2561(11)	0.5023(8)	0.2931(10)	*
C(7)	0.3385(14)	0.5115(6)	0.3588(9)	*
C(8)	0.4110(10)	0.4493(7)	0.3768(7)	*
C(9)	0.5530(10)	0.0631(6)	0.3907(8)	*
C(10)	0.6376(12)	0.0575(7)	0.4557(9)	*
C(11)	0.6191(10)	0.1120(7)	0.5267(8)	*
C(12)	0.5148(11)	0.1492(6)	0.5056(8)	*
C(13)	0.4774(9)	0.1209(6)	0.4209(9)	*
C(14)	0.7052(8)	0.2794(6)	0.4518(6)	*
O(15)	0.7367(7)	0.3360(5)	0.4847(6)	*
C(16)	0.6678(8)	0.1989(5)	0.2612(7)	*
O(17)	0.6788(7)	0.2077(5)	0.1827(5)	*
H(4)	0.312	0.332	0.202	66
H(5)	0.186	0.433	0.184	77
H(6)	0.200	0.546	0.276	85
H(7)	0.360	0.574	0.387	87
H(8)	0.483	0.463	0.400	65
H(9)	0.530	0.035	0.325	69
H(10)	0.705	0.015	0.439	77
H(11)	0.662	0.110	0.588	68
H(12)	0.482	0.187	0.541	70
H(13)	0.420	0.143	0.373	68

\* These atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^* + 2U_{31}\ell hc^*a^* + 2U_{12}hka^*b^*)] \text{ with final parameters } (U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2):$$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Mo	383	473	447	-28	1	56
I	409	748	778	-121	12	59
C(1)	460	543	580	-33	27	194
N(2)	579	653	871	81	15	250
C(3)	416	527	695	215	95	50
C(4)	547	597	812	138	-201	-191
C(5)	632	856	967	752	-176	239
C(6)	741	694	1075	539	709	671
C(7)	1240	472	852	7	632	166
C(8)	771	639	590	-64	243	127
C(9)	760	530	760	82	305	-199
C(10)	893	559	955	473	483	301
C(11)	675	661	775	483	363	303
C(12)	825	670	606	77	650	-181
C(13)	503	622	862	178	169	-175
C(14)	470	562	593	-156	45	-75
O(15)	756	837	788	-410	-5	-200
C(16)	557	581	540	-282	-115	-23
O(17)	956	979	453	-63	-66	-115

Average estimated standard deviations ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$ )

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Mo	4	4	4	6	6	6
I	3	5	5	6	6	5
C	67	62	70	109	111	103
N	52	51	63	98	92	90
O	59	64	48	81	79	88

TABLE 12

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum;  
interatomic bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

Mo	-	I	2.858(1)	N(2)	-	C(3)	1.397(13)
Mo	-	C(9)	2.363(11)	C(3)	-	C(4)	1.392(15)
Mo	-	C(10)	2.382(12)	C(4)	-	C(5)	1.395(17)
Mo	-	C(11)	2.309(11)	C(5)	-	C(6)	1.342(20)
Mo	-	C(12)	2.293(12)	C(6)	-	C(7)	1.385(20)
Mo	-	C(13)	2.289(11)	C(7)	-	C(8)	1.409(17)
Mo	-	C(14)	1.973(10)	C(8)	-	C(3)	1.381(15)
C(14)	-	O(15)	1.150(12)	C(9)	-	C(10)	1.390(18)
Mo	-	C(16)	1.983(10)	C(10)	-	C(11)	1.412(17)
C(16)	-	O(17)	1.158(11)	C(11)	-	C(12)	1.443(17)
Mo	-	C(1)	2.025(10)	C(12)	-	C(13)	1.396(17)
C(1)	-	N(2)	1.153(13)	C(13)	-	C(9)	1.418(15)

The C - H distances range from 0.92 - 1.17, mean 1.06  $\text{\AA}$ .

TABLE 13

$\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum;

valency angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

I	-	Mo	-	C(1)	137.7(3)	C(16)	-	Mo	-	C(10)	118.0(4)
I	-	Mo	-	C(14)	78.2(3)	C(16)	-	Mo	-	C(11)	153.0(4)
I	-	Mo	-	C(16)	77.1(3)	C(16)	-	Mo	-	C(12)	145.7(4)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(14)	76.2(4)	C(16)	-	Mo	-	C(13)	111.0(4)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(16)	77.5(4)	Mo	-	C(14)	-	O(15)	175.9(9)
C(14)	-	Mo	-	C(16)	104.4(4)	Mo	-	C(16)	-	O(17)	176.8(9)
I	-	Mo	-	C(9)	105.7(3)	Mo	-	C(1)	-	N(2)	177.8(9)
I	-	Mo	-	C(10)	82.8(3)	C(1)	-	N(2)	-	C(3)	174.2(11)
I	-	Mo	-	C(11)	94.4(3)	N(2)	-	C(3)	-	C(4)	118.3(9)
I	-	Mo	-	C(12)	130.8(3)	N(2)	-	C(3)	-	C(8)	119.6(9)
I	-	Mo	-	C(13)	139.9(3)	C(8)	-	C(3)	-	C(4)	122.1(9)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(9)	111.0(4)	C(3)	-	C(4)	-	C(5)	117.2(10)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(10)	139.2(4)	C(4)	-	C(5)	-	C(6)	121.7(12)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(11)	122.2(4)	C(5)	-	C(6)	-	C(7)	121.2(12)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(12)	87.1(4)	C(6)	-	C(7)	-	C(8)	118.9(11)
C(1)	-	Mo	-	C(13)	81.2(4)	C(7)	-	C(8)	-	C(3)	118.5(10)
C(14)	-	Mo	-	C(9)	156.9(4)	C(13)	-	C(9)	-	C(10)	108.0(10)
C(14)	-	Mo	-	C(10)	127.8(4)	C(9)	-	C(10)	-	C(11)	109.4(11)
C(14)	-	Mo	-	C(11)	98.7(4)	C(10)	-	C(11)	-	C(12)	106.2(10)
C(14)	-	Mo	-	C(12)	101.2(4)	C(11)	-	C(12)	-	C(13)	108.1(10)
C(14)	-	Mo	-	C(13)	132.1(4)	C(12)	-	C(13)	-	C(9)	108.1(10)
C(16)	-	Mo	-	C(9)	98.6(4)						

The phenyl C - C - H angles range from 111 - 131, mean 119 $^{\circ}$ .

The cyclopentadienyl C - C - H angles range from 115 - 137, mean 125 $^{\circ}$ .

TABLE 14

$\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum;  
displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from various planes.

	Atoms in plane	Displacements	Atoms out of plane	Displacements
a)	C(3)	-0.008	Mo	-0.201
	C(4)	0.004	C(1)	-0.123
	C(5)	0.017	N(2)	-0.035
	C(6)	-0.033	H(4)	0.12
	C(7)	0.029	H(5)	0.01
	C(8)	-0.008	H(6)	-0.01
			H(7)	0.34
			H(8)	0.41
b)	C(9)	0.000	H(9)	-0.16
	C(10)	-0.014	H(10)	0.01
	C(11)	0.022	H(11)	-0.18
	C(12)	-0.022	H(12)	-0.02
	C(13)	0.014	H(13)	0.27
			Mo	1.991

TABLE 15

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl-trans-dicarbonyliodo(phenyl isocyanide)molybdenum;  
intermolecular contacts ( $\leq 3.75\text{\AA}$ ).

C(13)	- - -	O(15 <sup>I</sup> )	3.29	C(6)	- - -	C(11 <sup>I</sup> )	3.67
C(12)	- - -	O(15 <sup>I</sup> )	3.36	C(7)	- - -	C(16 <sup>III</sup> )	3.67
C(14)	- - -	O(17 <sup>II</sup> )	3.37	C(6)	- - -	C(9 <sup>III</sup> )	3.67
C(7)	- - -	O(17 <sup>III</sup> )	3.44	C(4)	- - -	O(15 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.68
C(4)	- - -	O(17 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.51	C(4)	- - -	C(14 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.70
C(4)	- - -	C(16 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.59	C(5)	- - -	C(9 <sup>III</sup> )	3.70
C(7)	- - -	O(15 <sup>V</sup> )	3.59	C(5)	- - -	O(15 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.72
C(6)	- - -	C(16 <sup>III</sup> )	3.60	C(5)	- - -	C(10 <sup>III</sup> )	3.74
C(6)	- - -	O(17 <sup>III</sup> )	3.65				

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

$$\text{I} \quad -\frac{1}{2} + x, \quad \frac{1}{2} - y, \quad 1 - z;$$

$$\text{II} \quad x, \quad \frac{1}{2} - y, \quad \frac{1}{2} + z;$$

$$\text{III} \quad -\frac{1}{2} + x, \quad y, \quad \frac{1}{2} - z;$$

$$\text{IV} \quad -\frac{1}{2} + x, \quad y, \quad \frac{1}{2} - z;$$

$$\text{V} \quad 1 - x, \quad 1 - y, \quad 1 - z.$$



## II.2.4 DISCUSSION

These analyses have confirmed the spectroscopic assignment of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$ , A, as the cis-isomer and demonstrated that the crystal selected from a mixture of isomers of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{CNPh})\text{I}$ , B, was that of the trans-isomer.

Regarding the cyclopentadienyl ligand as a formally tridentate six-electron donor,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5^-$ , then both A and B can be considered as seven-coordinate  $d^4 \text{Mo}^{\text{II}}$  complexes with distorted square pyramidal shape; the  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5$  group is at the apex of the pyramid, the four monodentate ligands are at the corners of the base and the molybdenum atom is above the base. An examination of the X-ray analyses of related compounds (1 - 6) suggests that the preferred conformation in their crystals of complexes of this type has a molybdenum - carbonyl bond passing over the midpoint of a carbon - carbon bond of the cyclopentadienyl ring, and this tendency is indeed observed in both A and B (see Figures 1 and 3). The slight difference between the orientation of the monodentate ligands with respect to the cyclopentadienyl ring in A1 and A101 could be a manifestation of the different extent of disorder in these molecules or merely an artifact of crystal packing.

The valency angles about the molybdenum atom in B and any meaningful angles obtainable from the disordered structure of A are similar to those found in related complexes. The I - Mo - CNPh and OC - Mo - CO angles of  $137.7$  and  $104.4^\circ$  in B compare favourably with the I - Mo - P and OC - Mo - CO angles of  $141$  and  $105^\circ$  respectively in trans- $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$ ,  $138$  and  $107^\circ$  in trans- $(\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$  and  $136$  and  $109^\circ$  in trans- $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ . Other OC - Mo - CO (trans) angles are  $108^\circ$  in trans- $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2$ -

$(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})^{(3)}$  and  $117^\circ$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_3\text{F}_7)^{(6)}$   
 $(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})^{(3)}$  and  $117^\circ$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_3\text{F}_7)^{(6)}$ . In A the mean  
 Br - Mo - Br angle of  $121.0^\circ$  is of limited chemical significance, but  
 the mean P - Mo - CO (trans) angle of  $128.3^\circ$  is probably a fair reflection  
 of this angle in an ordered model and is reasonably close to the  
 P - Mo - COMe angle of  $133^\circ$  in  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})^{(3)}$ .  
 Similar values include the P - Mo - P angle of  $135^\circ$  in  
 $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$  and the OC - Mo -  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7$  (trans) angle  
 of  $132^\circ$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_3\text{F}_7)^{(6)}$ . The cis-valency angles, on the  
 other hand, are less sensitive to changes in the ligands. The values  
 in A and B range from  $73.9 - 82.1$  and  $76.2 - 78.2^\circ$  respectively, while  
 those in the other complexes all lie within the range  $73 - 82^\circ$ .

The molybdenum - carbonyl Mo - C bond lengths in B,  $1.973(10)$   
 and  $1.983(10)$  Å, do not differ significantly from each other and may  
 be compared with the Mo - CO separation of  $1.934$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})\text{-}$   
 $(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$ ,  $1.938$  Å in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{PPh}_2)\text{Cl}^{(2)}$  and  
 mean separations of  $1.955$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})^{(3)}$ ,  $1.983$  in  
 $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$ ,  $1.99$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{Cl}^{(5)}$ ,  $2.00$  in  
 $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_3\text{F}_7)^{(6)}$ ,  $2.00$  in  $(\pi\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ ,  
 $2.02$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$  and  $2.06$  Å in  $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6^{(31)}$ . These  
 values are all considerably shorter than the distance of  $2.38$  Å in a  
 purely  $\sigma$ -bonded Mo - C linkage<sup>(32)</sup>, illustrating the double-bond  
 character of the Mo - C(carbonyl) bonds produced by a  $\sigma$ - $\pi$  synergic  
 interaction, in which  $\sigma$ -donation of an electron pair from the carbonyl  
 to the metal is accompanied by back-donation from filled metal d  
 orbitals to doubly degenerate  $\pi^*(\text{CO})$  levels. Though the individual  
 values in the above series are subject to some uncertainty, there is a  
 trend which reflects, at least partially, the greater back-donation to  
 the  $\pi^*$  orbitals of an individual carbonyl group as the number of these

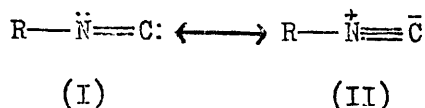
groups on the metal atom is reduced. This trend is analogous to differences between the Cr - C(carbonyl) distances in various arenechromium tricarbonyls, ca. 1.82 Å<sup>(33)</sup>, and the distance in chromium hexacarbonyl, 1.909 Å<sup>(34)</sup>. The C - O bond lengths in B, 1.150(12) and 1.158(11) Å, are in good agreement with Sutton's<sup>(35)</sup> value of 1.14(1) Å, while the corresponding Mo - C - O valency angles, 175.9(9) and 176.8(9)<sup>o</sup>, depart only slightly from linearity.

Comparisons with the above values demonstrate that, as a result of the cis/trans disorder, the Mo - C and C - O bond lengths of 2.087(11) and 0.977(13) Å respectively in A1 and 2.095(14) and 0.904(17) Å in A101 are unrealistic.

The molybdenum - (phenyl isocyanide) Mo - C bond length, 2.025(10) Å, is probably longer than the mean molybdenum - carbonyl bond length in B, 1.978(7) Å, and can be compared with the mean molybdenum - (tert-butyl isocyanide) bond lengths of 2.055(15) and 2.115(15) Å for the two sets of nonequivalent Mo - C distances in [Mo(CNBut)<sub>6</sub>I]<sup>+I-</sup><sup>(36)</sup> and the mean molybdenum - (methyl isocyanide) bond length of 2.148(5) Å in Mo(CNCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>4</sub><sup>(37)</sup>. In this analysis the π-accepting ability of the phenyl isocyanide ligand is nearly comparable with that of the carbonyl ligands, but the decrease in ν(CO) from 2155cm<sup>-1</sup> in carbon monoxide to 1974<sup>†</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> (symmetric stretching mode) and 1936<sup>†</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> (asymmetric stretching mode) in (π-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Mo(CO)<sub>2</sub>(CNPh)I is not paralleled by a similar decrease in ν(CN) on coordination. A small decrease in ν(CN) from 2132cm<sup>-1</sup>(14) in the free ligand to 2108<sup>†</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> in B is observed, and can be compared with an increase of ca. 50cm<sup>-1</sup> on forming Mo(CNCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>4</sub><sup>(37)</sup>, in which only weak π-bonding is suspected. These

† Does not correspond exactly with the spectra of trans-(π-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Mo-(CO)<sub>2</sub>(CNPh)I because the chloroform solution, in which the i.r. was measured, contained a mixture (ca. 50/50) of isomers.

frequency changes are a balance between the decrease due to  $\pi$  back-donation and the increase due to the increased contribution of canonical form (II) on coordination to the positively charged metal ion,



and more structural and spectroscopic information is obviously required before  $\nu(\text{CN})$  values and bond lengths can be correlated.

The C(sp) - N bond length, 1.153(13) Å, in the phenyl isocyanide ligand compares favourably with mean values of 1.139(6) in  $\text{Mo}(\text{CNCH}_3)_4(\text{CN})_4$ <sup>(37)</sup>, 1.143(5) in  $\text{Ni}(\text{CNBu}^t)_2(\text{TCNE})$ <sup>(38)</sup>, 1.16(3) in  $\text{cis}-[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CNPh})_2]$ <sup>(19)</sup>, 1.17(1) Å in  $[\text{Mo}(\text{CNBu}^t)_6\text{I}]^+\text{I}^-$ <sup>(36)</sup> and the value of 1.166 Å in methyl isocyanide<sup>(39)</sup>. These distances in isocyanides are very similar to the mean distance of 1.158(2) Å in simple organic cyanides<sup>(40)</sup>. The N - C(sp<sup>2</sup>) bond length, 1.397(13) Å, in B is equal within experimental error to the mean value of 1.37(2) Å in  $\text{cis}-[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CNPh})_2]$ <sup>(19)</sup>. The Mo - C - N - C fragment is nearly linear with Mo - C - N and C - N - C angles of 177.8(9) and 174.2(11)<sup>o</sup> respectively; an arrangement which is typical of metal-isocyanide linkages, cf. M - C - N angles of 176.9(4) and 172.4(4)<sup>o</sup> in  $\text{Ni}(\text{CNBu}^t)_2(\text{TCNE})$ <sup>(38)</sup> and 177.8(17) and 170.0(18)<sup>o</sup> in  $\text{cis}-[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CNPh})_2]$ <sup>(19)</sup> with corresponding C - N - C angles of 176.6(4), 171.5(4), 174.5(18) and 177.9(20)<sup>o</sup>. In both these complexes chemically equivalent angles are statistically different, suggesting a steric rather than electronic reason for the deviations from linearity in these and presumably in this analysis. These near-linearities are consistent with a large contribution of canonical form (II) in isocyanide complexes. The phenyl ring of the isocyanide ligand is planar within the limits of experimental error, the root-mean-square deviation from planarity

being 0.020 Å, with the nitrogen atom deviating 0.035 Å from the plane. The C - C distances range from 1.342 - 1.409, mean 1.384 Å, and deviations of the individual values from the mean should be considered as an independent assessment of the reliability of the estimated standard deviations in B rather than as an indication of genuine variations.

The molybdenum - iodine separation of 2.858(1) Å can be compared with 2.836(4), 2.850(3), 2.858(3) and 2.862(3) Å in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$  and  $[\text{Mo}(\text{CNBu}^t)_6\text{I}]^+\text{I}^{-(36)}$  respectively. The individual values of the molybdenum - bromine separation in the analysis of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$  are Mo - Br(1) = 2.676(2), Mo - Br(1)<sup>1</sup> = 2.698(6), Mo - Br(101) = 2.666(1) and Mo - Br(101)<sup>1</sup> = 2.648(4) Å, while the average value, weighting each individual value according to the population parameter of the corresponding bromine atom, is 2.671 Å. The estimated standard deviations of the individual values are underestimated, but this analysis has the advantage of having two crystallographically independent molecules per asymmetric unit, enabling standard deviations to be derived from a comparison of the two independent sets of bond lengths. Allowing for the dependence of the Mo - Br bond lengths on the vibrational treatment of the disordered carbonyl groups, a reasonable standard deviation of the weighted mean distance is 0.003 Å. The weighted mean molybdenum - bromine separation, 2.671(3) Å, compares favourably with Mo - Br bond lengths found in other types of seven-coordinate Mo<sup>II</sup> complexes, e.g. mean values of 2.662(2) and 2.662(3) Å in  $\text{MoBr}_2(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{PPh}_2)^{(41)}$  and  $\text{MoBr}_2(\text{CO})_2(\text{AsPh}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{AsPh}_2)^{(42)}$  respectively. [The latter complex is seven-coordinate because one of the arsine ligands is bi- and the other unidentate.] The molybdenum - bromine separation in A is 0.19 Å

shorter than the molybdenum - iodine separation in B, and this is in excellent agreement with the difference in the covalent radii<sup>(43)</sup> of bromine, 1.14 Å, and iodine, 1.33 Å, atoms. The covalent radii<sup>(43)</sup> of chlorine atoms is 0.99 Å suggesting probable molybdenum - chlorine separations in related complexes of ca. 2.52 Å, compared with observed values of 2.541(5) and 2.542(9) Å in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{PPh}_2)\text{Cl}^{(2)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{Cl}^{(5)}$  respectively.

The standard deviations of the molybdenum - phosphorus bond lengths, 2.538(2) and 2.525(2) Å in A1 and A101 respectively, appear to be underestimated in the analysis of  $\text{cis-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$ , but nevertheless this bond is undoubtedly longer than that, 2.481(5) Å, in  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$ , in agreement with the difference found in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{PPh}_2)\text{Cl}^{(2)}$  in which the Mo - P bond, 2.496(4) Å, trans to the carbonyl group is appreciably longer than the bond, 2.439(5) Å, trans to the halogen atom. Although these ligands are not strictly trans to one another [The P - Mo - L angles lie between 110 and 145°], this trans influence is reminiscent of bond-lengthening effects in square-planar and octahedral complexes<sup>(44)</sup>. For comparison purposes the molybdenum - phosphorus separations in other complexes are 2.388 in  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ , 2.406 in  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{I}^{(4)}$ , 2.473 in  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})^{(3)}$ , 2.499 in  $\text{trans-}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})-(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$ , 2.505 in  $(\text{PPh}_2\cdot\text{NEt}\cdot\text{PPh}_2)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4^{(45)}$  and 2.517 Å in  $(\text{PPh}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CH}:\text{CHMe})\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4^{(46)}$ . Subtraction of the covalent radius<sup>(43)</sup> of the phosphorus atom, 1.10 Å, from the molybdenum - phosphorus separation in the above complexes yields values between 1.29 and 1.43 Å for the contribution of the molybdenum atom to the molybdenum - phosphorus bond, whereas the single bond covalent radius of molybdenum

in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_2\text{XY}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_3\text{X}$  complexes is  $1.61 \text{ \AA}^{(32)}$ . This contraction may be evidence for double-bond character in the metal - phosphorus bonds arising from  $d\pi\text{-}d\pi$   $\text{Mo} \rightarrow \text{P}$  back-donation, and can be compared (see Table 16) with contractions involving other ligands, some of which have been attributed to multiple-bond character in the metal - ligand bonds.

TABLE 16

Bond lengths (B) and ligand single-bond covalent radii (R)  
in complexes of the type  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_2\text{XY}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{MoL}_3\text{X}$

Bond	B ( $\text{\AA}$ )	R ( $\text{\AA}$ )	B - R	References
Mo - CO	1.93 - 2.02	0.70	1.23 - 1.32	This work, 1 - 6.
Mo - CNPh	2.03	0.70	1.33	This work.
Mo - P	2.39 - 2.53	1.10	1.29 - 1.43	This work, 1 - 4.
Mo - NCO	2.13	0.65	1.48	1.
Mo - COMe	2.26	0.74	1.52	3.
Mo - $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7$	2.29	0.77	1.52	6.
Mo - I	2.84 - 2.86	1.33	1.51 - 1.53	This work, 2, 4.
Mo - Br	2.67	1.14	1.53	This work.
Mo - Cl	2.54	0.99	1.55	2, 5.
Mo - $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	2.40	0.77	1.63	47.

The phosphorus - carbon bond lengths in the triphenylphosphine groups are normal, the mean distances of  $1.831$  and  $1.832 \text{ \AA}$  in A1 and A101 respectively being close to the sum of the covalent radii,  $1.84 \text{ \AA}$ , to mean distances in other triphenylphosphine complexes, e.g.  $1.833$ ,  $1.826$  and  $1.828 \text{ \AA}$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ni}(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Ph}^{(48)}$  and  $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5(\text{PPh}_3)^{(49)}$  respectively and to the mean distance,  $1.828 \text{ \AA}$ , in the uncomplexed triphenylphosphine molecule<sup>(50)</sup>. Each of the C - P - C angles [ $103.4$ ,  $103.2$  and  $103.8^\circ$  in A1 and  $103.7$ ,  $103.4$  and  $104.0^\circ$  in A101] is appreciably smaller than the regular tetrahedral value of  $109^\circ 28'$  and this is typical<sup>(51)</sup> of triphenylphosphine transition-metal

complexes that have been investigated by X-ray analysis, e.g. mean values of 103.4, 104.3 and 102.6° in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(2)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ni}(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Ph}^{(48)}$  and  $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5(\text{PPh}_3)^{(49)}$  respectively, and also of the uncomplexed triphenylphosphine molecule<sup>(50)</sup>, 103.0°. Such deviations from ideal  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridisation have been suggested<sup>(2)</sup> to be indicative of the phosphorus orbital directed towards the metal atom having more s-character than the orbitals directed towards the carbon atoms.

The carbon - carbon bond lengths in the triphenylphosphine ligands are equal within experimental error and range from 1.349 - 1.400, mean 1.375 Å, in A1 and from 1.347 - 1.400, mean 1.379 Å, in A101. Similar contractions from the spectroscopic value of 1.397 Å appropriate to benzene have been noted in other X-ray analyses<sup>(e.g. 1,2)</sup>, and have been attributed to thermal motion. While the phenyl rings are accurately planar [The root-mean-square deviations from planarity are 0.009, 0.006 and 0.002 Å in A1 and 0.007, 0.006 and 0.014 Å in A101.], the phosphorus atoms are appreciably displaced from some of these planes. The displacements [0.02, 0.14 and 0.06 Å in A1 and 0.03, 0.05 and 0.01 Å in A101] are however considerably less than the corresponding displacements of 0.23 and 0.36 Å found in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$  and (1-exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene) $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)^{(52)}$  respectively, and are probably due to van der Waals' repulsions between the phenyl groups. The different displacements in the two crystallographically independent molecules of A, therefore indicate that dissimilar repulsions arise from the different rotational orientation of the phenyl rings in A1 and A101, cf. dihedral angles between the phenyl rings of 83.1, 84.5 70.5° in A1 and 79.8, 99.3 and 105.5° in A101. Similar differences between two crystallographically independent molecules have been observed



in the crystal structures of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ni}(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{CF}_3)$ <sup>(53)</sup> and  $(1\text{-exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene})\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)$ <sup>(52)</sup> demonstrating the importance of intermolecular repulsions in determining the rotational orientation of the phenyl rings in triphenylphosphine transition-metal complexes.

The  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl rings in A and B are accurately planar, the root-mean-square deviations from planarity being 0.013, 0.005 and 0.016 Å in A1, A101 and B respectively. The cyclopentadienyl carbon - carbon bond lengths range from 1.379 - 1.430, mean 1.401 Å, in A1, 1.375 - 1.430, mean 1.402 Å, in A101 and 1.390 - 1.443, mean 1.412 Å, in B and can be compared with a value of 1.419 Å found from an average of 23 different X-ray analyses of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl derivatives<sup>(54)</sup> and with values of 1.431(5) and 1.427(7) Å found in the electron-diffraction studies of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Fe}$ <sup>(55)</sup> and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{In}$ <sup>(56)</sup> respectively. The shorter values found in X-ray analyses have again been attributed<sup>(54)</sup> to thermal motion. The molybdenum - carbon(cyclopentadienyl) distances range significantly from 2.290 - 2.383, mean 2.330 Å, in A1, in an equivalent trend from 2.294 - 2.374, mean 2.335 Å, in A101 and from 2.289 - 2.382, mean 2.327 Å, in B. These mean separations are in good agreement with values in related complexes, e.g. 2.333 in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}$ <sup>(2)</sup>, 2.333 in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})$ <sup>(1)</sup> and 2.347 Å in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COMe})$ <sup>(3)</sup>, and are only a little shorter than the molybdenum - ethyl bond length of 2.397(19) Å in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$ <sup>(47)</sup>.

Significant variations in metal - carbon and carbon - carbon bond lengths can be rationalized<sup>(57)</sup> in terms of the lack of cylindrical symmetry around the metal atom removing the degeneracy of the  $e_1$  molecular orbitals of the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ring. In both A1 and A101 significant variations in the molybdenum - carbon bond lengths are

observed and, with respect to their major orientation, are in the sense expected. Both the molybdenum - carbon bonds in A situated approximately trans to a carbonyl group are ca. 0.07 Å longer than those associated with the atoms of the cyclopentadienyl bonds which pass under either of the molybdenum - carbonyl bonds, analogous to trends in for example  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$ ,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)^{(3)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_3\text{F}_7)^{(6)}$ . Sim has suggested<sup>(1)</sup> that these variations may reflect partly the appreciable  $\pi$ -character of the metal - carbonyl bond, therefore it is interesting to observe that in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{CNPh})\text{I}$ , of the two molybdenum - carbon bonds which are ca. 0.08 Å longer than the others, one is situated approximately trans to a carbonyl group while the other is approximately trans to the  $\pi$ -accepting phenyl isocyanide ligand. Although significant variations in the C - C bond lengths and C - C - C valency angles have been observed in other  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl complexes, e.g.  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})^{(58)}$ , in A and B none of the deviations of these dimensions from their mean value is statistically significant.

The intermolecular contacts in both analyses appear to be purely van der Waals' interactions. In the methylene chloride molecule the carbon - chlorine bond lengths, 1.78(4) and 1.65(4) Å, are in reasonable agreement with each other and with the distance of 1.77 Å found both in a microwave study<sup>(59)</sup> of the gaseous molecule and in an X-ray analysis<sup>(60)</sup> at -120°C, while the most accurately determined dimension, i.e. the Cl - - - Cl separation of 2.885(6) Å, is slightly shorter, presumably as a result of the fairly high thermal motion in this analysis, than the values of 2.935 and 2.932(4) Å in these analyses respectively. The Cl - C - Cl angle, 115(2)°, is in good agreement with the angles of 111.8 and 112(1)° found in the microwave<sup>(59)</sup> and X-ray<sup>(60)</sup> analyses respectively.

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PART III

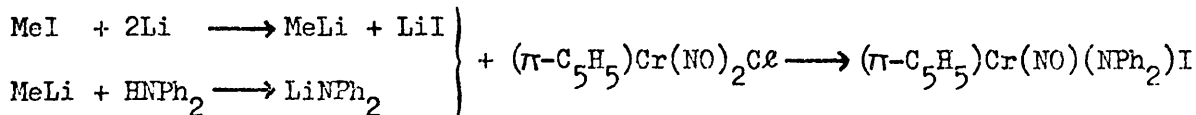
CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME ORGANOMETALLIC COMPLEXES

CHAPTER 1

$\eta$ -CYCLOPENTADIENYL(DIPHENYLAMIDO)IODONITROSYLCHROMIUM

III.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Dr. G. R. Knox and co-workers at Strathclyde University prepared the title complex according to the reactions:



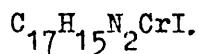
Characterization by elemental analysis, i.r. and n.m.r. spectroscopy, mass spectrometry and osmotic molecular weight measurements indicated the above monomeric formulation, but, because this implied only 16 metal valence electrons, very weak iodine or nitrogen bridges were not excluded.

An X-ray analysis was undertaken in the knowledge that, whatever formulation was correct, interesting structural comparisons were likely with some of the following materials:  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2\text{C}\ell$ <sup>(1)</sup>,  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})$ <sup>(2)</sup>,  $\text{Cr}(\text{NPr}^i_2)_3$ <sup>(3)</sup>, the anion  $(\text{CO})_5\text{Cr} - \text{I} - \text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5$ <sup>(4)</sup> and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{NO})\text{Cr} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{X} \diagdown \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \diagdown \text{X} \diagup \end{array} \text{Cr}(\text{NO})(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)$  where X = SPh<sup>(5)</sup>, OMe<sup>(6)</sup> and NMe<sub>2</sub><sup>(7)</sup>.



III.1.2 EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data  $\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium;



Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 10.247(2) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 8.888(2) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 9.236(2) \text{ \AA}$ $\beta = 91^\circ 30'(1)$
Space group	$P2_1 (C_2^2)$
$V$	$= 840.9 \text{ \AA}^3$
$M$	$= 442.2 \text{ a.m.u.}$
$D_o$	$= 1.74 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$ (flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution)
$D_c$	$= 1.746 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$
$Z$	$= 2$
$F(000)$	$= 432$
$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha)$	$= 25.66 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$

## Crystallographic Measurements

Preliminary cell dimensions and systematically absent reflections ( $0k0$  absent if  $k = 2n + 1$ ) consistent with space groups  $P2_1$  and  $P2_1/m$  were obtained from precession photographs of a red crystal mounted about  $b^*$  with dimensions  $0.22 \times 0.40 \times 0.50 \text{ mm}^3$  in the  $[001]$ ,  $[\bar{1}\bar{1}0]$  and  $[110]$  directions respectively.

The crystal, having been transferred to a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer controlled by a PDP-8 computer, was offset on  $X$  by about  $3^\circ$  both to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(8)</sup> and to enable a data set to be collected without any observations being made at  $X$  values of about  $90^\circ$ . The cell dimensions were then adjusted by a least-squares treatment<sup>(9)</sup> of the  $\theta$ ,  $X$  and  $\phi$  setting angles of twelve reflections measured with  $\text{Mo-K}\alpha$  radiation from a graphite crystal monochromator. The fully stabilized X-ray generator was operated at 42 kV and 17 mA, when collecting all the reflections in octants  $hk\ell$  and  $hk\bar{\ell}$  with  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 30^\circ$ , then at 28 kV and 10 mA, in order to minimise dead time losses, within the range  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 10^\circ$ .

The intensity data were collected by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 36 equal steps from  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.72^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.72^\circ$ . Each step was counted for 2 seconds and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were taken at each end of the scan range for 18 seconds. The intensities of two standard reflections were monitored every 40 intensity measurements and only small random fluctuations were observed. The scan counts ( $P$ ) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection were combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects. 2,590 independent measurements (including 28 corrected for dead time losses) were obtained, of which 192 had  $I/\sigma_I < 5.0$  and were omitted from the structure determination. The remaining 2,398 independent values of

$|F_o|$  were corrected for absorption using the DATAP program of P. Coppens modified for use on Glasgow University's KDF9 computer by I. R. Mackay<sup>(10)</sup>. A Gaussian 8 x 8 x 8 grid was employed and the transmission factors ranged from 0.37 to 0.58.

## Structure Analysis

The initial coordinates of the chromium and iodine atoms were obtained from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and the subsequent electron density distribution ( $R = 20\%$ ) revealed the positions of the remaining non-hydrogen atoms, indicating that the space group is almost certainly  $P2_1$  and not the alternative  $P2_1/m$ .

The approximate atomic parameters were adjusted by a series of least-squares calculations, using the program due to D. W. J. Cruickshank, J. G. F. Smith and J. G. Sime on Glasgow University's KDF9 computer. The weighting scheme used throughout the refinement was:

$$w = [1 - \exp(-p_1 \{\sin\theta/\lambda\}^2)] / [1 + p_2 |F_o| + p_3 |F_o|^2],$$

where the values of  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $p_3$  were adjusted at several stages of the refinement to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ . The final values were 5.0, 0.1 and 0.0005 respectively. The atomic scattering factors, including dispersion corrections  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for the chromium and iodine atoms, were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III. (11)

The y-coordinate of the chromium atom was arbitrarily fixed at 1.0 to define the origin. Two cycles of full-matrix refinement of the remaining positional and the isotropic thermal parameters reduced  $R$  to 5.25%,  $R' = 7.10\%$ , and with all the atoms assigned anisotropic thermal parameters, three cycles of block diagonal least-squares reduced  $R$  to 2.84%,  $R' = 3.71\%$ . Comparison between the calculated and observed structure factors revealed that, for the  $0k0$  reflections,  $|F_o|$  was about 15% lower than  $|F_c|$ . These reflections had been collected at a high  $\chi$  setting (ca.  $87^\circ$ ) where the orientation matrix is sometimes unreliable, therefore they were recollected, as were six general reflections for scaling purposes, with the crystal further offset by

about  $10^\circ$ . Three further cycles of refinement using the corrected data converged at  $R = 2.62\%$ ,  $R' = 3.25\%$ .

$P2_1$  is a polar space group, therefore two polarities for the crystal structure are possible. If anomalous scattering occurs (as in this analysis) it should be possible to distinguish between the two possibilities either by statistical tests on the crystallographic R-factor<sup>(12)</sup> or by an assessment of the relative stereochemical plausibilities of the two structures.

The approximate parameters of the other enantiomorph were calculated by reflecting through the plane  $y = 1.0$ , and then refined by five cycles of block diagonal least-squares to convergence at  $R = 2.64\%$ ,  $R' = 3.23\%$ . For both enantiomorphs an electron density difference map was calculated restricting the summation to those reflections with  $\sin\theta/\lambda < 0.4$ . All of the hydrogen atoms, except H(15), were found in both maps at average peak heights of 0.26 and  $0.27e^{-\rho^3/\text{Å}^3}$  in the maps corresponding to enantiomorphs I and II respectively. The highest peaks not attributable to hydrogen atoms had peak heights 0.27 and  $0.21e^{-\rho^3/\text{Å}^3}$  in maps I and II respectively. The coordinates of H(15) were calculated and both enantiomorphs refined identically as follows:

- 5 cycles of a) block diagonal least-squares refining the non-hydrogen atoms anisotropically and the hydrogen atoms isotropically.
- 2 cycles of b) full-matrix least-squares refining the hydrogen atoms isotropically.
- 1 cycle of type a).

Refinement converged for enantiomorph I at  $R = 2.16\%$ ,  $R' = 2.857\%$ , and for enantiomorph II at  $R = 2.16\%$ ,  $R' = 2.841\%$ . Neglecting anomalous dispersion, and starting with the set of parameters obtained by averaging the final parameters of enantiomorph II and the final

parameters of enantiomorph I reflected through the plane  $y = 1.0$ , five cycles of least-squares refinement [type a)] converged at  $R = 2.11\%$ ,  $R' = 2.825\%$ . Including anomalous dispersion, structure factors were calculated on the final parameters obtained without the dispersion corrections giving  $R = 2.66\%$ ,  $R' = 3.539\%$ , for enantiomorph I and  $R = 2.67\%$ ,  $R' = 3.477\%$ , for enantiomorph II. The difference between these weighted R-factors is unexpectedly small, considering the presence of both chromium and iodine atoms, and is insufficient to allow the absolute stereochemistry to be determined.

It has been pointed out<sup>(13)</sup> that unless the  $\Delta f''$  contribution is included in the structure factor calculation, the anomalous scatterer will appear to be closer to the X-ray source than it actually is. Consequently, if the origin is fixed by an anomalous scatterer in a polar space group, on allowing for anomalous dispersion the other atoms undergo shifts in the polar direction. For different enantiomorphs the shifts have the same magnitude but opposite sense with respect to the anomalous scatterer. The coordinate error,  $\Delta y$ , introduced by including  $\Delta f''$  in the calculation and choosing the incorrect enantiomorph can be estimated from the following formula derived by Cruickshank and McDonald<sup>(14)</sup>:

$$\Delta y = \frac{2}{\pi S_{\max}} \left( \frac{\Delta f''}{|f|} \right)_{\frac{1}{2} S_{\max}}$$

where  $S = (2\sin\theta)/\lambda$ ,  $|f|$  is the modulus of the complex atomic scattering factor and the quantity  $(\Delta f''/|f|)$  is taken as the phase shift due to anomalous scattering evaluated at  $S = \frac{1}{2} S_{\max}$ .

In this analysis, the above formula predicts an insignificant error in the y-coordinate of the iodine atom and an error of  $0.043 \text{ \AA}$  in the y-coordinate of the light atoms with respect to the chromium atom,

compared with observed differences between the two enantiomorphs of 0.003 and 0.038 Å (average) respectively, i.e.  $6\sigma$  and  $8\sigma$  respectively. Comparison of the bond lengths obtained from the two refinements including anomalous dispersion reveals essentially no differences in the bond lengths not involving the chromium, while differences in the chromium - light atom bond lengths reflect the weight of the  $y$  component in the bond length calculation and range from 0.003 to 0.029 Å,  $\sigma$  to  $6\sigma$ ; for the Cr - N(19) and Cr - C(15) bonds respectively. The corresponding Cr - N distances [1.892 and 1.675 Å in enantiomorph I and 1.896 and 1.678 Å in enantiomorph II] are very similar and the Cr - C(cyclopentadienyl) distances [2.224 - 2.297, mean 2.260 Å, in enantiomorph I and 2.195 - 2.286, mean 2.239 Å, in enantiomorph II] are in reasonable agreement with those found in other chromium-cyclopentadienyl complexes (see Table 8, page 138), therefore, unlike some other analyses (e.g. 13, 15, 16) in which one refinement clearly gave more chemically reasonable bond lengths, an unequivocal assignment of the absolute stereochemistry from bond length comparisons is impossible.

## Results

All the tables and figures refer to the refinement carried out neglecting anomalous dispersion.

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1, and the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, are given in Table 2. The atomic numbering scheme of the non-hydrogen atoms (each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded) is shown in Figure 1; a perspective view of the molecule projected on to the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl plane illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(17)</sup>. The bond lengths, valency angles and selected mean plane calculations are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 2 and the intermolecular contacts  $\leq 3.80 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Table 6.



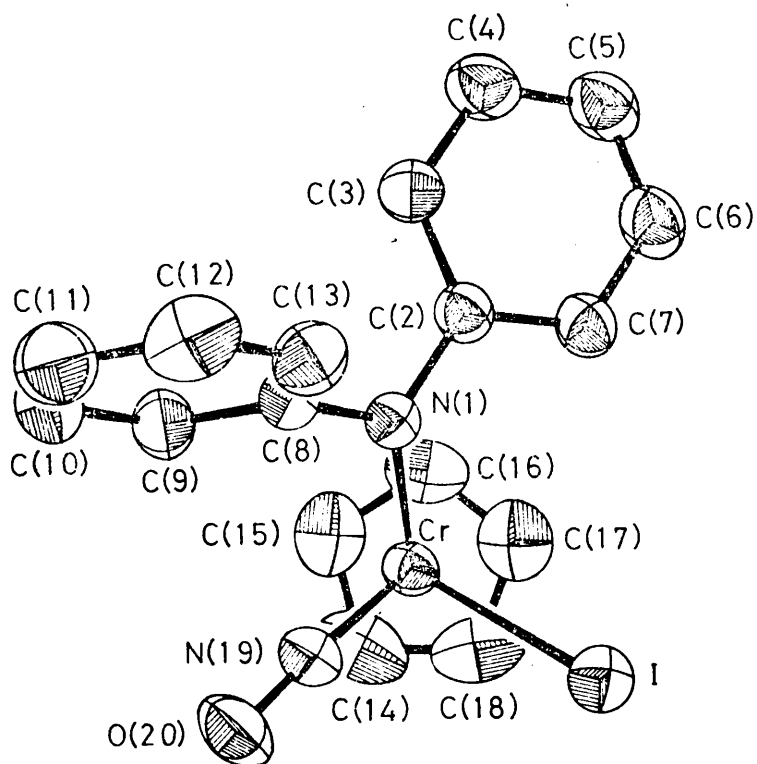
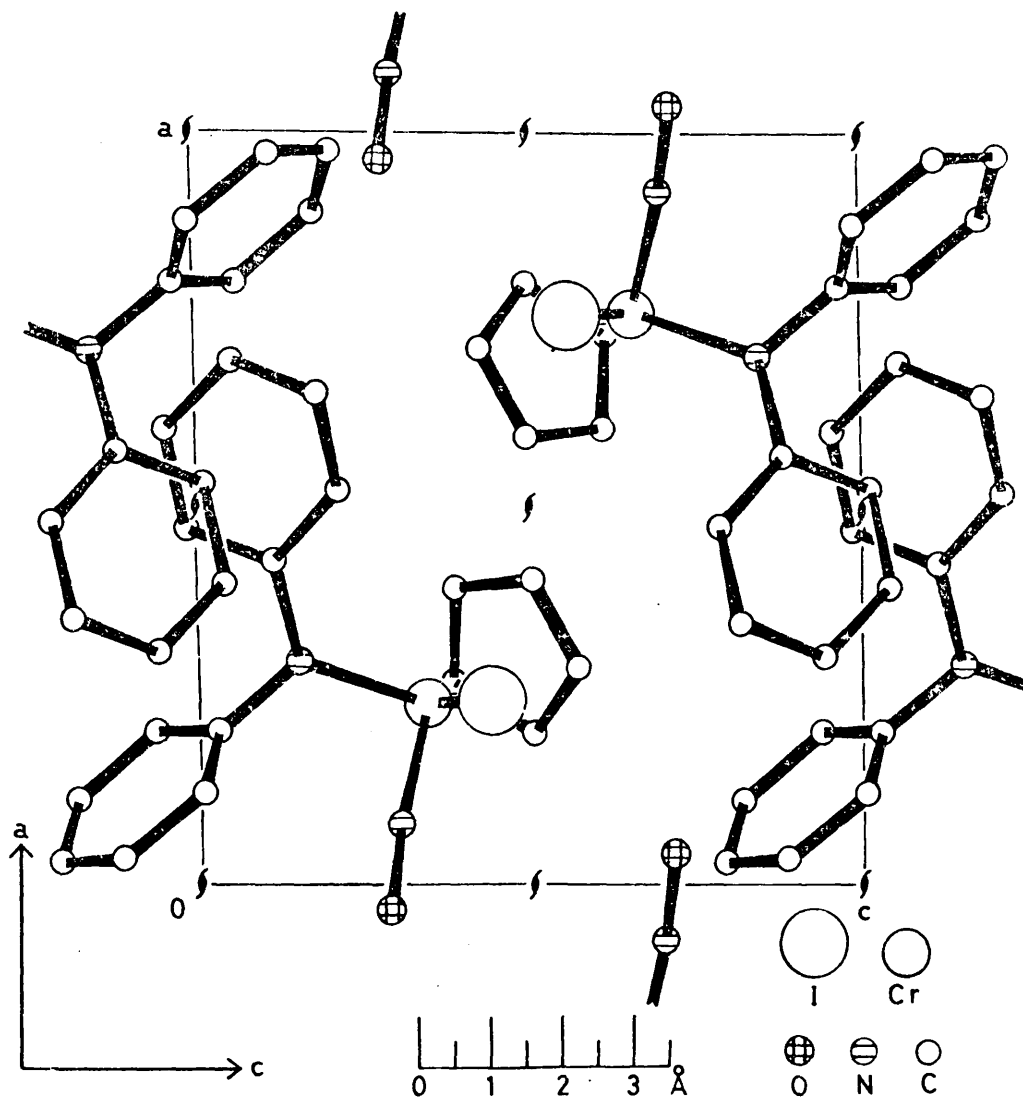


FIGURE 1

Perspective view of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium projected on to the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl plane, showing the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids.



**FIGURE 2**

Crystal packing of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium  
viewed along the b-axis.







TABLE 2

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium; fractional atomic coordinates with esd in parentheses and thermal parameters.

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso}$ ( $\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2$ )
Cr	0.23779(4)	1.00000	0.33700(5)	*
I	0.24376(2)	1.28244(6)	0.43524(2)	*
N(1)	0.2948(2)	1.0281(3)	0.1455(3)	*
C(2)	0.4278(3)	1.0380(4)	0.1066(4)	*
C(3)	0.4701(3)	0.9780(5)	-0.0253(4)	*
C(4)	0.6024(4)	0.9856(5)	-0.0590(5)	*
C(5)	0.6927(4)	1.0496(5)	0.0398(6)	*
C(6)	0.6508(3)	1.1081(5)	0.1666(6)	*
C(7)	0.5194(3)	1.1055(5)	0.2014(4)	*
C(8)	0.2037(3)	1.0288(4)	0.0246(3)	*
C(9)	0.1189(4)	0.9076(5)	0.0004(4)	*
C(10)	0.0302(4)	0.9103(6)	-0.1172(5)	*
C(11)	0.0243(4)	1.0324(7)	-0.2075(5)	*
C(12)	0.1075(5)	1.1533(6)	-0.1836(5)	*
C(13)	0.1990(4)	1.1521(5)	-0.0686(4)	*
C(14)	0.2002(6)	0.8204(7)	0.4991(7)	*
C(15)	0.2654(6)	0.7571(5)	0.3782(7)	*
C(16)	0.3912(5)	0.8206(6)	0.3786(6)	*
C(17)	0.4031(5)	0.9215(7)	0.4910(6)	*
C(18)	0.2854(7)	0.9234(8)	0.5650(5)	*
N(19)	0.0773(3)	1.0155(4)	0.3003(3)	*
O(20)	-0.0379(3)	1.0203(5)	0.2895(4)	*
H(3)	0.415(5)	0.950(7)	-0.104(6)	36
H(4)	0.633(6)	0.936(8)	-0.150(7)	51
H(5)	0.778(5)	1.059(7)	0.025(6)	38
H(6)	0.708(6)	1.173(8)	0.259(7)	50
H(7)	0.491(5)	1.165(6)	0.288(5)	26
H(9)	0.126(5)	0.836(6)	0.057(5)	26
H(10)	-0.027(7)	0.841(9)	-0.135(8)	61
H(11)	-0.032(5)	1.034(7)	-0.298(6)	36
H(12)	0.110(6)	1.239(7)	-0.242(6)	48
H(13)	0.260(6)	1.228(8)	-0.050(6)	47

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (x10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
H(14)	0.097(7)	0.786(15)	0.514(8)	75
H(15)	0.222(10)	0.702(13)	0.294(11)	95
H(16)	0.449(6)	0.785(13)	0.302(7)	62
H(17)	0.472(11)	0.971(13)	0.470(11)	101
H(18)	0.270(5)	0.990(7)	0.620(5)	35

\* These atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{23}klb^{*}c^{*} + 2U_{31}lhc^{*}a^{*} + 2U_{12}hka^{*}b^{*})] \text{ with final parameters } (U_{ij} x10^4 \text{\AA}^2):$$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Cr	347	489	406	78	32	81
I	532	581	579	-74	40	21
N(1)	362	467	434	-32	41	-8
C(2)	367	473	519	-18	69	18
C(3)	455	560	579	-173	151	69
C(4)	524	618	758	-162	402	148
C(5)	430	573	980	-125	426	36
C(6)	379	633	898	-217	45	-29
C(7)	389	598	637	-155	14	-31
C(8)	362	464	436	-60	52	23
C(9)	494	556	541	-30	-75	-153
C(10)	472	833	653	-258	-64	-147
C(11)	540	947	557	-163	-101	245
C(12)	790	641	538	94	-30	459
C(13)	622	473	526	-32	60	87
C(14)	746	944	937	1009	375	257
C(15)	954	515	888	294	-185	51
C(16)	688	683	833	311	210	548
C(17)	673	751	865	292	-463	340
C(18)	1057	955	509	466	159	835
N(19)	396	527	538	34	108	6
O(20)	343	816	1028	-35	123	-14

Average estimated standard deviations. ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{\AA}^2$ ) and ( $U_{iso} \times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2$ )

Atom	$U_{11}$ or $U_{iso}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Cr	2	2	2	4	3	4
I	1	1	1	2	1	2
N	10	13	11	19	16	18
O	10	22	23	39	23	25
C	19	25	22	38	32	36
H	16					



TABLE 3

 $\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium;bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

Cr	-	I	2.6694(5)	C(13)	-	C(8)	1.394(5)
Cr	-	N(1)	1.894(3)	C(14)	-	C(15)	1.432(9)
Cr	-	N(19)	1.676(3)	C(15)	-	C(16)	1.407(8)
Cr	-	C(14)	2.229(7)	C(16)	-	C(17)	1.375(8)
Cr	-	C(15)	2.210(5)	C(17)	-	C(18)	1.401(8)
Cr	-	C(16)	2.265(5)	C(18)	-	C(14)	1.394(9)
Cr	-	C(17)	2.292(6)	C(3)	-	H(3)	0.94(6)
Cr	-	C(18)	2.254(5)	C(4)	-	H(4)	1.00(6)
N(19)	-	O(20)	1.183(4)	C(5)	-	H(5)	0.89(6)
N(1)	-	C(2)	1.421(4)	C(6)	-	H(6)	1.17(7)
N(1)	-	C(8)	1.436(4)	C(7)	-	H(7)	1.01(5)
C(2)	-	C(3)	1.409(5)	C(9)	-	H(9)	0.83(5)
C(3)	-	C(4)	1.400(5)	C(10)	-	H(10)	0.87(8)
C(4)	-	C(5)	1.403(6)	C(11)	-	H(11)	1.00(5)
C(5)	-	C(6)	1.361(7)	C(12)	-	H(12)	0.93(6)
C(6)	-	C(7)	1.393(5)	C(13)	-	H(13)	0.93(7)
C(7)	-	C(2)	1.402(5)	C(14)	-	H(14)	1.11(8)
C(8)	-	C(9)	1.399(5)	C(15)	-	H(15)	1.01(11)
C(9)	-	C(10)	1.398(6)	C(16)	-	H(16)	0.98(7)
C(10)	-	C(11)	1.369(8)	C(17)	-	H(17)	0.86(11)
C(11)	-	C(12)	1.386(8)	C(18)	-	H(18)	0.80(7)
C(12)	-	C(13)	1.398(6)				

TABLE 4

$\eta$ -Cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium; valency angles ( $^{\circ}$ )

with esd in parentheses.

N(1) - Cr - N(19)	97.2(1)	C(12) - C(13) - C(8)	119.2(4)
I - Cr - N(1)	100.9(1)	C(18) - C(14) - C(15)	107.4(5)
I - Cr - N(19)	90.3(1)	C(14) - C(15) - C(16)	106.7(5)
I - Cr - C(14)	116.6(2)	C(15) - C(16) - C(17)	109.1(5)
I - Cr - C(15)	149.2(2)	C(16) - C(17) - C(18)	108.4(5)
I - Cr - C(16)	126.5(1)	C(17) - C(18) - C(14)	108.5(5)
I - Cr - C(17)	93.8(2)	C(2) - C(3) - H(3)	125(3)
I - Cr - C(18)	87.9(2)	C(4) - C(3) - H(3)	114(3)
N(1) - Cr - C(14)	141.7(2)	C(3) - C(4) - H(4)	119(4)
N(1) - Cr - C(15)	104.4(2)	C(5) - C(4) - H(4)	120(4)
N(1) - Cr - C(16)	91.2(2)	C(4) - C(5) - H(5)	125(4)
N(1) - Cr - C(17)	112.3(2)	C(6) - C(5) - H(5)	115(4)
N(1) - Cr - C(18)	148.0(2)	C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	130(3)
N(19) - Cr - C(14)	90.5(2)	C(7) - C(6) - H(6)	108(3)
N(19) - Cr - C(15)	103.6(2)	C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	119(3)
N(19) - Cr - C(16)	139.9(2)	C(2) - C(7) - H(7)	121(3)
N(19) - Cr - C(17)	148.9(2)	C(8) - C(9) - H(9)	116(4)
N(19) - Cr - C(18)	113.7(2)	C(10) - C(9) - H(9)	124(3)
Cr - N(19) - O(20)	172.7(3)	C(9) - C(10) - H(10)	124(5)
Cr - N(1) - C(2)	124.4(2)	C(11) - C(10) - H(10)	115(5)
Cr - N(1) - C(8)	121.1(2)	C(10) - C(11) - H(11)	122(4)
C(2) - N(1) - C(8)	114.3(3)	C(12) - C(11) - H(11)	117(4)
N(1) - C(2) - C(3)	121.0(3)	C(11) - C(12) - H(12)	124(4)
N(1) - C(2) - C(7)	120.0(3)	C(13) - C(12) - H(12)	115(4)
C(7) - C(2) - C(3)	119.0(3)	C(12) - C(13) - H(13)	125(4)
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	119.7(4)	C(8) - C(13) - H(13)	116(4)
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	120.1(4)	C(18) - C(14) - H(14)	135(5)
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	119.9(4)	C(15) - C(14) - H(14)	117(5)
C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	121.3(4)	C(14) - C(15) - H(15)	126(6)
C(6) - C(7) - C(2)	119.9(4)	C(16) - C(15) - H(15)	125(6)
N(1) - C(8) - C(9)	120.6(3)	C(15) - C(16) - H(16)	116(5)
N(1) - C(8) - C(13)	119.7(3)	C(17) - C(16) - H(16)	135(5)
C(13) - C(8) - C(9)	119.7(3)	C(16) - C(17) - H(17)	103(7)
C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	120.0(4)	C(18) - C(17) - H(17)	146(7)
C(9) - C(10) - C(11)	120.3(5)	C(17) - C(18) - H(18)	121(4)
C(10) - C(11) - C(12)	120.0(4)	C(14) - C(18) - H(18)	129(4)
C(11) - C(12) - C(13)	120.8(4)		

TABLE 5

$\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium; mean plane calculations.

	Atoms in plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Atoms out of plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )
a)	Cr		N(1)	-0.039
	C(2)			
	C(8)			
b)	N(1)		Cr	0.134
	C(2)			
	C(8)			
c)	C(2)	-0.009	N(1)	-0.063
	C(3)	-0.004	H(3)	0.17
	C(4)	0.012	H(4)	-0.05
	C(5)	-0.008	H(5)	0.01
	C(6)	-0.005	H(6)	0.05
	C(7)	0.013	H(7)	0.17
			Cr	-0.984
d)	C(8)	-0.003	N(1)	-0.024
	C(9)	-0.006	H(9)	0.00
	C(10)	0.008	H(10)	-0.04
	C(11)	-0.001	H(11)	0.09
	C(12)	-0.007	H(12)	0.00
	C(13)	0.009	H(13)	0.05
			Cr	-1.380
e)	C(14)	-0.012	H(14)	0.04
	C(15)	0.011	H(15)	0.26
	C(16)	-0.006	H(16)	-0.02
	C(17)	-0.002	H(17)	0.20
	C(18)	0.009	H(18)	0.19
			Cr	1.906
f)	Cr		O(20)	-0.151
	I			
	N(19)			

The dihedral angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between selected planes are:

c) - d) 77.5

b) - c) 29.5

b) - d) 60.6

TABLE 6

$\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl(diphenylamido)iodonitrosylchromium; intermolecular contacts ( $\leq 3.80\text{\AA}$ ).

O(20)	- - -	C(6 <sup>I</sup> )	3.45	O(20)	- - -	C(14 <sup>V</sup> )	3.72
O(20)	- - -	C(12 <sup>II</sup> )	3.47	C(10)	- - -	C(13 <sup>II</sup> )	3.73
O(20)	- - -	C(5 <sup>I</sup> )	3.56	C(3)	- - -	C(6 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.74
C(11)	- - -	C(18 <sup>III</sup> )	3.58	C(5)	- - -	C(9 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.75
C(12)	- - -	C(18 <sup>III</sup> )	3.62	C(4)	- - -	C(13 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.77
C(9)	- - -	C(12 <sup>II</sup> )	3.68	C(6)	- - -	C(18 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.79
C(3)	- - -	C(7 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.69	C(11)	- - -	C(14 <sup>III</sup> )	3.79
C(5)	- - -	C(13 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.71				

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{I} & -1 + x, \quad y, \quad z; \\
 \text{II} & -x, \quad -\frac{1}{2} + y, \quad -z; \\
 \text{III} & x, \quad y, \quad -1 + z; \\
 \text{IV} & 1 - x, \quad -\frac{1}{2} + y, \quad -z;
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{V} & -x, \quad \frac{1}{2} + y, \quad 1 - z; \\
 \text{VI} & 1 - x, \quad \frac{1}{2} + y, \quad -z; \\
 \text{VII} & 1 - x, \quad \frac{1}{2} + y, \quad 1 - z.
 \end{array}$$

### III.1.3 DISCUSSION

The discussion refers to the molecular geometry obtained neglecting anomalous dispersion in the calculations, and although the standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement are underestimated by a factor of about three in some cases, because they allow only for the random experimental errors and not for the systematic error of neglecting the anomalous dispersion, none of the comparisons or conclusions would be invalid if the correct absolute configuration was known.

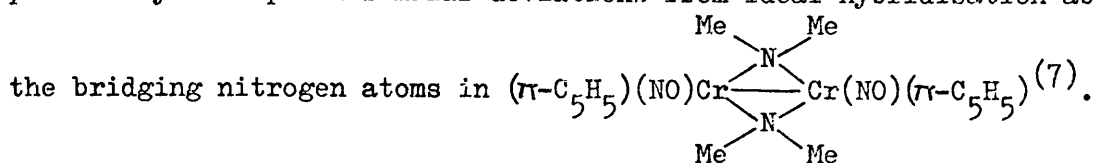
The intermolecular contacts are normal van der Waals' interactions consistent with the monomeric formulation,  $(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})(\text{NPh}_2)\text{I}$ . The formal oxidation state and the number of valence electrons assigned to the chromium atom in the above formula is dependent on the nature of the ligands. For instance, nitrosyl ligands are regarded as  $\text{NO}^+$  or  $\text{NO}^-$  ligands depending whether the metal - N - O valency angle is about  $180^\circ$ , linear type, or about  $120^\circ$ , bent type.<sup>(18)</sup> The bonding in linearly coordinated nitrosyls is analogous to that in carbonyl ligands, with  $\sigma$ -donation of an electron pair from  $\text{NO}^+$ , isoelectronic with CO, to the metal together with back-donation from filled metal d orbitals to empty doubly degenerate  $\pi^*(\text{NO})$  levels, whereas the bonding in bent nitrosyls is considered primarily as  $\sigma$ -donation of an electron pair from  $\text{NO}^-$  to the metal. In this analysis, the Cr - N - O angle is of the linear type,  $172.7(3)^\circ$ , therefore the ligand is regarded as the 2-electron donor  $\text{NO}^+$ . Customarily, cyclopentadienyl and iodo ligands are considered to be 6-electron,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5^-$ , and 2-electron,  $\text{I}^-$ , donors respectively, therefore with the arbitrary and somewhat extreme assignment of the diphenylamido ligand as  $^-\text{NPh}_2$  or  $^+\text{NPh}_2$ ,  $(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})(\text{NPh}_2)\text{I}$  can be considered as a  $\text{Cr}^{\text{II}}$  complex with 16 metal valence electrons or a  $\text{Cr}^0$

complex with 18 metal valence electrons.

The Cr - NPh<sub>2</sub> bond, 1.894(3) Å, although considerably longer than the Cr - NO bond, 1.676(3) Å, still has some double-bond character compared with the Cr - NCO bond, 1.982 Å, in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})^{(2)}$  and the Cr - N bonds, average 2.185 Å, in diethylenetriamine  $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_3^{(19)}$ , both of which have been regarded as essentially single bonds. It seems more reasonable to explain this double-bond character by overlap of suitable filled metal orbitals with the vacant lone pair orbital of a <sup>+</sup>NPh<sub>2</sub> ligand, than by the interaction of the lone pair of a <sup>-</sup>NPh<sub>2</sub> ligand with vacant metal orbitals, because the depletion of electron density on the metal in the former formulation is consistent with that due to metal → ligand back-donation in the Cr - NO linkage. The metal dπ → ligand pπ bonding in the Cr - NPh<sub>2</sub> linkage is also reflected in the approximate sp<sup>2</sup> hybridisation of the nitrogen atom, which is displaced only 0.039 Å from the plane defined by its three bonded atoms. Corresponding planarities with similar Cr - N bond lengths, average 1.87 Å, are found in  $\text{Cr}(\text{NPr}_2^i)_3^{(3)}$ , in which the other extreme formulation of the ligand, i.e. <sup>-</sup>NPr<sub>2</sub><sup>i</sup>, has been considered the more appropriate, with the double-bond character therefore attributed to ligand → metal π-bonding.

Although, as a result of the planarity, the sum of the valency angles about the nitrogen atom of the diphenylamido ligand, 358.8°, is nearly 360°, the individual angles deviate significantly from 120°. The difference between the Cr - N - C(2) angle, 124.4(2)°, and the Cr - N - C(8) angle, 121.1(2)°, is presumably due to packing requirements, but differences between these and the C(2) - N - C(8) angle, 114.3(3)°, probably reflect electronegativity differences between the chromium and carbon atoms resulting in the bond to the chromium atom having more

s-character than those to the carbon atoms. This argument has been used previously to explain similar deviations from ideal hybridisation about



Phenyl rings C(2) - - - C(7) and C(8) - - - C(13) are effectively planar, the root-mean-square deviations from planarity being 0.009 and 0.006 Å respectively, with mean C - C bond lengths, 1.395 and 1.391 Å respectively, which are comparable with the spectroscopic value of 1.397 Å appropriate to benzene. The mean C - H bond length, 0.96 Å, [0.95 Å in the cyclopentadienyl ring] is contracted from the spectroscopic value of 1.07 Å. This is usual in X-ray analysis<sup>(20)</sup> and can be attributed to the displacement of the hydrogen electron density towards the carbon atom during bond formation<sup>(21)</sup>.

The variations in the geometry of chromium - nitrosyl groupings are demonstrated in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Geometry of various chromium - nitrosyl groupings

Complex	Bond lengths (Å)		Angle (°)
	Cr - NO	N - O	Cr - N - O
A: $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})$ (2)	1.716(3)	1.157(3)	171.0
B: $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2\text{Cl}$ (1)	1.711(9) <sup>†</sup>	1.140(13) <sup>†</sup>	168.6 <sup>†</sup>
C: $\text{cis-}[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})\text{OMe}]_2$ (6)	1.689(8)	1.199(10)	166.3
D: $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})(\text{NPh}_2)\text{I}$	1.676(3)	1.183(4)	172.7
E: $\text{trans-}[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})\text{SPh}]_2$ (5)	1.662(7)	1.19(1)	169.9
F: $\text{trans-}[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})\text{NMe}_2]_2$ (7)	1.63(2)	1.23(2)	169.1
G: $\text{cis-}[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})\text{NMe}_2]_2$ (7)	1.63(1) <sup>†</sup>	1.22(2) <sup>†</sup>	169.1 <sup>†</sup>

† These values are an average of two independent values, with the estimated standard deviation of the mean  $[\sigma_m]$  related to the individual standard deviations  $[\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$  by  $\sigma_m = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

Examination of Table 7 reveals that the values found in this analysis are physically reasonable. The trend in the Cr - NO distances suggests that there is a stronger Cr - NO bond with greater back-donation of charge to the  $\pi^*$  orbitals of an individual nitrosyl ligand as the number of these ligands on the metal atom is reduced, and is analogous to differences between the Cr - CO distances in chromium hexacarbonyl, mean 1.909 Å<sup>(22)</sup>, and in various arenechromium tricarbonyls, ca. 1.82 Å<sup>(23)</sup>. After allowing for the difference of ca. 0.06 Å in the radii of nitrogen and carbon atoms, the above values demonstrate that the  $\sigma$ - $\pi$  synergic interaction of nitrosyl ligands is comparable with, if not greater than, that of carbonyl ligands with chromium. Increased back-donation should weaken the N - O bond and although N - O bond lengths are presumably relatively insensitive to bond order changes, analogous to the situation in carbonyl complexes<sup>(24)</sup>, the N - O bond lengths appear to lengthen as the Cr - NO bond lengths decrease.

The metal - nitrosyl groupings in complexes A to G depart from linearity by highly significant amounts. The good agreement suggests that the non-linearity is not due purely to lattice forces, which are known to affect molecular conformations<sup>(25)</sup>, but has electronic origins. An appropriate mechanism has been described by Kettle<sup>(26)</sup> who pointed out that small deviations from linearity in metal - carbonyl or metal - nitrosyl groupings are not necessarily attributable to packing effects in crystals, but may arise from a difference in occupation of the two distinct sets of  $\pi^*$  orbitals on the CO or NO ligands. As the Cr - NO bond lengths clearly indicate appreciable  $d\pi$  back-donation into the  $\pi^*$  orbitals of the NO ligands, it is highly probable that Kettle's  $\pi$ -bonding mechanism is the primary cause of the Cr - N - O



valency angles of ca.  $170^\circ$  in these complexes.

Although there are no reports of any suitable Cr - I bonds [The bridging Cr - I bond length in  $[(\text{CO})_5\text{Cr} - \text{I} - \text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5]^{-(4)}$  is  $2.79 \text{ \AA}$ .] with which to compare the bond length of  $2.669(1) \text{ \AA}$  found in this analysis, it does however seem reasonable considering the Cr - Cl bond length of  $2.311 \text{ \AA}$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2\text{Cl}^{(1)}$  and the respective covalent radii of iodine and chlorine atoms,  $1.33$  and  $0.99 \text{ \AA}^{(27)}$ .

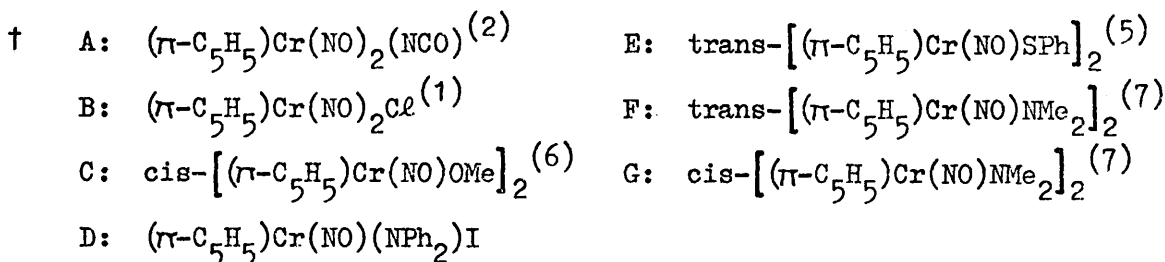
Comparison of the bond lengths in similar complexes of molybdenum and chromium reveals that the metal - chlorine bonds in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{Cl}^{(28)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2\text{Cl}^{(1)}$  differ by  $0.23 \text{ \AA}$ ; the metal - iodine bonds in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(29)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})(\text{NPh}_2)\text{I}$  differ by  $0.19 \text{ \AA}$ ; the metal - nitrogen bonds in  $(\text{NH}\{[\text{CH}_2]_2 \cdot \text{NH}_2\}_2)\text{M}(\text{CO})_3$  where M is Mo<sup>(24)</sup> and Cr<sup>(19)</sup> differ by  $0.14 \text{ \AA}$ ; the metal - isocyanate bonds in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(30)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})^{(2)}$  differ by  $0.15 \text{ \AA}$  and the mean metal - cyclopentadienyl distances in these molecules differ by  $0.14 \text{ \AA}$ . It has been suggested<sup>(29)</sup> that the greater ionic character of the metal - halogen bonds may account for the disagreement between the values obtained by considering the metal - halogen bonds and by considering the metal - carbon and metal - nitrogen bonds.

The cyclopentadienyl ring is accurately planar, the root-mean-square deviation from planarity being  $0.009 \text{ \AA}$ . The variations in the Cr - C and C - C bond lengths can be compared with those found in other chromium-cyclopentadienyl complexes (see Table 8) and, as in these examples, are probably significant.

TABLE 8

Cr - C and C - C bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) in chromium-cyclopentadienyl complexes

Complex <sup>†</sup>	Cr - C bond lengths		C - C bond lengths	
	Range	Mean	Range	Mean
A	2.173 - 2.227	2.199	1.369 - 1.417	1.394
B <sup>††</sup>		2.20		1.41
C	2.206 - 2.248	2.232	1.36 - 1.43	1.39
D	2.210 - 2.292	2.250	1.375 - 1.432	1.402
E	2.167 - 2.253	2.207	1.35 - 1.43	1.38
F	2.23 - 2.28	2.26	1.33 - 1.49	1.42
G <sup>†††</sup>	2.21 - 2.32	2.27	1.30 - 1.47	1.40



†† The cyclopentadienyl ring is disordered.

††† Values are given for the ordered cyclopentadienyl ring.

Significant variations in metal - carbon and carbon - carbon bond lengths have also been found in other types of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl complexes, e.g.  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(30)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Rh}(\pi\text{-2,3-dichlorobutadiene})^{(31)}$ , and can be rationalized<sup>(32)</sup> as arising from the lack of cylindrical symmetry about the metal atom removing the degeneracy of the  $e_1$  molecular orbitals of the cyclopentadienyl ring. The variations in this analysis typify those found in the other chromium-cyclopentadienyl complexes; the longest Cr - C bond, Cr - C(17), is situated approximately trans to the nitrosyl ligand, the longest C - C bond, C(14) - C(15), is associated with the shortest Cr - C bonds and the deviations, although not necessarily significant, of the C - C - C angles from the mean of  $108.0^\circ$  reflect the  $\pi$ -character of the C - C bonds with the smallest angles,

106.7(5) and 107.4(5)<sup>o</sup> at C(15) and C(14) respectively, being associated with the longest C - C bond.

The mean cyclopentadienyl carbon - carbon bond lengths in Table 8 are consistently shorter than the C - C bond lengths of 1.431(5) and 1.427(7) Å found in the electron-diffraction studies of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Fe}$ <sup>(33)</sup> and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{In}$ <sup>(34)</sup> respectively. Such contractions in other  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl complexes are well documented<sup>(35)</sup> and have been attributed<sup>(35)</sup> to librational motion of the cyclopentadienyl ring.

Regarding the cyclopentadienyl ligand as tridentate, the chromium atom has a distorted octahedral coordination with angles between monodentate ligands [I - Cr - NPh<sub>2</sub> = 100.9, I - Cr - NO = 90.3 and ON - Cr - NPh<sub>2</sub> = 97.2<sup>o</sup>] fairly similar to those found in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2\text{Cl}$ <sup>(1)</sup> [mean Cl - Cr - NO = 99.1 and ON - Cr - NO = 94.3<sup>o</sup>] and in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})$ <sup>(2)</sup> [ON - Cr - NO = 94.9 and ON - Cr - NCO = 99.7<sup>o</sup>]. The significant variations in this analysis seem to arise from the greater steric requirements of the diphenylamido and iodo ligands than by electron-electron repulsions between bonding electrons, which would have resulted in the greater double-bond character of the Cr - NO bond being reflected in the larger angles associated with the nitrosyl ligand.

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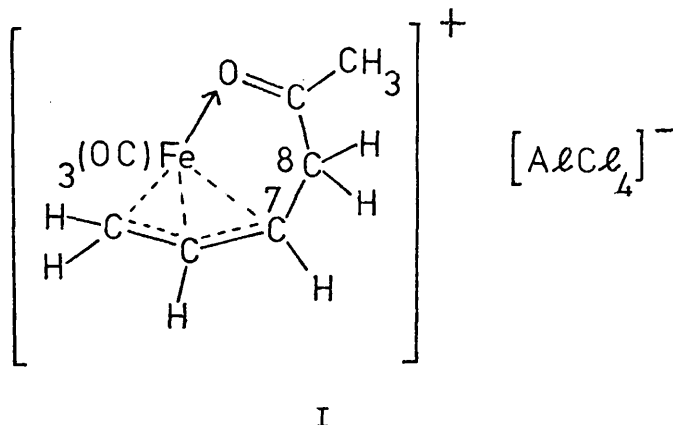
CHAPTER 2

TRICARBONYL(2—4-7-HEPTEN-5-METHYL-6-ONE)IRON HEXAFLUOROPHOSPHATE

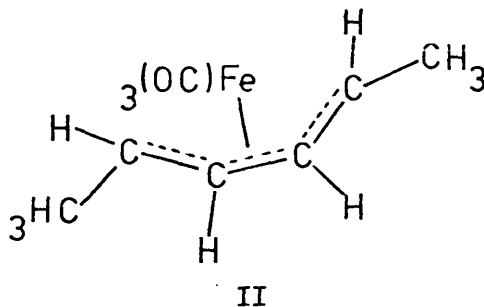
III.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Although numerous electrophilic substitution reactions of transition metal-complexed dienes and polyenes have been reported (e.g. 1 - 13), the role of the metal atom in these reactions is uncertain.

Butadiene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  undergoes Friedel-Crafts acylation on reaction with a  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}-\text{AlCl}_3$  Perrier complex under homogeneous conditions ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solution) 3,800 times faster than benzene<sup>(10)</sup>. A stable intermediate, I, has been isolated<sup>(2)</sup> and the cation characterized<sup>(14)</sup>

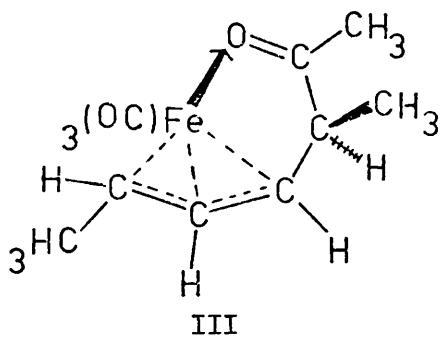


by an X-ray analysis of the  $\text{PF}_6^-$  salt, but this does not reveal whether acylation occurs by attack on the side of the ligand near to or away from the iron atom (endo or exo), the latter being followed by rotation of the C(7) - C(8) bond through  $180^\circ$ . In order to determine which mechanism operates, Dr. G. R. Knox repeated the acylation on hexa-2,4-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ , II. However, n.m.r. investigations, even when

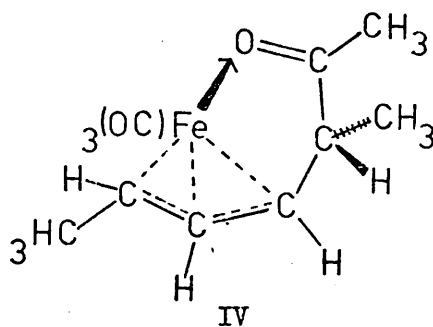


isotopically labelled substrates were used, did not demonstrate whether

the cation of the isolable intermediate was III or IV, therefore an X-ray analysis of the  $\text{PF}_6^-$  salt was undertaken.



endo-attack



exo-attack



III.2.2 EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data    Tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron  
hexafluorophosphate;  $[C_{11}H_{13}O_4Fe]^+[PF_6]^-$ .

Crystal system                          Monoclinic  
Unit cell dimensions                     $a = 9.363(6) \text{ \AA}$   
     $b = 12.174(9) \text{ \AA}$   
     $c = 16.547(10) \text{ \AA}$   
     $\beta = 121^{\circ}36'(3)$

Space group                               $P2_1/c (C_{2h}^5)$

U                 =  $1606.8 \text{ \AA}^3$   
M                 =  $409.9 \text{ a.m.u.}$   
 $D_o$                =  $1.68 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$     (flotation in MeI/CCl<sub>4</sub> solution)  
 $D_c$                =  $1.694 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$   
Z                 = 4  
F(000)           = 824  
 $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 11.46 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$

### Crystallographic Measurements

Preliminary cell dimensions, and systematically absent reflections ( $h0\ell$  absent if  $\ell = 2n + 1$ ,  $0k0$  absent if  $k = 2n + 1$ ) consistent with space group  $P2_1/c$  were found from precession and Wiessenburg photographs (using Mo- $\underline{K}\alpha$  and Cu- $\underline{K}\alpha$  radiation respectively) of a yellow crystal, mounted about  $b^*$ , with dimensions ca.  $0.02 \times 0.12 \times 1.20 \text{ mm}^3$ .

The crystal, having been transferred to a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer controlled by a PDP-8 computer, was offset on  $X$  by about  $4^\circ$  both to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(15)</sup> and to enable a data set to be collected without any observations being made at  $X$  values of about  $90^\circ$ . A fully stabilized X-ray generator, operated at 46 kV and 16 mA, and a graphite crystal monochromator were used to produce Mo- $\underline{K}\alpha$  radiation. The cell dimensions were then adjusted by a least-squares treatment<sup>(16)</sup> of the  $\theta$ ,  $X$  and  $\phi$  setting angles of twelve reflections from octants  $hk\bar{\ell}$  and  $\bar{h}k\bar{\ell}$ .

The intensity data were collected by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 36 equal steps from  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.72^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.72^\circ$ . Each step was counted for 3 seconds and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were measured at each end of the scan range for 27 seconds. The intensities of two standard reflections were monitored every 40 intensity measurements and only small random fluctuations were observed. The scan counts ( $P$ ) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection were combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects but not for absorption.

Initially, observations were collected in octant  $\bar{h}k\bar{\ell}$  with  $\theta(\text{Mo-}\underline{K}\alpha) \leq 27^\circ$ . Next, the collection of octant  $hk\bar{\ell}$  was started, but

examination of equivalent reflections ( $\bar{h}k0$  and  $hk0$ ) revealed intensity differences of up to 25%. The data were therefore recollected with each octant being defined by a separate orientation matrix calculated using the setting angles of 9 reflections in that octant. This resulted in a set of  $\bar{h}k\bar{l}$  observations which were essentially the same as before, and an improved set of  $hk\bar{l}$  observations, in which the intensity differences had been reduced by about a third. The two sets of  $\bar{h}k\bar{l}$  observations were averaged to give 1,287 observations and then combined with the 2,401  $hk\bar{l}$  observations using the common  $0k\bar{l}$  reflections for scaling purposes. All these 3,688 observations were used in the initial structure elucidation, but only the 1,538 independent values of  $|F_o|$  which had  $I/\sigma_I > 3.0$  were used in the least-squares refinement.

Structure Analysis

The initial coordinates of the iron and phosphorus atoms were obtained from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and used to phase an electron density distribution. From this and subsequent electron density maps (see Table 1), the positions of the remaining non-hydrogen atoms were found from an examination of the bond lengths and angles calculated on the highest peaks in each map.

TABLE 1

Steps in the structure elucidation of  $[C_{11}H_{13}O_4Fe]^+[PF_6]^-$

Step	Atoms used to phase the electron density distribution	R-factor	Atoms unambiguously found
1)	Fe, P.	47%	F(1), F(2), F(3), F(4), C(1), O(1), C(3), O(3).
2)	Fe, P plus atoms found in step 1.	44%	Rest of the non-hydrogen atoms except F(5), F(6), C(4), C(11).
3)	All the non-hydrogen atoms except F(5), F(6), C(4), C(11).	37%	F(5), F(6), C(4), C(11).

The atomic numbering scheme is that employed in Figure 4, page 156.

The approximate atomic parameters were then adjusted by a series of least-squares calculations (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

Progress of the least-squares refinement of  $[C_{11}H_{13}O_4Fe]^+[PF_6]^-$

Step	Treatment of parameters	Final R-factor
1)	4 cycles; full-matrix; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, $U_{iso}$ for all the atoms.	14.0%
2)	2 cycles; full-matrix; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, $U_{iso}$ for C, O, F; x, y, z, $U_{ij}$ for Fe, P.	12.6%
3)	3 cycles; full-matrix; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, $U_{ij}$ for Fe, P, F.	10.6%
4)	5 cycles; block diagonal; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, $U_{ij}$ for all the atoms.	9.2%

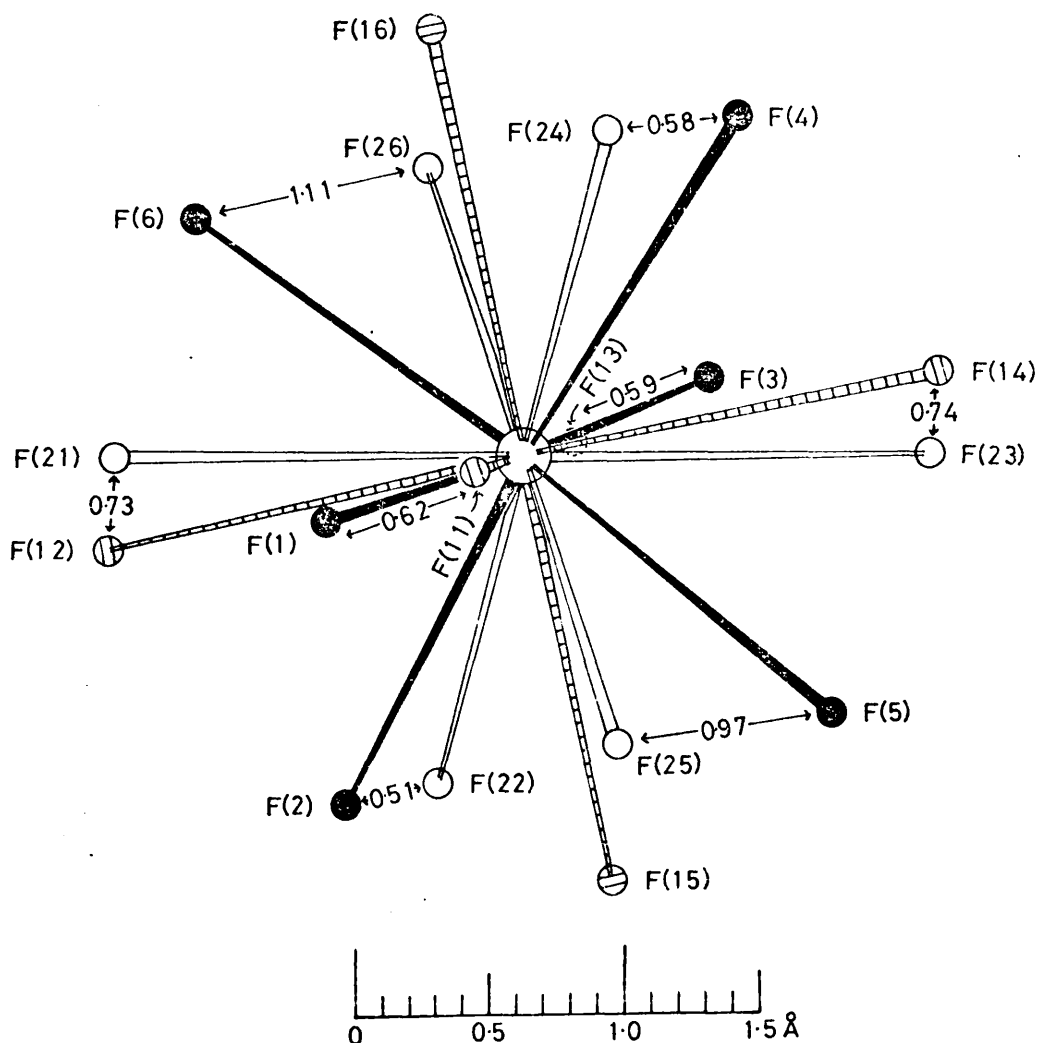
At this stage a difference electron density distribution was calculated revealing:

- 1) Peaks and holes ( $1.50$  to  $-0.90e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ) around the iron atom.
- 2) Four well-resolved peaks plus two elongated regions of electron density (average peak height  $0.75e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ) at bonding distances from the phosphorus atom.
- 3) Peaks (average height  $0.46e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ) assignable to the four non-methyl hydrogen atoms.
- 4) Poorly-resolved peaks (ca.  $0.45e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ ) in the region of the methyl hydrogen atoms.

The positions of the hydrogen atoms attached to C(11) were calculated assuming a staggered conformation about the C(8) - C(11) bond and a C - H bond length of  $0.98 \text{\AA}$ . These methyl hydrogen atoms were assigned an isotropic temperature factor equal to that of C(11) and included with fixed parameters during five cycles of block diagonal

least-squares refinement of the overall scale factor;  $x, y, z, U_{iso}$  for the non-methyl hydrogen atoms and  $x, y, z, U_{ij}$  for the non-hydrogen atoms. Convergence was reached at  $R = 8.72\%$ ,  $R' = 11.70\%$ .

The peaks in the difference synthesis at bonding distances from the phosphorus atom, the diffuseness of the fluorine peaks in the original  $F_o$  maps and their high thermal parameters (average  $B_{iso} 15.4 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) were indicative of disorder in the hexafluorophosphate anion, therefore the residual electron density around the phosphorus atom was contoured on to glass sheets and more closely examined. This suggested a model for the anion consisting of three distinct octahedra (see Figure 1).



**FIGURE 1**

The three orientations of the hexafluorophosphate anion viewed along the  $a$ -axis, illustrating the interatomic distances  $<1.14 \text{ \AA}$ .

Atoms F(15), F(25), F(16) and F(26) correspond to the four well-defined residual peaks and the overlap of F(12) with F(21) and that of F(14) with F(23) correspond to the two elongated regions of electron density. Using these eight positions as the starting basis and assuming the same phosphorus position in each orientation of the anion, coordinates for the two minor orientations were calculated; each corresponding to an ideal octahedron with P - F bond lengths equal to that found in  $\text{NaPF}_6$  and  $\text{KPF}_6$ <sup>(17)</sup>, i.e. 1.58 Å. The proximity of the calculated positions of F(11), F(22), F(13) and F(24) to the refined positions of F(1), F(2), F(3) and F(4) respectively explains both the absence of the former set of peaks in the difference synthesis and the higher peak heights, compared with F(5) and F(6), of the latter set of peaks in the original  $F_o$  maps.

From a comparison of the peak heights in the final difference synthesis and in the difference synthesis calculated omitting all the fluorine atoms, the population parameters of the three orientations were estimated to be 0.68, 0.16 and 0.16. The fluorine atoms of the minor orientations were each assigned  $B_{\text{iso}} = 9.0\text{Å}^2$ . In the subsequent least-squares refinement the cation was treated as previously, while in the anion the refined parameters were  $x, y, z, U_{ij}$  for the fluorine atoms of the major orientation and also for the single phosphorus atom which was used to account for the three partial phosphorus atoms. Five cycles of least-squares refinement, with 1 block per ion, reached convergence at  $R = 8.01\%$ ,  $R' = 10.91\%$ .

The above treatment of the disorder resulted in a considerable improvement in the parameters of the anion with the P - F distances, 1.503 - 1.573, mean  $1.532(29)^\dagger$  Å, being lengthened to 1.539 - 1.596, mean  $1.569(18)^\dagger$  Å, the average deviation of the F - P - F angles from

† Root-mean-square deviation from the mean.

ideal octahedral geometry being reduced from 3.1 to 2.3° and the average  $B_{iso}$  of the refined fluorine atoms being lowered from 15.4Å<sup>2</sup> to the more realistic value of 11.2Å<sup>2</sup>. A difference electron density distribution still contained residual electron density in the region of the anion [The average peak height of the previously noted peaks had been reduced from 0.75 to 0.49e<sup>-</sup>/Å<sup>3</sup>] but, because the dimensions of the anion were of little interest and the dimensions of the cation not significantly dependent on the model employed for the anion, no further calculations were undertaken.

Notes:

- 1) The scattering factors employed for Fe<sup>+</sup>, P, F, O, C and H were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III<sup>(18)</sup>, as were the dispersion corrections Δf' and Δf'' for the iron and phosphorus atoms.
- 2) The final weights employed in the least-squares refinement, in order to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ , were given by the expression:
$$w^{-1} = 5 + 0.07|F_o| + 0.01|F_o|^2 - 6.66\sin\theta$$
- 3) The calculations were carried out on Glasgow University's KDF9 computer [The least-squares program due to D. W. J. Cruickshank, J. G. F. Smith and J. G. Sime was used.], and latterly on the IBM 370/155 computer of the Edinburgh Regional Computer Centre using the 'X-ray System' programs<sup>(19)</sup>.



## Results

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3, with the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, in Tables 4 and 5 respectively. The thermal parameters of the cation and anion are also illustrated by 50% and 20% probability thermal ellipsoids<sup>(20)</sup> respectively in Figures 2 and 3 respectively. The bond lengths, valency angles, torsion angles and mean plane calculations are given in Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 4 and the interionic contacts  $\leq 3.50 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Table 10.

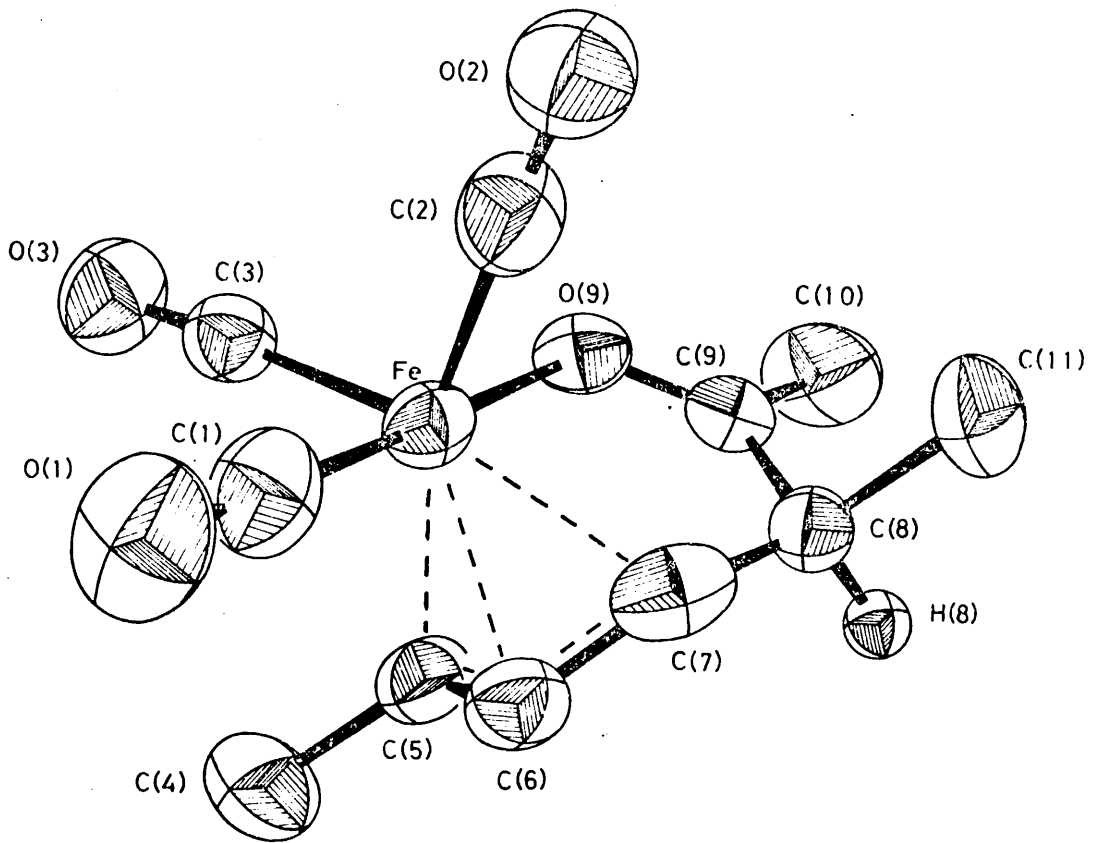


FIGURE 2

Perspective view of the tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron cation illustrating the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids.

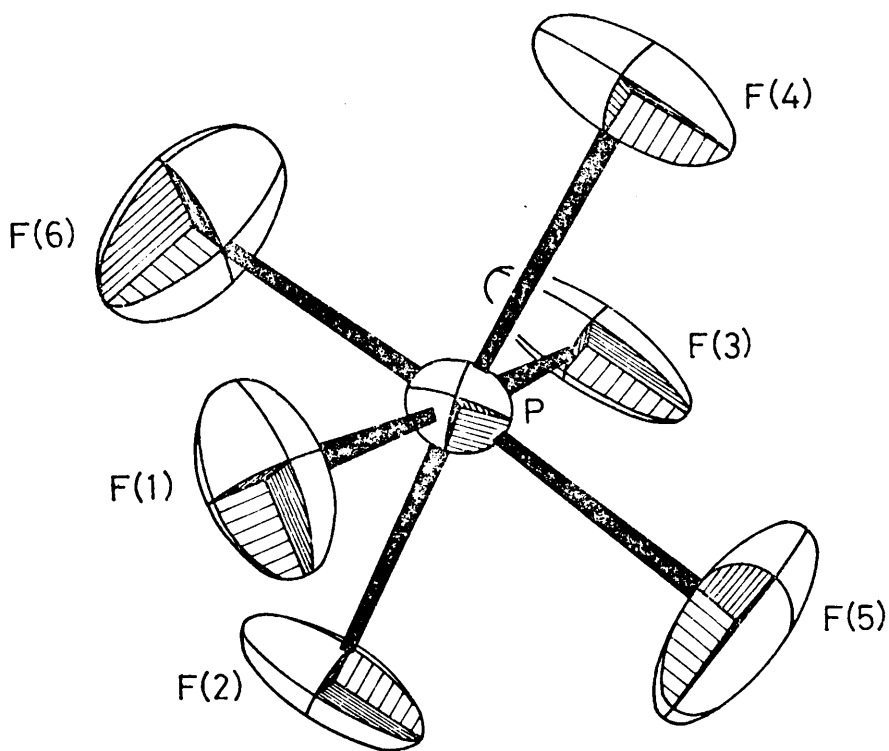


FIGURE 3

Perspective view of the major orientation of the hexafluorophosphate anion viewed along the a-axis, illustrating the 20% probability thermal ellipsoids.

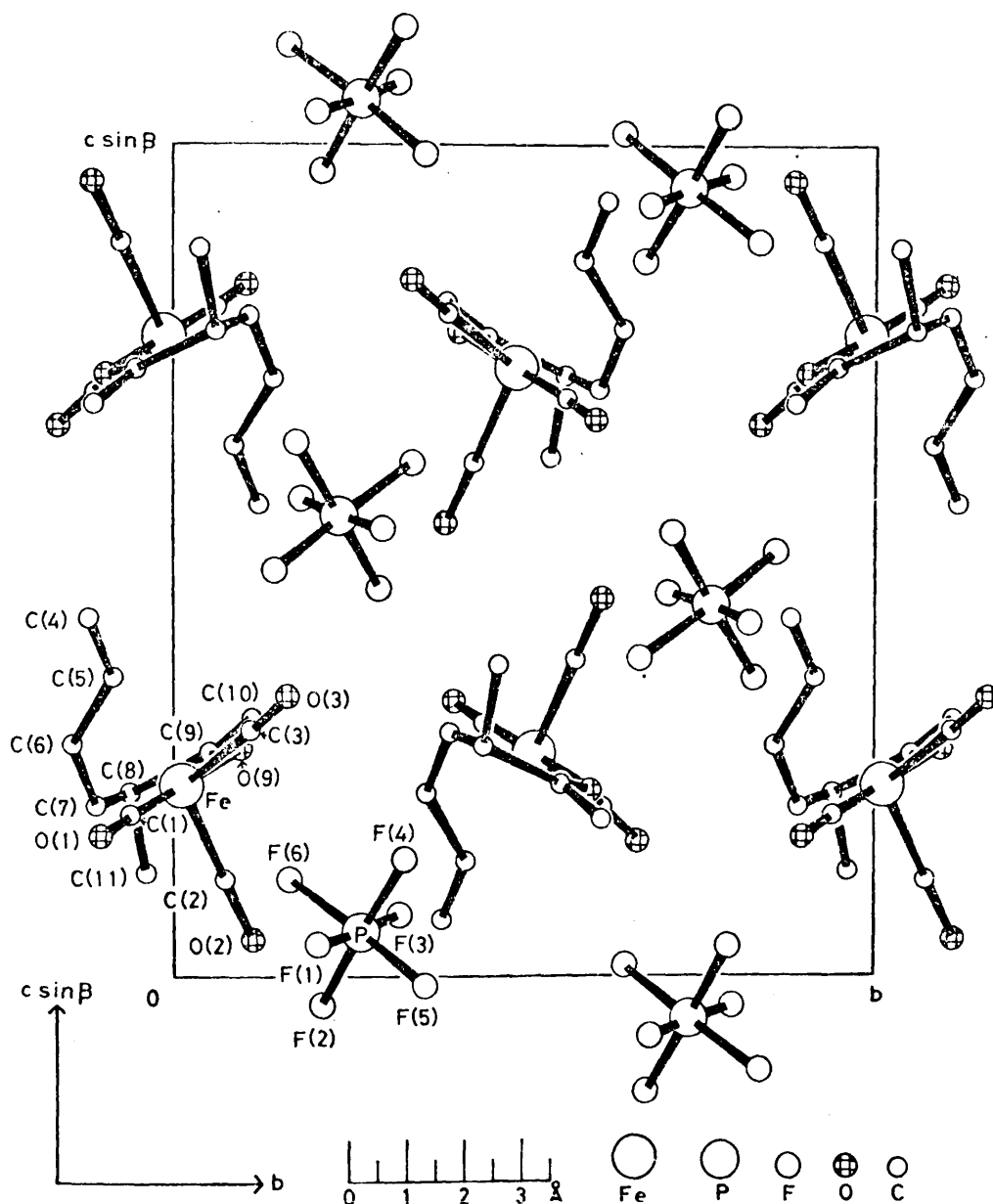


FIGURE 4

Packing arrangement of tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate viewed along the a-axis. For clarity, only the major orientation of the anion is shown.

TABLE 3

Tricarbonyl(2-4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate; observed and final calculated structure amplitudes (x10).

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure amplitudes for various reflections. The table is organized into groups with labels like 10,3.L, 10,2.L, etc., and contains numerous rows of values.



TABLE 4

Tricarbonyl(2---4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;  
fractional atomic coordinates with esd in parentheses.

Part I: The cation

Atom	x	y	z
Fe	0.05319(18)	0.01305(11)	0.23181(10)
O(1)	0.2515(15)	-0.1012(9)	0.1673(8)
O(2)	-0.1593(13)	0.1131(10)	0.0434(7)
O(3)	0.3445(11)	0.1615(7)	0.3354(7)
O(9)	-0.0767(9)	0.0952(5)	0.2762(5)
C(1)	0.1730(17)	-0.0576(11)	0.1927(9)
C(2)	-0.0745(16)	0.0751(12)	0.1155(9)
C(3)	0.2327(13)	0.1087(9)	0.2962(7)
C(4)	0.3101(18)	-0.1203(14)	0.4314(12)
C(5)	0.1332(14)	-0.0841(9)	0.3620(8)
C(6)	0.0303(16)	-0.1415(9)	0.2786(9)
C(7)	-0.1306(17)	-0.1081(9)	0.2060(9)
C(8)	-0.2569(13)	-0.0576(9)	0.2217(7)
C(9)	-0.2020(13)	0.0512(8)	0.2699(7)
C(10)	-0.2910(19)	0.1088(11)	0.3104(11)
C(11)	-0.4252(15)	-0.0384(13)	0.1248(9)
H(5) <sup>†</sup>	0.043(21)	-0.044(14)	0.391(11)
H(6)	0.091(16)	-0.182(11)	0.267(9)
H(7)	-0.165(12)	-0.111(8)	0.159(7)
H(8)	-0.294(13)	-0.098(9)	0.263(7)
H(11a)	-0.405	0.009	0.085
H(11b)	-0.461	-0.107	0.094
H(11c)	-0.507	-0.007	0.135

† Each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded.

Part II: The anion

Atom	x	y	z	PP. <sup>††</sup>
P	0.23566(41)	0.26390(27)	0.05379(19)	1.00
F(1)	0.3679(16)	0.2032(10)	0.0377(11)	0.68
F(2)	0.0854(17)	0.2092(15)	-0.0351(10)	0.68
F(3)	0.1100(18)	0.3199(19)	0.0739(14)	0.68
F(4)	0.3863(15)	0.3275(14)	0.1414(10)	0.68
F(5)	0.2338(25)	0.3571(16)	-0.0121(14)	0.68
F(6)	0.2455(29)	0.1637(19)	0.1171(16)	0.68
F(11)	0.399	0.250	0.050	0.16
F(12)	0.194	0.138	0.030	0.16
F(13)	0.073	0.279	0.058	0.16
F(14)	0.278	0.389	0.076	0.16
F(15)	0.122	0.292	-0.056	0.16
F(16)	0.339	0.237	0.164	0.16
F(21)	0.285	0.141	0.054	0.16
F(22)	0.052	0.239	-0.030	0.16
F(23)	0.186	0.387	0.055	0.16
F(24)	0.420	0.289	0.138	0.16
F(25)	0.287	0.293	-0.020	0.16
F(26)	0.184	0.235	0.128	0.16

†† PP. is the population parameter.



TABLE 5

Tricarbonyl(2—4—7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;  
anisotropic temperature factor\* ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{\AA}^2$ ) or isotropic temperature  
factor ( $U_{iso} \times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2$ ) for each atom.

\* The form of the anisotropic temperature factor is:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^{*}b^{*} + 2U_{13}hla^{*}c^{*} + 2U_{23}k\ell b^{*}c^{*})].$$

Part I: The cation

Atom	$U_{11}$ or $U_{iso}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe	504	359	427	-78	222	-45
O(1)	1088	948	1191	-64	862	-298
O(2)	818	1199	600	-140	228	268
O(3)	644	625	864	-218	321	-167
O(9)	627	369	552	22	329	11
C(1)	622	751	594	-142	286	-92
C(2)	599	860	530	-132	266	5
C(3)	504	431	515	23	247	3
C(4)	595	828	976	118	132	263
C(5)	579	529	534	-63	264	97
C(6)	661	385	700	-18	381	-24
C(7)	828	418	401	-115	304	-94
C(8)	456	546	443	-32	198	111
C(9)	478	435	501	84	222	109
C(10)	1006	610	1134	212	764	-15
C(11)	437	923	681	-91	101	98
H(5)	80					
H(6)	39					
H(7)	1					
H(8)	22					
H(11a)	71(fixed)					
H(11b)	71(fixed)					
H(11c)	71(fixed)					

Part II: The anion

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
P	696	601	433	-38	260	-74
F(1)	922	673	1365	-29	715	-309
F(2)	850	1925	1017	-441	359	-1040
F(3)	648	2682	1769	-277	534	-1715
F(4)	712	1634	1060	-240	338	-888
F(5)	1666	1384	1518	79	595	992
F(6)	1998	1751	1898	-41	1198	1067

The fluorine atoms of the two minor orientations of the anion were each assigned a 'fixed'  $U_{iso} (x10^3 \text{ \AA}^2) = 114$ .

Average estimated standard deviations. ( $U_{ij} x 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) and ( $U_{iso} x 10^3 \text{ \AA}^2$ )

Part I: The cation

Atom	$U_{11}$ or $U_{iso}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe	7	6	6	7	5	6
O	61	63	59	50	52	49
C	72	72	71	56	60	57
H	35					

Part II: The anion

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
P	18	17	14	14	14	12
F	113	157	131	105	104	123

TABLE 6

Tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;  
bond lengths (Å) with esd in parentheses.

Part I: The cation

Fe	-	C(1)	1.782(18)	C(7)	-	C(8)	1.470(22)
Fe	-	C(2)	1.809(12)	C(8)	-	C(9)	1.490(15)
Fe	-	C(3)	1.852(10)	C(8)	-	C(11)	1.563(13)
Fe	-	C(5)	2.210(12)	C(9)	-	C(10)	1.488(26)
Fe	-	C(6)	2.087(13)	C(9)	-	O(9)	1.244(16)
Fe	-	C(7)	2.132(14)	C(5)	-	H(5)	1.26(23)
Fe	-	O(9)	1.987(10)	C(6)	-	H(6)	0.84(17)
C(1)	-	O(1)	1.149(24)	C(7)	-	H(7)	0.67(11)
C(2)	-	O(2)	1.127(15)	C(8)	-	H(8)	1.04(14)
C(3)	-	O(3)	1.102(13)	C(11)	-	H(11a)	0.98(fixed)
C(4)	-	C(5)	1.501(17)	C(11)	-	H(11b)	0.98(fixed)
C(5)	-	C(6)	1.384(15)	C(11)	-	H(11c)	0.98(fixed)
C(6)	-	C(7)	1.404(16)				

Part II: The anion

P	-	F(1)	1.580(18)	P	-	F(4)	1.596(13)
P	-	F(2)	1.555(13)	P	-	F(5)	1.568(23)
P	-	F(3)	1.539(23)	P	-	F(6)	1.578(26)

The fluorine atoms of the two minor orientations of the anion were 'fixed' at positions corresponding to P - F distances of 1.58 Å.

TABLE 7

Tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;  
valency angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

Part I: The cation

C(1) - Fe - C(2)	90.4(7)	Fe - O(9) - C(9)	119.0(7)
C(1) - Fe - C(3)	87.6(6)	Fe - C(5) - C(6)	66.5(7)
C(2) - Fe - C(3)	104.0(6)	Fe - C(6) - C(5)	76.1(7)
C(1) - Fe - C(5)	97.9(6)	Fe - C(7) - C(6)	68.8(8)
C(1) - Fe - C(6)	84.6(7)	Fe - C(6) - C(7)	72.3(7)
C(1) - Fe - C(7)	100.9(6)	C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	121.5(13)
C(2) - Fe - C(5)	162.2(6)	C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	125.1(12)
C(2) - Fe - C(6)	129.0(5)	C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	124.8(13)
C(2) - Fe - C(7)	93.6(6)	C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	112.5(10)
C(3) - Fe - C(5)	92.1(4)	C(7) - C(8) - C(11)	110.7(11)
C(3) - Fe - C(6)	126.3(4)	C(9) - C(8) - C(11)	107.0(9)
C(3) - Fe - C(7)	160.5(6)	C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	122.7(12)
C(5) - Fe - C(6)	37.5(4)	C(8) - C(9) - O(9)	118.2(12)
C(5) - Fe - C(7)	69.5(4)	C(10) - C(9) - O(9)	119.0(10)
C(6) - Fe - C(7)	38.9(4)	C(4) - C(5) - H(5)	121(6)
O(9) - Fe - C(1)	178.5(6)	C(6) - C(5) - H(5)	108(6)
O(9) - Fe - C(2)	89.4(6)	C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	108(7)
O(9) - Fe - C(3)	91.0(5)	C(7) - C(6) - H(6)	122(8)
O(9) - Fe - C(5)	82.6(4)	C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	128(10)
O(9) - Fe - C(6)	96.6(5)	C(8) - C(7) - H(7)	107(10)
O(9) - Fe - C(7)	80.6(5)	C(7) - C(8) - H(8)	120(6)
Fe - C(1) - O(1)	178.6(14)	C(9) - C(8) - H(8)	102(6)
Fe - C(2) - O(2)	177.3(15)	C(11) - C(8) - H(8)	104(5)
Fe - C(3) - O(3)	176.7(11)		

The hydrogen atoms attached to C(11) were 'fixed' at positions giving a staggered conformation about the C(8) - C(11) bond.

Part II: The anion

F(1)	-	P	-	F(2)	92.4(9)	F(2)	-	P	-	F(6)	90.3(10)
F(1)	-	P	-	F(3)	177.3(10)	F(3)	-	P	-	F(4)	90.0(9)
F(1)	-	P	-	F(4)	89.0(8)	F(3)	-	P	-	F(5)	95.7(13)
F(1)	-	P	-	F(5)	86.8(11)	F(3)	-	P	-	F(6)	89.1(14)
F(1)	-	P	-	F(6)	88.4(12)	F(4)	-	P	-	F(5)	87.9(9)
F(2)	-	P	-	F(3)	88.8(10)	F(4)	-	P	-	F(6)	93.2(9)
F(2)	-	P	-	F(4)	176.2(9)	F(5)	-	P	-	F(6)	175.1(15)
F(2)	-	P	-	F(5)	88.7(9)						

The fluorine atoms of the two minor orientations of the anion were 'fixed' at ideally octahedral positions about the phosphorus atom.

TABLE 8

Tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;

torsion angles ( $^{\circ}$ ).

Fe - O(9) - C(9) - C(8)	-5	H(6) - C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	166
Fe - O(9) - C(9) - C(10)	175	H(6) - C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	-13
Fe - C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	-56	C(6) - C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	64
Fe - C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	100	C(6) - C(7) - C(8) - C(11)	-176
Fe - C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	-98	C(6) - C(7) - C(8) - H(8)	-55
Fe - C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	96	H(7) - C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	-115
Fe - C(7) - C(6) - C(5)	57	H(7) - C(7) - C(8) - C(11)	4
Fe - C(7) - C(6) - H(6)	-95	H(7) - C(7) - C(8) - C(8)	125
C(4) - C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	-174	C(7) - C(8) - C(9) - O(9)	12
C(4) - C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	-18	C(7) - C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	-168
H(5) - C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	39	C(11) - C(8) - C(9) - O(9)	-109
H(5) - C(5) - C(6) - H(6)	-164	C(11) - C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	70
C(5) - C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	-40	H(8) - C(8) - C(9) - O(9)	141
C(5) - C(6) - C(7) - H(7)	139	H(8) - C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	-38

The sign of the torsion angle is negative if an anticlockwise rotation of A is required to eclipse D whilst looking down the B - C bond, the atom labelling being from left to right in the above table.

TABLE 9

Tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;  
mean plane calculations.

Part I: The cation

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
a)	C(5)		H(5)	-0.76
	C(6)		H(6)	0.33
	C(7)		H(7)	0.34
			C(4)	0.136
			C(8)	-0.783
			H(8)	-1.82
			C(11)	-0.609
			C(9)	-0.363
			O(9)	-0.609
			Fe	1.683
b)	C(5)	0.069	H(5)	-0.21
	C(6)	-0.154	H(6)	-0.18
	C(7)	0.149	H(7)	0.41
	C(8)	-0.064	H(8)	-1.01
			C(4)	-0.161
			C(11)	0.298
			C(9)	0.778
			O(9)	1.697
			Fe	1.887
c)	O(1)		C(1)	-0.623
	O(2)		C(2)	-0.569
	O(3)		C(3)	-0.578
			Fe	-1.552
d)	C(2)	0.007	Fe	0.119
	C(3)	-0.007	C(1)	1.885
	C(5)	0.008	O(9)	-1.856
	C(7)	-0.008	C(6)	0.591
			C(8)	-1.423

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
e)	C(2)		Fe	-0.089
	C(3)		C(1)	1.690
	C(6)		O(9)	-2.073
			C(5)	-0.526
		C(7)	-0.543	
f)	C(1)		Fe	0.014
	C(6)		O(1)	-0.015
	O(9)		C(2)	1.426
			C(3)	-1.465
			C(5)	-1.257
			C(7)	1.224

The dihedral angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between selected planes are:

a) - c)	1.2	a) - f)	89.4
b) - c)	24.7	b) - f)	89.7
a) - d)	66.8	d) - f)	88.4
b) - d)	89.1	e) - f)	88.7

Part II: The anion

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
g)	F(1)	-0.040	F(5)	1.556
	F(2)	0.042	F(6)	-1.585
	F(3)	-0.042	P	0.007
	F(4)	0.041		
h)	F(1)	-0.016	F(2)	1.553
	F(3)	-0.015	F(4)	-1.595
	F(5)	0.015	P	0.000
	F(6)	0.015		
i)	F(2)	-0.044	F(1)	1.556
	F(4)	-0.042	F(3)	-1.560
	F(5)	0.044	P	-0.023
	F(6)	0.041		

The dihedral angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between the planes are:

g) - h)	89.1	h) - i)	88.9
g) - i)	88.1		



TABLE 10

Tricarbonyl(2—4—7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;

interionic contacts (3.50Å).

F(25)	- - -	O(3 <sup>I</sup> )	2.77	F(2)	- - -	C(7 <sup>III</sup> )	3.31
F(15)	- - -	O(9 <sup>I</sup> )	2.77	F(12)	- - -	C(2 <sup>III</sup> )	3.31
F(13)	- - -	O(2)	2.88	F(13)	- - -	C(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.31
F(16)	- - -	O(3)	2.96	F(4)	- - -	O(1 <sup>II</sup> )	3.32
F(26)	- - -	C(3)	2.99	F(6)	- - -	O(1)	3.32
F(11)	- - -	C(4 <sup>II</sup> )	3.02	F(15)	- - -	C(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.35
F(26)	- - -	C(2)	3.03	F(24)	- - -	O(1 <sup>II</sup> )	3.35
F(2)	- - -	O(1 <sup>III</sup> )	3.04	F(26)	- - -	C(8 <sup>V</sup> )	3.35
F(25)	- - -	C(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.05	F(3)	- - -	C(6 <sup>V</sup> )	3.36
F(22)	- - -	O(1 <sup>III</sup> )	3.05	F(6)	- - -	O(2)	3.37
F(26)	- - -	O(3)	3.06	F(2)	- - -	O(2)	3.38
F(2)	- - -	C(1 <sup>III</sup> )	3.07	F(15)	- - -	C(7 <sup>III</sup> )	3.38
F(6)	- - -	C(3)	3.10	F(4)	- - -	C(8 <sup>V</sup> )	3.38
O(1)	- - -	O(2 <sup>III</sup> )	3.12	F(16)	- - -	C(10 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.39
F(26)	- - -	O(2)	3.13	F(1)	- - -	C(11 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.40
F(6)	- - -	C(2)	3.17	F(21)	- - -	O(2 <sup>III</sup> )	3.40
F(5)	- - -	C(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.19	F(3)	- - -	O(2)	3.41
F(21)	- - -	C(11 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.19	O(9)	- - -	C(6 <sup>V</sup> )	3.42
F(6)	- - -	C(1)	3.19	F(25)	- - -	C(4 <sup>II</sup> )	3.42
F(5)	- - -	O(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.20	F(22)	- - -	O(9 <sup>I</sup> )	3.43
F(22)	- - -	O(2)	3.20	F(12)	- - -	O(2)	3.44
F(5)	- - -	C(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.20	F(15)	- - -	O(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.44
F(13)	- - -	C(2)	3.21	F(22)	- - -	C(10 <sup>I</sup> )	3.44
F(5)	- - -	O(9 <sup>I</sup> )	3.22	F(13)	- - -	C(6 <sup>V</sup> )	3.45
F(6)	- - -	O(3)	3.22	F(26)	- - -	C(6 <sup>V</sup> )	3.45
F(14)	- - -	C(10 <sup>V</sup> )	3.23	F(24)	- - -	C(4 <sup>II</sup> )	3.46
F(12)	- - -	O(2 <sup>III</sup> )	3.24	F(25)	- - -	C(7 <sup>III</sup> )	3.46
F(16)	- - -	C(3)	3.24	F(23)	- - -	C(9 <sup>V</sup> )	3.46
F(22)	- - -	C(1 <sup>III</sup> )	3.26	F(23)	- - -	C(8 <sup>V</sup> )	3.46
F(3)	- - -	C(8 <sup>V</sup> )	3.27	F(16)	- - -	C(8 <sup>V</sup> )	3.46
F(5)	- - -	C(5 <sup>I</sup> )	3.29	F(15)	- - -	C(9 <sup>I</sup> )	3.47
O(3)	- - -	C(7 <sup>V</sup> )	3.30	F(11)	- - -	O(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.48
F(23)	- - -	C(10 <sup>V</sup> )	3.30	F(24)	- - -	C(10 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.49

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

I             $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z;$

II           $1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z;$

III          $-x, -y, -z;$

IV           $1 + x, y, z;$

V            $-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z.$

III.2.1 DISCUSSION

The view of the cation in Figure 2 and the displacements from the  $\pi$ -allyl plane of Fe, C(8), H(8) and C(11) [1.68, -0.78, -1.82 and -0.61 Å respectively] both indicate that endo-acylation has occurred. Although endo-acylation is also thought likely in the Friedel-Crafts reaction involving cycloheptatriene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3^{(5)}$  and endo-protonation of butadiene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  has been demonstrated<sup>(3)</sup>, electrophiles do not always attack the  $\pi$ -system of coordinated olefins endo to the metal, e.g. protonation of cycloheptatriene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3^{(5)}$  and tropone  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3^{(9)}$ .

Figure 2 also illustrates that the organic ligand is bound to the iron atom by the  $\pi$ -allyl residue C(5) - C(6) - C(7) [The Fe - C bond lengths are 2.210(12), 2.087(13) and 2.132(14) Å respectively.] and by the acyl oxygen O(9) [1.987(10) Å], but not by any of the other atoms. [The Fe - C(4), C(8) and C(9) distances are 3.31, 2.95 and 2.81 Å respectively.] Considering the  $\pi$ -allyl residue as the 4-electron donor,  $\pi\text{-C}_3\text{H}_3^-$ , and with the donation of a lone-pair of electrons from each of the carbonyl ligands and from the acyl oxygen, tricarbonyl(2—4-7-hepten-5-methyl-6-one)iron hexafluorophosphate can be considered as a  $d^6 \text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  complex with 18 metal valence electrons.

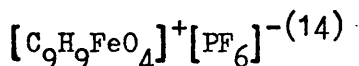
The dimensions of the iron— $\pi$ -allyl linkage are in good agreement with those found in other  $\pi$ -allyl  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes (see Table 11).

TABLE 11

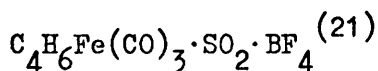
Geometry in iron- $\pi$ -allyl linkages

Complex <sup>†</sup>	Fe - C bonds (Å)	C - C bonds (Å)	C - C - C angle (°)
This work	2.210(12)	1.384(15)	121.5(13)
	2.087(13)	1.404(16)	
	2.132(14)		
A	2.141(10)	1.380(15)	123.7(8)
	2.063(9)	1.415(15)	
	2.144(8)		
B	2.194(18)	1.440(24)	124.3(16)
	2.091(16)	1.420(23)	
	2.202(17)		
C	2.17(1)	1.37(2)	120.8(15)
	2.08(2)	1.44(3)	
	2.11(1)		
D	2.200(8)	1.432(12)	122.8
	2.050(8)	1.391(12)	
	2.142(8)		

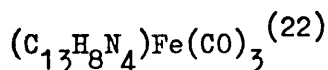
† A: Tricarbonyl(1—3-7-hexen-5-one)iron hexafluorophosphate;



B: Butadieneiron tricarbonyl-sulphur dioxide-boron trifluoride adduct;



C: Tricarbonyl-cycloheptatrieneiron-tetracyanoethylene adduct;



D: Azulenepentacarbonyldi-iron;  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5^{(23)}$

In these  $\pi$ -allyl complexes the Fe - C(terminal) distances, mean 2.165 Å, are longer than the Fe - C(central) distance, mean 2.074 Å, reminiscent of the situation in 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes, in which typical Fe - C(terminal) and Fe - C(central) distances are 2.16 and 2.05 Å respectively<sup>(24)</sup>. This asymmetry strengthens the  $\sigma$ - $\pi$  bonding in the 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes and although a similar interaction probably

occurs in the  $\pi$ -allyl complexes, a contributing factor to the variation in the Fe - C bond lengths in most of these complexes is the distortion of the ligand to allow metal - ligand bonds other than to the  $\pi$ -allyl group. The C - C distances in these groups, e.g. 1.384(15) and 1.404(16) Å in this analysis, compare favourably with those in other metal -  $\pi$ -allyl complexes, e.g. 1.419(18) and 1.428(19) Å in  $\pi$ -methylallyl [bis-1,2-(diphenylphosphino)-ethane]nickel bromide<sup>(25)</sup> and 1.352(11) and 1.421(12) Å in  $\pi$ -allyl-dihydrobis(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)-boratodicarbonylmolybdenum<sup>(26)</sup>, and as in 1,3-diene Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes, e.g. 1.414(7), 1.407(7) and 1.409(7) Å in 1H-azepine Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>(27)</sup>, are intermediate between single- and double-bond values for carbon - carbon bonds, indicating delocalisation of the  $\pi$ -electrons over the bonded atoms. The approximate sp<sup>2</sup> hybridisation of these atoms is also demonstrated by the C - C - C valency angles in this analysis at C(5), C(6) and C(7) of 121.5(13), 125.1(12) and 124.8(13)<sup>o</sup> respectively.

The other C - C bond lengths in this analysis are consistent with single bonds, the C(sp<sup>3</sup>) - C(sp<sup>3</sup>) bond [C(8) - C(11) = 1.563(13) Å] and the C(sp<sup>3</sup>) - C(sp<sup>2</sup>) bonds [C(4) - C(5) = 1.501(17), C(8) - C(7) = 1.470(22), C(8) - C(9) = 1.490(15) and C(10) - C(9) = 1.488(26) Å] being close to the commonly accepted values of 1.54 and 1.51 Å respectively. The refined C - H distances range from 0.67 - 1.26, mean 0.95 Å; a contraction from the spectroscopic value of 1.07 Å similar to that noted in other X-ray analyses<sup>(28)</sup> and attributed to the displacement of the hydrogen electron density towards the carbon atom during bond formation<sup>(29)</sup>.

The Fe - O(9) bond length, 1.987(10) Å, is identical within experimental error to the Fe - O bond lengths of 1.999(5) and 2.004(10) Å in the corresponding butadiene Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> acylation intermediate<sup>(14)</sup>, A, and in C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub>·SO<sub>2</sub>·BF<sub>3</sub><sup>(21)</sup>, B, respectively, and considering the covalent radii of O and Fe<sup>II</sup> to be 0.66<sup>(30)</sup> and 1.34 Å<sup>(31)</sup> respectively

indicates that the iron - acyl oxygen bond is essentially single. The C(9) - O(9) bond length, 1.244(16) Å, [1.207(8) Å in A] is in good agreement with Sutton's<sup>(32)</sup> value of 1.215(5) Å for ketones and aldehydes, demonstrating that the acyl CO bond order is only marginally affected, if at all, by the formation of the iron - acyl oxygen linkage.

In A the Fe - C(carbonyl) bond trans to the acyl oxygen, 1.787(8) Å, is significantly shorter than those trans to the  $\pi$ -allyl system, 1.840(9) and 1.828(8) Å, reflecting the negligible back-donation of charge from the iron to the acyl oxygen compared with that to the  $\pi$ -allyl system. Although the variations in these bond lengths in this analysis [1.782(18), 1.809(12) and 1.852(10) Å] and in B [1.767(20), 1.818(17) and 1.830(16) Å] are not necessarily significant, the shortest bond in both complexes is indeed trans to the oxygen. The C - O(carbonyl) bond lengths in this analysis [1.149(24), 1.127(15) and 1.102(13) Å] agree very well with each other and with Sutton's<sup>(32)</sup> value of 1.14(1) Å, while the Fe - C - O angles [178.6(14), 177.3(15) and 176.7(11)°] are reasonably close to 180°.

The lack of cylindrical symmetry trans to the Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> group results in the C(1) - Fe - C(2) and C(1) - Fe - C(3) angles, 90.4(7) and 87.6(6)° respectively, being considerably smaller than the C(2) - Fe - C(3) angle, 104.0(6)°; a distortion identical to that found in A, in which the corresponding angles are 90.4(4), 88.7(4) and 103.8(4)° respectively, and of the same magnitude as that found in other metal(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes<sup>(33)</sup>.

The hexafluorophosphate anion is disordered, but this is neither uncommon, e.g. [RuCl<sub>2</sub>(NO)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>[PF<sub>6</sub>]<sup>-</sup>·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub><sup>(34)</sup> and [M(O<sub>2</sub>)(Ph<sub>2</sub>P·CH<sub>2</sub>·CH<sub>2</sub>·PPh<sub>2</sub>)]<sup>+</sup>[PF<sub>6</sub>]<sup>-</sup><sup>(35)</sup> where M is Rh or Ir, nor unexpected in view of the almost spherical appearance of the ion to an external observer. The dimensions of the major orientation, the only one refined,

are in reasonable agreement despite the disorder with the expected values; the P - F bond lengths 1.539 - 1.596, mean 1.569 Å are close to the value of 1.58 Å in NaPF<sub>6</sub> and KPF<sub>6</sub><sup>(17)</sup>, while the F - P - F angles have a maximum deviation of 5.7° and a mean deviation of only 2.3° from ideal octahedral geometry.

In agreement with the relative population of the three orientations of the anion, the close interionic contacts involving the minor orientations are more numerous and generally shorter than those involving the major orientation. For example, the shortest contact involving both the minor orientations is an O - - - F contact of 2.77 Å, while that involving the major orientation is a similar contact of 3.04 Å. The shortest O - - - F, C - - - F, O - - - O and O - - - C interionic contacts [2.77, 2.99, 3.12 and 3.30 Å respectively] appear to be purely van der Waals' interactions.

III.2.4 REFERENCES

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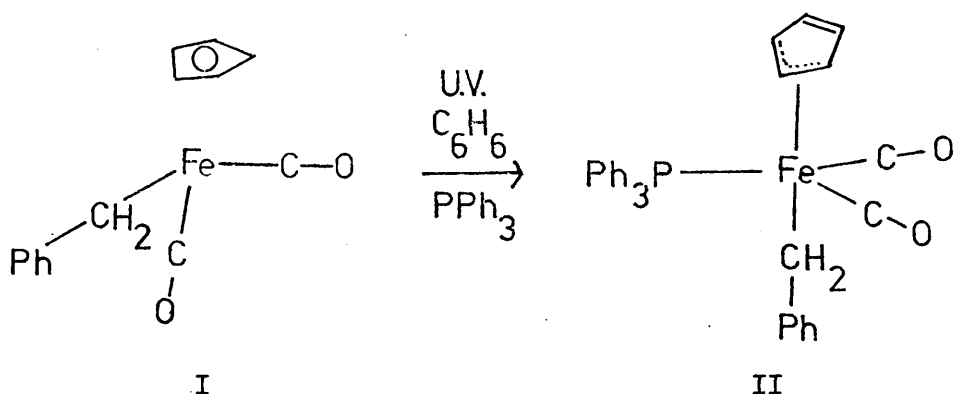
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CHAPTER 3

TWO IRON COMPLEXES

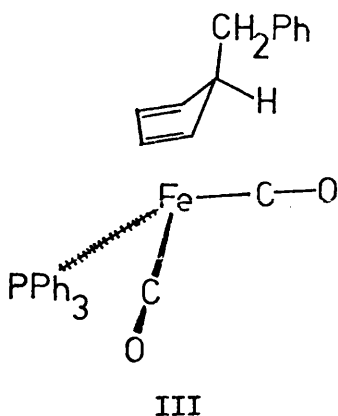
### III.3.1 INTRODUCTION

In a continuation of previous<sup>(1)</sup> studies of photochemical reactions involving organometallic compounds, Dr. G. R. Knox investigated the reaction of triphenylphosphine with I and isolated a compound, which was characterized as II by elemental analysis, an osmotic



molecular weight determination and i.r. and n.m.r. spectroscopy. Confirmation of the free double bond by chemical methods proved difficult, but a tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) adduct was eventually isolated.

In order to determine unequivocally the structure of II an X-ray analysis was undertaken. However, this demonstrated the compound to be (1-exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron, III,



and a further X-ray analysis was therefore carried out to elucidate the structure of the TCNE adduct.

III.3.2 EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data (1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl-  
(triphenylphosphine)iron;  $C_{32}H_{27}O_2PFe$ .

Crystal system

Monoclinic

Unit cell dimensions

$$a = 17.318(6) \text{ \AA}$$

$$b = 11.687(4) \text{ \AA}$$

$$c = 26.811(6) \text{ \AA}$$

$$\beta = 102^{\circ}18'(1)$$

Space group

$P2_1/c (C_{2h}^5)$

$$U = 5301.6 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$M = 530.1 \text{ a.m.u.}$$

$$D_o = 1.33 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3} \quad (\text{flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution})$$

$$D_c = 1.328 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$$

$$Z = 8$$

$$F(000) = 2208$$

$$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 6.74 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$$

Crystallographic Measurements

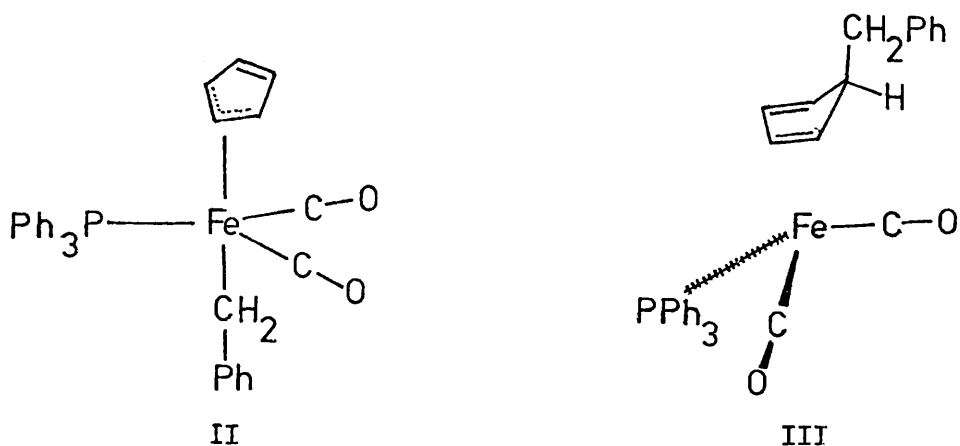
Preliminary cell dimensions, and systematically absent reflections ( $h0\ell$  absent if  $\ell = 2n + 1$ ,  $0k0$  absent if  $k = 2n + 1$ ) consistent with space group  $P2_1/c$  were found from precession photographs of a yellow crystal, mounted about  $b^*$ , with dimensions ca.  $0.30 \times 0.38 \times 0.50 \text{ mm}^3$ .  $P2_1/c$  is a four-fold space group and  $Z = 8$ , therefore there are two crystallographically independent molecules per asymmetric unit.

The crystal, having been transferred to a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer controlled by a PDP-8 computer, was offset on  $X$  by about  $4^\circ$  both to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(2)</sup> and to enable a data set to be collected without any observations being made at  $X$  values of about  $90^\circ$ . A fully stabilized X-ray generator was operated at 46 kV and 16 mA. The cell dimensions were then adjusted by a least-squares treatment<sup>(3)</sup> of the  $\theta$ ,  $X$  and  $\phi$  setting angles of eleven reflections measured with zirconium-filtered  $\text{Mo-K}\alpha$  radiation.

The intensity data were collected, in octants  $hkl$  and  $hk\bar{l}$  with  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 26^\circ$ , by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 30 equal steps from  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.60^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.60^\circ$ . Each step was counted for 2 seconds and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were measured at each end of the scan range for 15 seconds. The intensities of two standard reflections were monitored every 40 intensity measurements and, although only small random fluctuations were observed, the orientation matrix was checked and slightly adjusted after about 6,000 measurements. The scan counts ( $P$ ) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection were combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects but not for absorption. 10,421 independent values of  $|F_o|$  were obtained, of which the 6,517 observations with  $I/\sigma_I > 3.0$  were used in the structure analysis.

Structure Analysis

The initial coordinates of both iron and both phosphorus atoms were obtained from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and used to phase an electron density distribution ( $R = 40\%$ ), which revealed that both independent molecules in the asymmetric unit were not as expected II, but were III; a complex with an identical molecular formula to II and more consistent with the spectroscopic data.



Coordinates for all the non-hydrogen atoms were found from this electron density distribution, and after three cycles of block diagonal least-squares refinement of the positional and isotropic thermal parameters, the R-factor was 10.2%. With all the atoms assigned anisotropic thermal parameters, three cycles of refinement reached convergence at  $R = 7.5\%$ . Comparison between the observed and calculated structure factors revealed six reflections with high  $F_o$  and low  $\sin\theta$  values which appeared to be suffering from appreciable secondary extinction and/or dead time losses, and these were removed from further refinement. A difference electron density distribution was calculated revealing the positions of all the hydrogen atoms at an average peak height of  $0.47e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ , and no other regions of electron density higher than  $0.36e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ . Each hydrogen atom was included in further structure factor calculations with an isotropic temperature factor equal to that of the carbon atom to which it was

bonded and, after three cycles of block diagonal least-squares refinement of the parameters of the other atoms, convergence was reached at  $R = 5.72\%$ ,  $R' = 6.45\%$ . A structure factor calculation, including the six previously removed reflections, gave  $R = 5.80\%$ .

Notes:

- 1) The atomic scattering factors, including dispersion corrections  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for the iron and phosphorus atoms, were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III. (4)
- 2) The final weights employed in the least-squares refinement, in order to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ , were given by the expression:

$$w = X \times Y$$

where:

if  $0.1 \times |F_o| > |F_c|$ , then  $w = 0.000000001$ ;

if  $\sin\theta > 0.3$ , then  $X = 1$  else  $X = \sin\theta/0.3$ ;

if  $|F_o| < 110.0$ , then  $Y = 1$  else  $Y = 110.0/|F_o|$ .

- 3) Nearly all the calculations were carried out on the Univac 1108 computer at the National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, using the 'X-ray System' programs (5).

## Results

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1, with the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, in Table 2. The atomic numbering scheme of the non-hydrogen atoms (each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded) is shown in Figure 1; A1 and A101 (the molecules containing Fe1 and Fe101 respectively), each projected on to its butadiene plane. The bond lengths, valency angles and mean plane calculations are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 2 and the intermolecular contacts  $\leq 3.60 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Table 6.



A1

A101

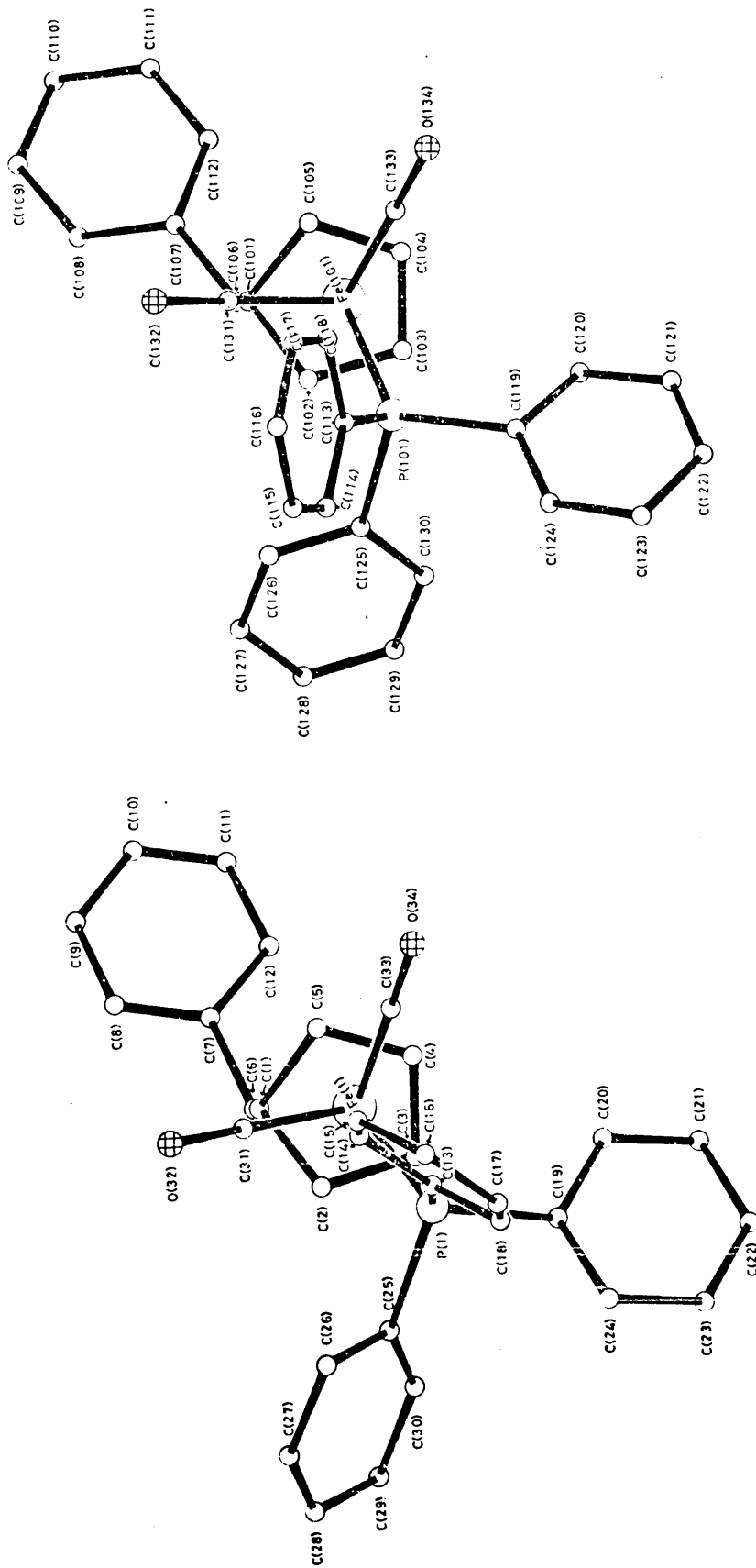
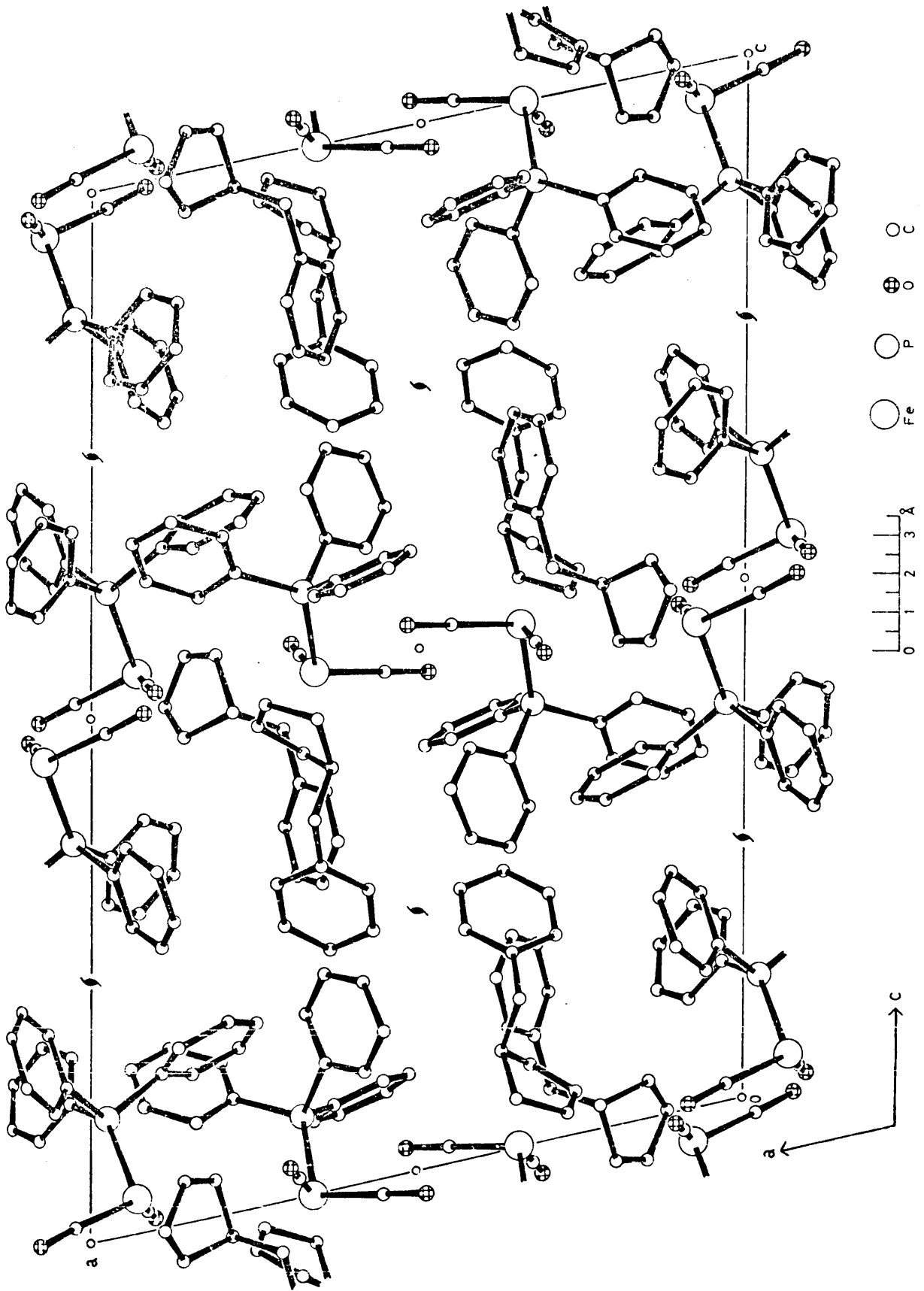


FIGURE 1

The two crystallographically independent molecules of (1-exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron; each projected on to the butadiene plane.



**FIGURE 2** Crystal packing of (1-exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron viewed along the b-axis.

TABLE 1

(1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron; observed and final calculated structure amplitudes (x10).

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and final calculated structure amplitudes for various reflections. The table is organized into several columns, each representing a different reflection index (e.g., 21,0,1, 19,0,1, etc.). Each cell contains a numerical value, often with a sign (+ or -). The data is presented in a grid-like format, with some rows containing multiple values for a single reflection index, indicating different components or measurements. The values range from approximately -19 to 150, with many values being zero or very close to zero. The table is a detailed comparison between observed experimental data and final calculated theoretical data for the specified complex molecule.

Main content area containing multiple columns of numerical data and labels. The data is organized in a grid-like format with various numbers and occasional text labels interspersed throughout the grid.

9,1L	+23 222 276	+7 788 777	+4 576 574	10 284 298	7,5L		7,1L		+1 172 8A	+9 418 413	+25 219 224
+27 112 143	+25 267 198	+6 381 489	+5 207 263	11 296 369					+4 141 140	+10 482 486	+26 383 416
+28 143 145	+26 102 134	+6 534 595	+5 172 202	12 121 67	+25 271 272	25 159 177	25 159 177		+5 174 172	+11 414 426	+27 147 157
+29 335 327	8,7L	+10 475 474	+7 653 627	11 251 190	+26 190	23 184 178	23 184 178		+6 122 100	+12 211 213	+28 149 143
+32 317 292		+11 507 536	+8 229 228	10 131 134	+30 178 93	22 149 180	22 149 180		+7 173 193	+13 121 116	+29 324 225
		+12 148 114	+9 387 343	9 282 211		20 477 482	20 477 482		+8 136 72	+14 294 308	+30 173 177
		+13 475 526	+10 329 395	8 158 123		18 219 200	18 219 200		+9 221 266	+15 498 493	+31 193 189
		+14 504 503	+11 359 388	6 150 128		16 228 200	16 228 200		+10 434 437	+16 215 204	+32 198 147
		+15 246 249	+12 276 272	5 158 193		14 124 200	14 124 200		+11 257 283	+17 424 437	
28 151 211	28 196 177	+13 148 114	+13 289 282	4 164 155		12 228 200	12 228 200		+12 554 559	+18 498 493	20 142 136
29 286 248	28 225 225	+14 504 503	+14 629 626	3 182 150		10 228 200	10 228 200		+13 132 136	+19 272 277	22 188 119
10 190 491	17 155 143	+15 246 249	+15 1039 1033	2 182 150		8 124 200	8 124 200		+14 224 225	+20 272 277	22 188 119
10 348 328	17 155 143	+16 1039 1033	+16 1844 1851	1 152 137		6 124 200	6 124 200		+15 445 446	+21 272 277	22 188 119
14 313 315	17 155 143	+17 217 216	+17 1844 1851	0 152 137		4 124 200	4 124 200		+16 445 446	+22 272 277	22 188 119
12 377 324	17 155 143	+18 1844 1851	+18 217 216	0 152 137		2 124 200	2 124 200		+17 272 277	+23 272 277	22 188 119
10 273 242	17 155 143	+19 217 216	+19 217 216	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+18 272 277	+24 272 277	22 188 119
8 329 492	17 155 143	+20 152 137	+20 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+19 272 277	+25 272 277	22 188 119
4 329 492	17 155 143	+21 152 137	+21 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+20 272 277	+26 272 277	22 188 119
4 189 173	17 155 143	+22 152 137	+22 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+21 272 277	+27 272 277	22 188 119
2 186 154	17 155 143	+23 152 137	+23 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+22 272 277	+28 272 277	22 188 119
0 329 492	17 155 143	+24 152 137	+24 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+23 272 277	+29 272 277	22 188 119
-2 466 468	17 155 143	+25 152 137	+25 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+24 272 277	+30 272 277	22 188 119
-4 668 732	17 155 143	+26 152 137	+26 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+25 272 277	+31 272 277	22 188 119
-6 372 138	17 155 143	+27 152 137	+27 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+26 272 277	+32 272 277	22 188 119
-8 1846 1878	17 155 143	+28 152 137	+28 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+27 272 277	+33 272 277	22 188 119
-10 1334 1324	17 155 143	+29 152 137	+29 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+28 272 277	+34 272 277	22 188 119
-12 1754 1764	17 155 143	+30 152 137	+30 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+29 272 277	+35 272 277	22 188 119
-14 1253 1263	17 155 143	+31 152 137	+31 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+30 272 277	+36 272 277	22 188 119
-16 971 981	17 155 143	+32 152 137	+32 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+31 272 277	+37 272 277	22 188 119
-18 319 313	17 155 143	+33 152 137	+33 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+32 272 277	+38 272 277	22 188 119
-20 325 397	17 155 143	+34 152 137	+34 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+33 272 277	+39 272 277	22 188 119
-24 405 415	17 155 143	+35 152 137	+35 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+34 272 277	+40 272 277	22 188 119
		+36 152 137	+36 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+35 272 277	+41 272 277	22 188 119
		+37 152 137	+37 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+36 272 277	+42 272 277	22 188 119
		+38 152 137	+38 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+37 272 277	+43 272 277	22 188 119
		+39 152 137	+39 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+38 272 277	+44 272 277	22 188 119
		+40 152 137	+40 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+39 272 277	+45 272 277	22 188 119
		+41 152 137	+41 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+40 272 277	+46 272 277	22 188 119
		+42 152 137	+42 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+41 272 277	+47 272 277	22 188 119
		+43 152 137	+43 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+42 272 277	+48 272 277	22 188 119
		+44 152 137	+44 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+43 272 277	+49 272 277	22 188 119
		+45 152 137	+45 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+44 272 277	+50 272 277	22 188 119
		+46 152 137	+46 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+45 272 277	+51 272 277	22 188 119
		+47 152 137	+47 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+46 272 277	+52 272 277	22 188 119
		+48 152 137	+48 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+47 272 277	+53 272 277	22 188 119
		+49 152 137	+49 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+48 272 277	+54 272 277	22 188 119
		+50 152 137	+50 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+49 272 277	+55 272 277	22 188 119
		+51 152 137	+51 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+50 272 277	+56 272 277	22 188 119
		+52 152 137	+52 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+51 272 277	+57 272 277	22 188 119
		+53 152 137	+53 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+52 272 277	+58 272 277	22 188 119
		+54 152 137	+54 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+53 272 277	+59 272 277	22 188 119
		+55 152 137	+55 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+54 272 277	+60 272 277	22 188 119
		+56 152 137	+56 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+55 272 277	+61 272 277	22 188 119
		+57 152 137	+57 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+56 272 277	+62 272 277	22 188 119
		+58 152 137	+58 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+57 272 277	+63 272 277	22 188 119
		+59 152 137	+59 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+58 272 277	+64 272 277	22 188 119
		+60 152 137	+60 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+59 272 277	+65 272 277	22 188 119
		+61 152 137	+61 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+60 272 277	+66 272 277	22 188 119
		+62 152 137	+62 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+61 272 277	+67 272 277	22 188 119
		+63 152 137	+63 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+62 272 277	+68 272 277	22 188 119
		+64 152 137	+64 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+63 272 277	+69 272 277	22 188 119
		+65 152 137	+65 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+64 272 277	+70 272 277	22 188 119
		+66 152 137	+66 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+65 272 277	+71 272 277	22 188 119
		+67 152 137	+67 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+66 272 277	+72 272 277	22 188 119
		+68 152 137	+68 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+67 272 277	+73 272 277	22 188 119
		+69 152 137	+69 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+68 272 277	+74 272 277	22 188 119
		+70 152 137	+70 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+69 272 277	+75 272 277	22 188 119
		+71 152 137	+71 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+70 272 277	+76 272 277	22 188 119
		+72 152 137	+72 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+71 272 277	+77 272 277	22 188 119
		+73 152 137	+73 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+72 272 277	+78 272 277	22 188 119
		+74 152 137	+74 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+73 272 277	+79 272 277	22 188 119
		+75 152 137	+75 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+74 272 277	+80 272 277	22 188 119
		+76 152 137	+76 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+75 272 277	+81 272 277	22 188 119
		+77 152 137	+77 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+76 272 277	+82 272 277	22 188 119
		+78 152 137	+78 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+77 272 277	+83 272 277	22 188 119
		+79 152 137	+79 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+78 272 277	+84 272 277	22 188 119
		+80 152 137	+80 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+79 272 277	+85 272 277	22 188 119
		+81 152 137	+81 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+80 272 277	+86 272 277	22 188 119
		+82 152 137	+82 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+81 272 277	+87 272 277	22 188 119
		+83 152 137	+83 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+82 272 277	+88 272 277	22 188 119
		+84 152 137	+84 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+83 272 277	+89 272 277	22 188 119
		+85 152 137	+85 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+84 272 277	+90 272 277	22 188 119
		+86 152 137	+86 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+85 272 277	+91 272 277	22 188 119
		+87 152 137	+87 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+86 272 277	+92 272 277	22 188 119
		+88 152 137	+88 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 124 200		+87 272 277	+93 272 277	22 188 119
		+89 152 137	+89 152 137	0 152 137		0 124 200	0 1				

Table of numbers with columns labeled 5,12:1, 5,11:1, 5,10:1, 5,9:1, 5,8:1, 5,7:1, 4,5:1, 4,4:1, 3,12:1, 3,11:1, 3,10:1, 3,9:1, 3,8:1, 3,7:1, 3,6:1, 3,5:1, 3,4:1, 3,3:1, 3,2:1, 3,1:1, 2,12:1, 2,11:1, 2,10:1, 2,9:1, 2,8:1, 2,7:1, 2,6:1, 2,5:1, 2,4:1, 2,3:1, 2,2:1, 2,1:1.

3,1:L	15 165 132	+23 227 212	+28 227 212	+23 227 212	1,9:L	1,5:L	+28 145 126	0,14:L	P,5:L
12 1153 1237	17 135 55	+24 227 201	+28 227 219	+23 227 212	2 577 599	26 295 231	+28 145 126	5 197 177	20 145 132
11 1094 1894	14 224 222		+25 257 265	+26 372 475	2 574 534	24 295 231		4 144 113	24 239 229
10 1343 1371	12 181 173		+28 273 285	+28 372 475	1 365 391	22 357 366		2 165 145	25 263 244
9 1049 1016	11 122 92			+28 273 285	2 577 599	26 295 231		0 129 50	24 134 135
8 846 880	10 144 90	2,6:L			2 574 534	17 332 344		37 147 113	23 124 119
7 95 61	8 184 104				2 574 534	16 172 181		23 164 171	22 394 373
6 301 377	7 284 263				2 574 534	15 108 122		24 199 210	22 688 625
5 159 169	6 451 323				2 574 534	14 145 86		11 295 244	17 532 524
4 222 200	5 256 475				2 574 534	13 163 182		8 129 86	16 756 768
3 1032 983	4 238 221				2 574 534	12 544 505		71 272 295	15 293 621
2 497 883	3 185 191				2 574 534	11 256 276		22 477 458	14 183 199
1 483 429	2 106 139				2 574 534	10 617 625		19 286 277	13 374 394
	1 119 59				2 574 534	9 177 183		18 274 262	12 364 378
	0 339 333				2 574 534	8 455 440		17 305 350	11 143 177
	0 772 724				2 574 534	7 667 627		19 937 955	11 142 181
	0 877 854				2 574 534	6 289 293		19 144 117	8 748 748
	0 1548 1399				2 574 534	5 485 472		14 758 791	6 538 551
	0 358 355				2 574 534	4 240 462		13 561 488	7 221 196
	0 125 147				2 574 534	3 471 482		12 1498 1172	6 179 131
	0 119 124				2 574 534	2 907 1905		11 415 463	5 328 349
	0 376 399				2 574 534	1 946 928		4 374 359	4 268 315
	0 316 327				2 574 534	0 1223 194		0 583 461	2 201 311
	0 258 272				2 574 534	0 455 452		7 459 452	2 334 344
	0 148 680 713				2 574 534	0 1833 908		0 433 441	
	0 15 143 155				2 574 534	0 121 88			
	0 594 612				2 574 534	0 434 426			
	0 925 931				2 574 534	0 1910 802			
	0 109 104				2 574 534	0 121 88			
	0 21 191				2 574 534	0 1107 1048			
	0 235 215				2 574 534	0 1177 1728			
	0 263 264				2 574 534	0 277 378			
	0 259 269				2 574 534	0 307 604			
	0 357 415				2 574 534	0 322 346			
	0 362 355				2 574 534	0 5187 1824			
					2 574 534	0 1818 983			
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					2 574 534	0 1273 1814			
					2 574 534	0 1136 161			
					2 574 534	0 1030 375			
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					2 574 534	0 174 157			
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					2 574 534	0 155 164			
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					2 574 534	0 514 528			
					2 574 534	0 554 568			
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					2 574 534	0 634 648			
					2 574 534	0 674 688			
					2 574 534	0 714 728			
					2 574 534	0 754 768			
					2 574 534	0 794 808			
					2 574 534	0 834 848			
					2 574 534	0 874 888			
					2 574 534	0 914 928			
					2 574 534	0 954 968			
					2 574 534	0 994 1008			
					2 574 534	0 1034 1048			
					2 574 534	0 1074 1088			
					2 574 534	0 1114 1128			
					2 574 534	0 1154 1168			
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					2 574 534	0 1234 1248			
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					2 574 534	0 1434 1448			
					2 574 534	0 1474 1488			
					2 574 534	0 1514 1528			
					2 574 534	0 1554 1568			
					2 574 534	0 1594 1608			
					2 574 534	0 1634 1648			
					2 574 534	0 1674 1688			
					2 574 534	0 1714 1728			
					2 574 534	0 1754 1768			
					2 574 534	0 1794 1808			
					2 574 534	0 1834 1848			
					2 574 534	0 1874 1888			
					2 574 534	0 1914 1928			
					2 574 534	0 1954 1968			
					2 574 534	0 1994 2008			
					2 574 534	0 2034 2048			
					2 574 534	0 2074 2088			
					2 574 534	0 2114 2128			
					2 574 534	0 2154 2168			
					2 574 534	0 2194 2208			
					2 574 534	0 2234 2248			
					2 574 534	0 2274 2288			
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					2 574 534	0 2634 2648			
					2 574 534	0 2674 2688			
					2 574 534	0 2714 2728			
					2 574 534	0 2754 2768			
					2 574 534	0 2794 2808			
					2 574 534	0 2834 2848			
					2 574 534	0 2874 2888			
					2 574 534	0 2914 2928			
					2 574 534	0 2954 2968			
					2 574 534	0 2994 3008			
					2 574 534	0 3034 3048			
					2 574 534	0 3074 3088			
					2 574 534	0 3114 3128			
					2 574 534	0 3154 3168			
					2 574 534	0 3194 3208			
					2 574 534	0 3234 3248			
					2 574 534	0 3274 3288			

TABLE 2

(1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron;fractional atomic coordinates with esd in parentheses and thermal parameters.

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
Fe(1)	0.34386(4)	0.33664(6)	0.50311(3)	*
P(1)	0.32455(7)	0.27151(11)	0.42389(5)	*
C(1)	0.3701(3)	0.2512(5)	0.5973(2)	*
C(2)	0.3467(3)	0.1853(5)	0.5472(2)	*
C(3)	0.2683(3)	0.2162(5)	0.5227(2)	*
C(4)	0.2549(3)	0.3251(5)	0.5423(2)	*
C(5)	0.3252(3)	0.3586(5)	0.5775(2)	*
C(6)	0.3430(4)	0.1924(6)	0.6430(2)	*
C(7)	0.3525(4)	0.2734(5)	0.6884(2)	*
C(8)	0.4246(4)	0.2887(6)	0.7214(2)	*
C(9)	0.4329(5)	0.3640(8)	0.7623(3)	*
C(10)	0.3679(5)	0.4235(7)	0.7703(3)	*
C(11)	0.2968(5)	0.4089(8)	0.7380(3)	*
C(12)	0.2868(4)	0.3333(7)	0.6963(3)	*
C(13)	0.3595(3)	0.3623(4)	0.3769(2)	*
C(14)	0.4197(3)	0.4398(5)	0.3939(2)	*
C(15)	0.4477(4)	0.5095(6)	0.3588(3)	*
C(16)	0.4158(4)	0.5001(6)	0.3076(3)	*
C(17)	0.3563(4)	0.4229(5)	0.2910(2)	*
C(18)	0.3283(4)	0.3533(5)	0.3250(2)	*
C(19)	0.2208(3)	0.2437(7)	0.3915(2)	*
C(20)	0.1628(3)	0.3101(5)	0.4060(2)	*
C(21)	0.0842(4)	0.2970(6)	0.3809(3)	*
C(22)	0.0640(4)	0.2171(6)	0.3418(3)	*
C(23)	0.1212(4)	0.1503(6)	0.3285(3)	*
C(24)	0.1995(4)	0.1632(5)	0.3530(2)	*
C(25)	0.3741(3)	0.1348(4)	0.4185(2)	*
C(26)	0.4484(3)	0.1344(5)	0.4067(2)	*
C(27)	0.4875(4)	0.0313(6)	0.4059(3)	*
C(28)	0.4543(4)	-0.0706(6)	0.4173(3)	*
C(29)	0.3808(4)	-0.0694(5)	0.4291(3)	*
C(30)	0.3413(3)	0.0330(5)	0.4304(2)	*



Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
C(31)	0.4482(3)	0.3404(5)	0.5156(2)	*
O(32)	0.5159(2)	0.3417(4)	0.5243(2)	*
C(33)	0.3206(3)	0.4781(5)	0.4823(2)	*
O(34)	0.3061(3)	0.5709(4)	0.4703(2)	*
H(1)	0.430	0.267	0.608	46
H(2)	0.372	0.114	0.540	46
H(3)	0.228	0.147	0.498	46
H(4)	0.205	0.378	0.536	47
H(5)	0.327	0.439	0.595	48
H(6a)	0.384	0.104	0.659	56
H(6b)	0.283	0.153	0.625	56
H(8)	0.482	0.244	0.722	65
H(9)	0.487	0.355	0.793	80
H(10)	0.372	0.496	0.800	85
H(11)	0.242	0.449	0.740	90
H(12)	0.236	0.328	0.836	75
H(14)	0.441	0.455	0.435	54
H(15)	0.502	0.546	0.374	63
H(16)	0.441	0.547	0.282	65
H(17)	0.324	0.418	0.252	62
H(18)	0.283	0.289	0.310	50
H(20)	0.168	0.354	0.437	48
H(21)	0.047	0.335	0.399	63
H(22)	0.000	0.220	0.327	70
H(23)	0.131	0.086	0.298	56
H(24)	0.238	0.089	0.355	51
H(26)	0.484	0.221	0.405	52
H(27)	0.553	0.026	0.405	68
H(28)	0.482	-0.140	0.412	68
H(29)	0.357	-0.141	0.432	58
H(30)	0.278	0.029	0.432	51
Fe(101)	0.92891(4)	0.24183(6)	0.53441(3)	*
P(101)	0.97405(7)	0.26554(11)	0.61756(5)	*
C(101)	0.7828(3)	0.2315(5)	0.4783(2)	*

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (x10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
C(102)	0.8089(3)	0.2055(5)	0.5352(2)	*
C(103)	0.8566(3)	0.1055(5)	0.5418(2)	*
C(104)	0.8870(3)	0.0943(5)	0.4970(2)	*
C(105)	0.8579(3)	0.1871(5)	0.4647(2)	*
C(106)	0.7060(3)	0.1702(6)	0.4520(2)	*
C(107)	0.6816(3)	0.2036(5)	0.3968(2)	*
C(108)	0.6404(4)	0.3057(6)	0.3829(2)	*
C(109)	0.6229(4)	0.3421(8)	0.3324(3)	*
C(110)	0.6459(4)	0.2772(7)	0.2953(2)	*
C(111)	0.6849(4)	0.1765(7)	0.3082(2)	*
C(112)	0.7027(4)	0.1394(5)	0.3580(2)	*
C(113)	1.0313(3)	0.3959(5)	0.6375(2)	*
C(114)	1.0280(3)	0.4545(5)	0.6826(2)	*
C(115)	1.0754(4)	0.5492(5)	0.6971(2)	*
C(116)	1.1265(4)	0.5887(6)	0.6676(3)	*
C(117)	1.1299(4)	0.5317(6)	0.6229(3)	*
C(118)	1.0828(3)	0.4364(5)	0.6078(2)	*
C(119)	1.0366(3)	0.1557(5)	0.6550(2)	*
C(120)	1.0555(4)	0.0567(5)	0.6319(2)	*
C(121)	1.1014(5)	-0.0272(6)	0.6607(3)	*
C(122)	1.1290(4)	-0.0134(7)	0.7121(3)	*
C(123)	1.1109(4)	0.0850(6)	0.7358(2)	*
C(124)	1.0651(4)	0.1684(5)	0.7076(2)	*
C(125)	0.8903(3)	0.2759(4)	0.6490(2)	*
C(126)	0.8437(3)	0.3740(5)	0.6420(2)	*
C(127)	0.7718(3)	0.3751(6)	0.6570(2)	*
C(128)	0.7455(4)	0.2793(6)	0.6779(2)	*
C(129)	0.7912(4)	0.1823(6)	0.6851(3)	*
C(130)	0.8639(3)	0.1791(5)	0.6707(2)	*
C(131)	0.9127(3)	0.3899(5)	0.5214(2)	*
O(132)	0.9015(3)	0.4852(4)	0.5129(2)	*
C(133)	1.0226(3)	0.2210(5)	0.5195(2)	*
O(134)	1.0806(3)	0.2063(5)	0.5072(2)	*
H(101)	0.775	0.322	0.472	42

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (x10^3 \text{\AA}^2)$
H(102)	0.783	0.261	0.560	43
H(103)	0.875	0.052	0.578	50
H(104)	0.922	0.026	0.492	47
H(105)	0.857	0.197	0.428	44
H(106a)	0.671	0.185	0.473	50
H(106b)	0.708	0.085	0.458	50
H(108)	0.625	0.341	0.418	65
H(109)	0.590	0.420	0.317	81
H(110)	0.637	0.287	0.253	74
H(111)	0.704	0.128	0.278	70
H(112)	0.734	0.067	0.370	56
H(114)	0.992	0.418	0.706	48
H(115)	1.068	0.589	0.734	55
H(116)	1.173	0.647	0.674	63
H(117)	1.162	0.574	0.598	64
H(118)	1.067	0.391	0.571	52
H(120)	1.032	0.057	0.593	53
H(121)	1.119	-0.097	0.640	72
H(122)	1.172	-0.059	0.739	71
H(123)	1.129	0.118	0.775	63
H(124)	1.045	0.232	0.726	52
H(126)	0.858	0.452	0.628	48
H(127)	0.736	0.431	0.640	55
H(128)	0.695	0.290	0.688	63
H(129)	0.775	0.104	0.701	65
H(130)	0.891	0.093	0.680	47

\* These atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2 (U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^{*}b^{*} + 2U_{13}hla^{*}c^{*} + 2U_{23}klb^{*}c^{*})] \text{ with final parameters } (U_{ij}x10^4 \text{\AA}^2):$$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe(1)	376	391	374	11	116	-18
P(1)	369	361	383	12	108	-19
C(1)	529	465	381	7	127	54
C(2)	488	429	446	-31	161	31
C(3)	394	544	454	-35	167	53
C(4)	434	597	448	133	254	107
C(5)	609	447	387	57	249	25
C(6)	674	638	432	-90	127	85
C(7)	714	558	391	-7	188	158
C(8)	582	866	522	-87	158	52
C(9)	819	1050	545	-142	185	56
C(10)	1262	785	500	51	291	73
C(11)	1107	1031	648	434	360	249
C(12)	871	926	567	275	327	151
C(13)	430	346	481	22	170	12
C(14)	528	564	518	-136	183	-18
C(15)	570	669	680	-137	210	16
C(16)	747	600	650	6	385	108
C(17)	897	528	440	146	296	45
C(18)	711	409	377	26	169	-3
C(19)	385	356	421	-7	68	25
C(20)	428	604	431	61	106	72
C(21)	453	796	691	104	94	118
C(22)	502	741	863	-114	-74	158
C(23)	704	548	669	-101	-105	57
C(24)	623	420	505	8	13	-30
C(25)	422	412	303	50	76	-33
C(26)	390	478	737	84	181	2
C(27)	522	665	982	137	294	109
C(28)	661	555	986	281	225	138
C(29)	594	423	794	72	151	41
C(30)	488	431	642	42	170	22
C(31)	456	473	393	-53	67	-34
O(32)	414	889	821	-125	58	53
C(33)	487	499	415	90	182	-33
O(34)	914	482	827	190	341	88

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe(101)	376	385	320	17	111	-9
P(101)	392	356	327	38	97	14
C(101)	402	523	349	7	29	-36
C(102)	382	510	407	-31	96	-15
C(103)	471	405	545	-84	47	34
C(104)	529	378	530	-16	105	-126
C(105)	508	478	330	0	73	-92
C(106)	548	698	403	-169	68	32
C(107)	389	620	487	-150	52	-90
C(108)	676	787	531	155	117	-53
C(109)	784	988	642	255	85	121
C(110)	728	1063	481	8	54	-8
C(111)	731	853	513	-12	82	-201
C(112)	580	552	593	-21	28	-60
C(113)	428	408	367	-6	28	25
C(114)	581	462	430	9	69	-36
C(115)	607	503	561	-1	-63	-86
C(116)	609	514	825	-122	-65	22
C(117)	642	573	753	-112	145	1
C(118)	496	516	541	-59	104	18
C(119)	361	471	385	30	91	62
C(120)	578	504	519	178	142	34
C(121)	855	697	659	288	200	45
C(122)	579	782	707	199	80	206
C(123)	697	689	528	156	14	65
C(124)	643	533	445	142	26	65
C(125)	422	431	270	29	94	-13
C(126)	544	384	428	102	161	35
C(127)	530	667	495	155	152	-32
C(128)	520	857	598	109	311	28
C(129)	607	790	640	0	291	178
C(130)	502	504	454	27	154	145
C(131)	454	489	373	32	104	-7
O(132)	752	430	760	116	150	141
C(133)	510	537	482	28	179	-62
O(134)	552	959	1046	22	444	-151

Average estimated standard deviations ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$ )

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe	3	4	3	3	3	3
P	6	7	6	6	5	6
O	28	30	32	24	24	25
C	36	38	35	31	28	30

TABLE 3

(1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron;bond lengths (Å) with esd in parentheses.

Bond <sup>†</sup>		Molecule A1	Molecule A101
Fe(1)	- P(1)	2.213(2)	2.216(2)
Fe(1)	- C(31)	1.767(5)	1.775(6)
Fe(1)	- C(33)	1.763(6)	1.768(6)
C(31)	- O(32)	1.148(7)	1.145(7)
C(33)	- O(34)	1.145(7)	1.137(8)
Fe(1)	- C(2)	2.123(6)	2.126(5)
Fe(1)	- C(3)	2.065(6)	2.062(6)
Fe(1)	- C(4)	2.046(6)	2.049(6)
Fe(1)	- C(5)	2.102(6)	2.106(5)
C(1)	- C(2)	1.527(7)	1.526(7)
C(2)	- C(3)	1.425(7)	1.419(8)
C(3)	- C(4)	1.414(8)	1.417(9)
C(4)	- C(5)	1.427(7)	1.412(8)
C(5)	- C(1)	1.513(8)	1.516(8)
C(1)	- C(6)	1.562(9)	1.543(8)
C(6)	- C(7)	1.521(8)	1.504(8)
C(7)	- C(8)	1.381(8)	1.399(9)
C(8)	- C(9)	1.388(10)	1.390(10)
C(9)	- C(10)	1.379(12)	1.374(11)
C(10)	- C(11)	1.355(11)	1.364(11)
C(11)	- C(12)	1.406(11)	1.374(9)
C(12)	- C(7)	1.390(10)	1.393(9)
P(1)	- C(13)	1.844(6)	1.835(5)
P(1)	- C(19)	1.850(5)	1.834(5)
P(1)	- C(25)	1.833(5)	1.831(6)
C(13)	- C(14)	1.384(8)	1.401(8)
C(14)	- C(15)	1.409(10)	1.383(8)
C(15)	- C(16)	1.368(9)	1.384(10)
C(16)	- C(17)	1.370(9)	1.385(10)
C(17)	- C(18)	1.386(9)	1.388(9)
C(18)	- C(13)	1.386(7)	1.398(9)

Bond <sup>†</sup>	Molecule A1	Molecule A101
C(19) - C(20)	1.388(8)	1.384(8)
C(20) - C(21)	1.392(8)	1.389(9)
C(21) - C(22)	1.392(10)	1.369(10)
C(22) - C(23)	1.368(10)	1.381(10)
C(23) - C(24)	1.384(9)	1.376(9)
C(24) - C(19)	1.388(8)	1.406(7)
C(25) - C(26)	1.390(8)	1.391(7)
C(26) - C(27)	1.385(9)	1.389(9)
C(27) - C(28)	1.385(10)	1.371(10)
C(28) - C(29)	1.376(10)	1.373(10)
C(29) - C(30)	1.382(9)	1.393(9)
C(30) - C(25)	1.385(8)	1.393(8)
Range C(sp <sup>2</sup> ) - H	0.95 - 1.17	0.95 - 1.15
Mean C(sp <sup>2</sup> ) - H	1.07	1.07
Range C(sp <sup>3</sup> ) - H	1.02 - 1.28	0.93 - 1.07
Mean C(sp <sup>3</sup> ) - H	1.15	1.00

† The atomic numbering refers to A1. The numbering of A101 is 100 plus that in A1.



TABLE 4

(1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron;  
valency angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with esd in parentheses.

	Molecule A1	Molecule A101
P(1) - Fe(1) - C(31)	97.5(2)	95.8(2)
P(1) - Fe(1) - C(33)	92.4(2)	94.7(2)
C(31) - Fe(1) - C(33)	101.1(3)	101.8(3)
Fe(1) - C(31) - O(32)	179.0(5)	179.4(5)
Fe(1) - C(33) - O(34)	178.0(5)	176.1(5)
C(2) - Fe(1) - C(3)	39.8(2)	39.6(2)
C(2) - Fe(1) - C(4)	65.8(2)	65.9(2)
C(2) - Fe(1) - C(5)	64.1(2)	64.0(2)
C(3) - Fe(1) - C(4)	40.2(2)	40.3(2)
C(3) - Fe(1) - C(5)	66.9(2)	66.3(2)
C(4) - Fe(1) - C(5)	40.2(2)	39.7(2)
Fe(1) - C(2) - C(1)	92.3(3)	91.8(3)
Fe(1) - C(2) - C(3)	67.9(3)	67.8(3)
Fe(1) - C(3) - C(2)	72.3(3)	72.6(3)
Fe(1) - C(3) - C(4)	69.2(3)	69.3(3)
Fe(1) - C(4) - C(3)	70.6(3)	70.3(3)
Fe(1) - C(4) - C(5)	72.0(3)	72.3(3)
Fe(1) - C(5) - C(4)	67.8(3)	68.0(3)
Fe(1) - C(5) - C(1)	93.5(3)	92.9(3)
C(1) - C(2) - C(3)	109.0(5)	109.2(5)
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	105.8(4)	106.4(5)
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	108.0(5)	107.5(5)
C(4) - C(5) - C(1)	107.9(5)	109.2(5)
C(5) - C(1) - C(2)	95.1(4)	94.9(4)
C(5) - C(1) - C(6)	115.0(5)	115.6(5)
C(2) - C(1) - C(6)	113.6(5)	114.0(5)
C(1) - C(6) - C(7)	110.7(5)	111.3(5)
C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	121.5(6)	120.2(6)
C(6) - C(7) - C(2)	118.9(5)	122.2(5)
C(12) - C(7) - C(8)	119.6(6)	117.5(5)
C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	121.0(7)	120.9(7)
C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	119.5(6)	119.9(7)
C(9) - C(10) - C(11)	119.8(7)	119.8(7)
C(10) - C(11) - C(12)	121.9(8)	121.0(7)
C(11) - C(12) - C(7)	118.1(6)	121.0(6)

	Molecule A1	Molecule A101
Fe(1) - P(1) - C(13)	116.9(2)	116.7(2)
Fe(1) - P(1) - C(19)	116.3(2)	120.2(2)
Fe(1) - P(1) - C(25)	113.5(2)	109.1(2)
C(13) - P(1) - C(19)	102.0(2)	101.7(2)
C(13) - P(1) - C(25)	102.7(2)	104.1(3)
C(19) - P(1) - C(25)	103.5(2)	103.2(2)
P(1) - C(13) - C(14)	119.1(4)	122.5(4)
P(1) - C(13) - C(18)	121.8(4)	119.1(4)
C(18) - C(13) - C(14)	119.1(5)	118.4(5)
C(13) - C(14) - C(15)	120.1(5)	120.1(6)
C(14) - C(15) - C(16)	120.1(6)	121.4(6)
C(15) - C(16) - C(17)	119.6(7)	119.0(6)
C(16) - C(17) - C(18)	121.1(5)	120.4(7)
C(17) - C(18) - C(13)	120.0(5)	120.8(6)
P(1) - C(19) - C(20)	117.3(4)	120.6(4)
P(1) - C(19) - C(24)	123.1(4)	121.2(4)
C(24) - C(19) - C(20)	119.6(5)	118.2(5)
C(19) - C(20) - C(21)	119.7(5)	120.2(5)
C(20) - C(21) - C(22)	120.1(6)	120.8(7)
C(21) - C(22) - C(23)	120.0(6)	119.8(7)
C(22) - C(23) - C(24)	120.3(6)	119.9(6)
C(23) - C(24) - C(19)	120.4(6)	121.1(6)
P(1) - C(25) - C(26)	119.5(4)	119.0(4)
P(1) - C(25) - C(30)	120.6(4)	120.1(4)
C(30) - C(25) - C(26)	119.6(5)	119.5(5)
C(25) - C(26) - C(27)	119.2(6)	119.9(5)
C(26) - C(27) - C(28)	121.1(7)	120.5(6)
C(27) - C(28) - C(29)	119.4(6)	120.0(6)
C(28) - C(29) - C(30)	120.1(6)	120.7(7)
C(29) - C(30) - C(25)	120.6(6)	119.4(6)
Range 'butadiene' H - C - C	119 - 135	112 - 136
Mean 'butadiene' H - C - C	126	125
Range phenyl H - C - C	98 - 142	107 - 144
Mean phenyl H - C - C	119	121
Range H - C(sp <sup>3</sup> ) - C	104 - 122	104 - 118
Mean H - C(sp <sup>3</sup> ) - C	111	112
H - C(sp <sup>3</sup> ) - H	102	95

TABLE 5

(1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron;

mean plane calculations.

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
a)	C(2)	-0.003	H(2)	0.02
	C(3)	0.005	H(3)	-0.15
	C(4)	-0.005	H(4)	-0.05
	C(5)	0.003	H(5)	0.03
			C(1)	-0.584
			Fe(1)	1.721
b)	C(1)		C(3)	-0.774
	C(2)		C(4)	-0.779
	C(5)			
c)	C(1)		H(2)	-0.30
	C(2)			
	C(3)			
d)	C(1)		H(5)	-0.36
	C(5)			
	C(4)			
e)	C(7)	0.003	C(6)	0.017
	C(8)	-0.003	H(8)	-0.06
	C(9)	0.003	H(9)	-0.27
	C(10)	-0.003	H(10)	0.14
	C(11)	0.002	H(11)	0.00
	C(12)	-0.002	H(12)	0.20
f)	C(13)	-0.005	P(1)	0.011
	C(14)	0.002	H(14)	-0.11
	C(15)	0.000	H(15)	0.28
	C(16)	0.000	H(16)	0.09
	C(17)	-0.003	H(17)	-0.11
	C(18)	0.006	H(18)	0.07

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
g)	C(19)	0.009	P(1)	0.101
	C(20)	-0.006	H(20)	-0.22
	C(21)	-0.002	H(21)	-0.21
	C(22)	0.008	H(22)	0.01
	C(23)	-0.005	H(23)	0.10
	C(24)	-0.003	H(24)	-0.47
h)	C(25)	0.008	P(1)	-0.112
	C(26)	-0.004	H(26)	-0.22
	C(27)	0.001	H(27)	-0.23
	C(28)	-0.002	H(28)	0.11
	C(29)	0.006	H(29)	0.12
	C(30)	-0.009	H(30)	0.20
i)	P(1)	0.061	Fe(1)	-0.547
	C(33)	-0.071		
	C(4,5) <sup>†</sup>	0.108		
	C(2,3) <sup>†</sup>	-0.099		
j)	C(102)	-0.001	H(102)	0.20
	C(103)	0.002	H(103)	0.14
	C(104)	-0.002	H(104)	-0.04
	C(105)	0.001	H(105)	-0.20
			C(101)	-0.559
			Fe(101)	1.726
k)	C(101)		C(103)	-0.736
	C(102)		C(104)	-0.736
	C(105)			
l)	C(101)		H(102)	-0.09
	C(102)			
	C(103)			
m)	C(101)		H(105)	-0.47
	C(105)			
	C(104)			

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
n)	C(107)	0.008	C(106)	0.120
	C(108)	-0.005	H(108)	-0.07
	C(109)	-0.003	H(109)	-0.03
	C(110)	0.007	H(110)	-0.02
	C(111)	-0.003	H(111)	0.04
	C(112)	-0.004	H(112)	0.04
o)	C(113)	0.003	P(101)	0.086
	C(114)	-0.002	H(114)	0.08
	C(115)	0.001	H(115)	0.00
	C(116)	0.001	H(116)	0.16
	C(117)	0.000	H(117)	-0.18
	C(118)	-0.002	H(118)	-0.21
p)	C(119)	0.001	P(101)	0.037
	C(120)	-0.002	H(120)	-0.02
	C(121)	0.002	H(121)	-0.11
	C(122)	0.000	H(122)	-0.17
	C(123)	-0.002	H(123)	-0.07
	C(124)	0.002	H(124)	0.15
q)	C(125)	0.000	P(101)	-0.358
	C(126)	-0.004	H(126)	0.04
	C(127)	0.006	H(127)	-0.32
	C(128)	-0.005	H(128)	0.03
	C(129)	0.002	H(129)	0.00
	C(130)	0.001	H(130)	0.01
r)	P(101)	-0.016	Fe(101)	-0.511
	C(133)	0.018		
	C(104,105) <sup>†</sup>	-0.028		
	C(102,103) <sup>†</sup>	0.026		

† C(X,Y) is the midpoint of the C(X) - C(Y) bond.

The dihedral angles (°) between selected planes are:

a) - b)	34.7	j) - k)	32.9
f) - g)	103.4	o) - p)	102.1
f) - h)	90.2	o) - q)	64.1
g) - h)	59.6	p) - q)	102.5

TABLE 6

(1-Exo-benzylcyclopenta-2,4-diene)dicarbonyl(triphenylphosphine)iron;intermolecular contacts ( $\leq 3.60\text{\AA}$ ).

O(134)	- - -	C(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.19	O(134)	- - -	C(20 <sup>I</sup> )	3.54
O(32)	- - -	O(34 <sup>II</sup> )	3.22	O(134)	- - -	C(21 <sup>I</sup> )	3.56
O(34)	- - -	C(101 <sup>II</sup> )	3.24	O(134)	- - -	C(104 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.56
O(34)	- - -	C(102 <sup>II</sup> )	3.27	O(32)	- - -	C(33 <sup>II</sup> )	3.56
O(134)	- - -	C(4 <sup>I</sup> )	3.27	O(132)	- - -	C(117 <sup>III</sup> )	3.57
O(32)	- - -	C(14 <sup>II</sup> )	3.40	O(132)	- - -	C(4 <sup>II</sup> )	3.57
O(132)	- - -	C(118 <sup>III</sup> )	3.43	O(132)	- - -	C(20 <sup>II</sup> )	3.57
O(34)	- - -	C(127 <sup>II</sup> )	3.45	C(7)	- - -	C(17 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.57
C(17)	- - -	C(8 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.45	C(21)	- - -	C(115 <sup>II</sup> )	3.58
O(32)	- - -	C(28 <sup>V</sup> )	3.52	O(34)	- - -	C(126 <sup>II</sup> )	3.59
O(32)	- - -	C(15 <sup>II</sup> )	3.52				

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

I	1 + x,	y,	z;	V	1 - x,	- y,	1 - z;
II	1 - x,	1 - y,	1 - z;	VI	2 - x,	- y,	1 - z;
III	2 - x,	1 - y,	1 - z;	VII	x,	$\frac{1}{2} - y,$	$\frac{1}{2} + z.$
IV	x,	$\frac{1}{2} - y,$	$-\frac{1}{2} + z;$				

III.3.3 EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data Dicarbonyl( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron  
1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide;  $[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2\text{PFe}]^+[\text{C}_8\text{N}_5]^-$ .

Crystal system Triclinic

Unit cell dimensions  $a = 11.812(3) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 15.913(5) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 8.873(2) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 95^\circ 5' (1)$

$\beta = 104^\circ 57' (1)$

$\gamma = 110^\circ 24' (1)$

Space group  $P\bar{1} (C_1^1)$

$U = 1480.7 \text{ \AA}^3$

$M = 605.2 \text{ a.m.u.}$

$D_o = 1.345 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$  (flotation in aqueous potassium iodide solution)

$D_c = 1.357 \text{ gm.cm.}^{-3}$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 620$

$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 6.84 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$

Crystallographic Measurements

Preliminary triclinic cell dimensions were determined from precession photographs of a yellow crystal with dimensions ca.  $0.02 \times 0.20 \times 1.40 \text{ mm}^3$ .

The crystal was transferred to a Hilger and Watts' Y290 automatic diffractometer and offset on  $\chi$  by about  $5^\circ$  to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(2)</sup>. The intensity data were collected in two parts; firstly those reflections in octants  $hk\ell$ ,  $hk\bar{\ell}$ ,  $h\bar{k}\ell$  and  $h\bar{k}\bar{\ell}$  with  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 19^\circ$  with the diffractometer controlled by a PDP-8 computer, and then, several months later, with  $19^\circ \leq \theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 27^\circ$  using a DF32 DEC disc file backed PDP-8 computer. Recollection of about 50 observations revealed that no serious crystal decomposition or counting chain variations occurred between the two collections. In both collections the cell dimensions and orientation matrix were obtained from a least-squares treatment of the  $\theta$ ,  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  setting angles of twelve reflections, measured with Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation produced by a fully stabilized X-ray generator, operated at 46 kV and 16 mA, and a graphite crystal monochromator.

The intensity data were collected by the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan procedure, each reflection being scanned in 26 equal steps from  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.52^\circ$  to  $2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.52^\circ$ . With  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 15^\circ$ , each step was counted for 4 seconds and stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts were measured at each end of the scan range for 26 seconds, while with  $15^\circ \leq \theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 27^\circ$  the corresponding times were 6 and 39 seconds and only those reflections were measured, which a quick scan had shown to be significantly above background. The intensities of two standard reflections were monitored every 40 intensity measurements and the results used to ensure that all the observations were on a common scale. The scan counts (P) and the background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) of each reflection



were combined to yield the integrated intensity,  $I = P - 2(B_1 + B_2)$ , which was corrected for Lorentz-polarisation effects but not for absorption. 3,567 independent values of  $|F_o|$  were obtained, of which the 3,156 observations with  $I/\sigma_I > 3.0$  were considered to be observed and were used in the final refinement.

Structure Analysis

Initially, the structure analysis was carried out using only the 2,114 independent values of  $|F_o|$  obtained in the first part of the data collection, i.e. reflections with  $\theta(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) \leq 19^\circ$ .

Coordinates for the iron and phosphorus atoms were deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and used to phase an electron density distribution (R = 51%). From this and subsequent electron density syntheses peaks were found consistent with the dicarbonyl( $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl)-(triphenylphosphine)iron cation, but a group of peaks (see Figure 3) could not be sensibly interpreted in terms of an ordered or a disordered anion.

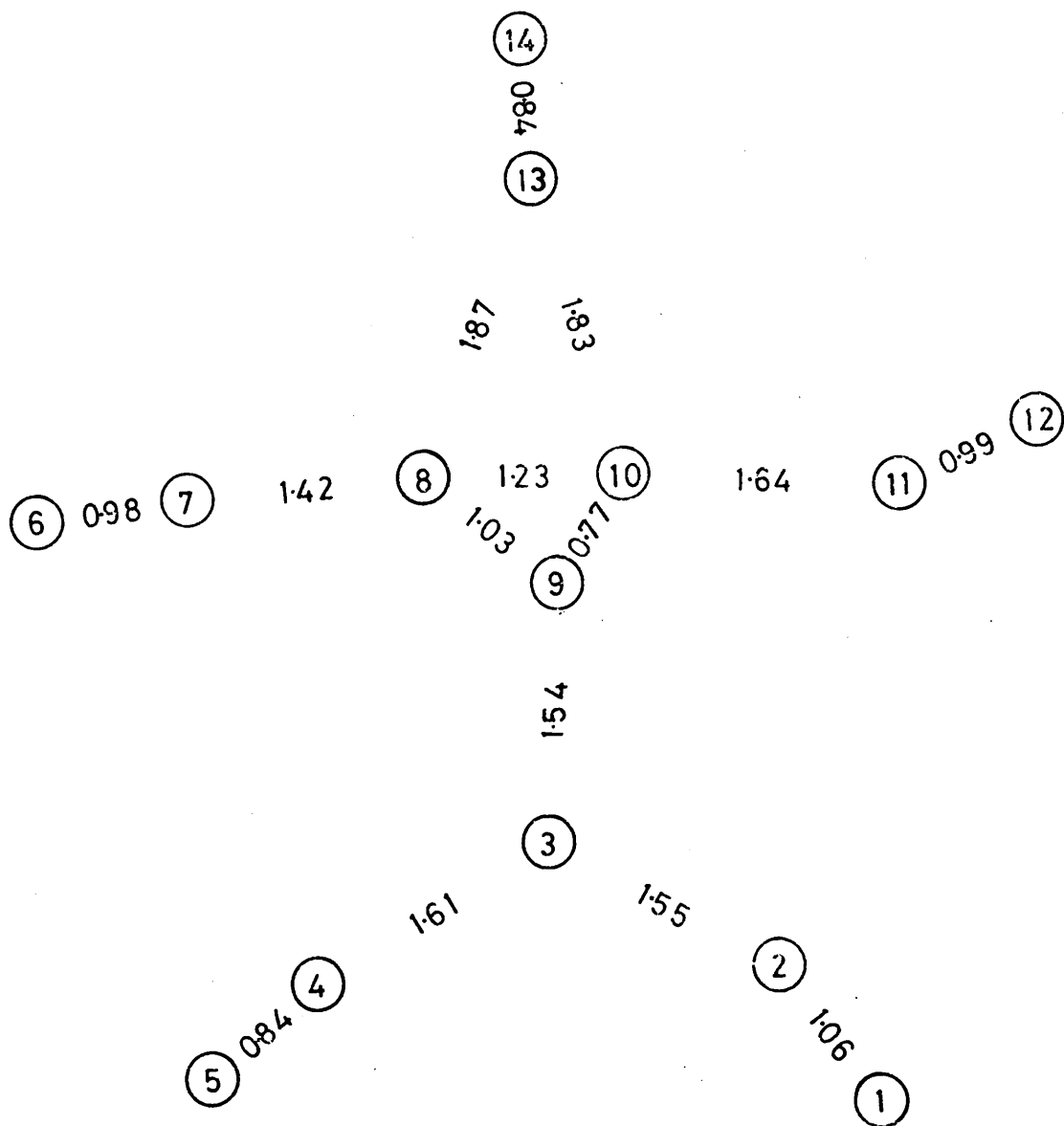


FIGURE 3 'Anion' peaks illustrating the separations  $\leq 1.90 \text{ \AA}$ .

These maps, despite the unexplained 'anion' peaks, confirmed that the space group is  $P\bar{1}$  and not the alternative  $P1$ .

All the 'anion' peaks, together with those of the cation, were included in the initial least-squares refinement, the five peripheral peaks being assigned the scattering curve of nitrogen and the others that of carbon. The thermal vibration of all the atoms was described by isotropic temperature factors during four cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement [Convergence was reached at  $R = 12.9\%$ ], which resulted in a similar uninterpretable geometry for the 'anion' peaks and a set of thermal parameters for these atoms, none of which was exceptionally high.  $U_{iso}$  of peaks 1, 8, 9 and 10 ranged from  $0.14 - 0.16\text{\AA}^2$ , compared with averages of  $0.10$  and  $0.07\text{\AA}^2$  in the rest of the 'anion' and the cation respectively.

Using the complete set of observed data, the 'anion' peaks were omitted from three cycles of block diagonal least-squares refinement of the positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of the cation, convergence being reached at  $21.1\%$ . At this stage a difference electron density synthesis was calculated and the residual electron density in the region of the 'anion' contoured on to glass sheets, revealing peaks in essentially the same positions as previously noted. Peaks 8 and 10 appeared to be half-weight peaks and, although this was consistent with the observed density which indicated that 2 - 4 of the peaks should be half-weighted, no model involving disorder of an anion, in agreement with this, could at this stage be proposed.

The 'anion' peaks, all with a population parameter of  $1.0$ , were then included stepwise in a series of least-squares refinements (see Table 7), and at each stage the positions of the omitted peaks obtained from a difference electron density synthesis.

TABLE 7

Progress of the least-squares refinement, on the stepwise  
addition of the 'anion' peaks

Step	Atoms included in the refinement	Treatment of parameters	Final R-factor
1)	All the atoms of the cation plus peaks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.	3 cycles; block diagonal; refinement of overall scale factor; x, y, z, $U_{ij}$ for all the atoms.	17.6%
2)	As step 1, plus peaks 6, 12 and 14.	As step 1.	13.1%
3)	As step 2, plus peaks 7, 11 and 13.	As step 1.	9.9%
4)	As step 3, plus H of cation in calculated positions.	As step 1, but with 'fixed' H.	9.5%
5)	As step 4, plus remaining peaks i.e. 8, 9 and 10.	2 cycles; 1 block for anion, 3 blocks for cation; refinement as step 4.	5.9%

Each of the above additions of the 'anion' peaks resulted in a significant<sup>(6)</sup> lowering of R and R'.

From an examination of a plot<sup>(7)</sup> of the 50% probability thermal ellipsoids of the 'anion' peaks, a model for this ion explaining the smaller peak heights of 8 and 10 was derived, which consisted of the 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide anion disordered as shown in Figure 4.

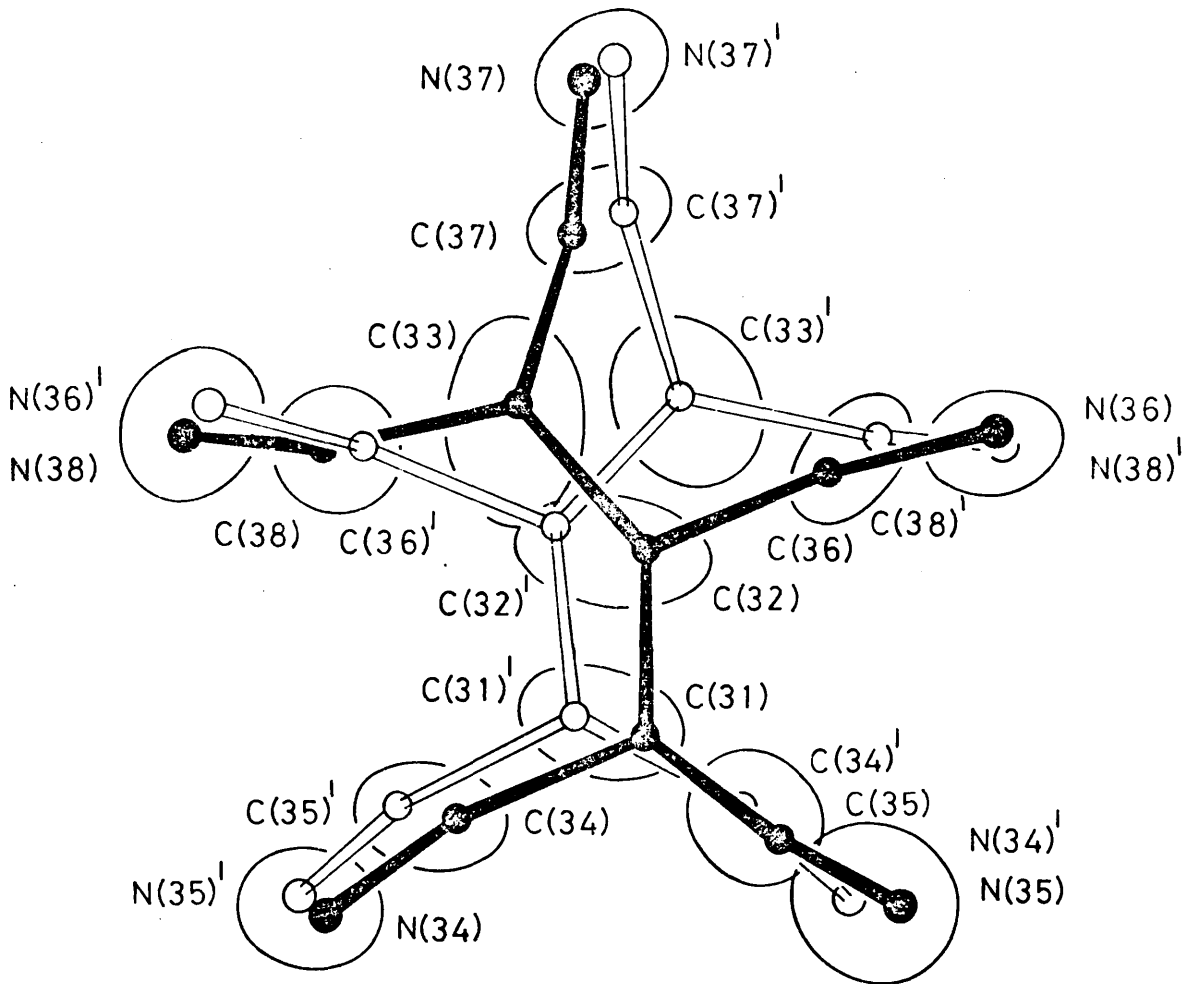


FIGURE 4

The 50% thermal ellipsoids of the 'anion' peaks before the model for disorder was employed, and the two orientations of the 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide anion after refinement.

The probable geometry of this anion was estimated from an examination of the geometry in the similar ion, 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide<sup>(8)</sup>, and in other organic cyanides<sup>(9 - 13)</sup>, and coordinates for both orientations of the anion obtained by matching two models of the anion with the observed peaks, in order to best explain the direction and extent of the thermal vibrations.

The similarity of the peak heights of 8 and 10 suggested that both orientations were equally populated, therefore each atom of the two orientations was assigned a population parameter of 0.5, which was held 'fixed' during the subsequent least-squares refinement. Both the hydrogen and non-hydrogen atoms of the cation were included in the structure factor calculations during four cycles of full-matrix refinement of the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the anion, which reached convergence at  $R = 5.6\%$ . The positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms of the cation were then included in the parameters refined, and after two cycles of least-squares refinement, with 1 and 4 blocks for the anion and cation respectively, convergence was reached at  $R = 5.5\%$ . Omitting the hydrogen atoms from the structure factor calculation, a difference electron density distribution was calculated revealing positions for these atoms at an average peak height of  $0.38e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ . The hydrogen atoms were included, at these positions with each assigned an isotropic temperature factor equal to that of the atom to which it was bonded, in further structure factor calculations, but were not refined during two cycles of refinement [The other parameters were treated as previously.] which reached convergence at  $R = 5.53\%$ ,  $R' = 7.04\%$ .

A consequence of the above treatment of the disorder was the large number of high correlations in the least-squares refinement between parameters in the different orientations of the anion. There were 35

such correlation coefficients whose modulus was  $> 0.5$ ; the highest, 0.80, relating the shifts of the isotropic temperature factors of the closest atoms, i.e. C(38) and C(36)<sup>1</sup> which were 0.32 Å apart.

In the final difference electron density synthesis the residual electron density lay between 0.53 and  $-0.31e^{-}/\text{Å}^3$  in the region of the anion and between 0.84 and  $-0.79e^{-}/\text{Å}^3$  in the region of the cation, the major deviations being around the iron atom.

The satisfactory refinement, resulting in the geometry of the anion being reasonable in view of the disorder, indicated that the anion is indeed 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide, and this has been confirmed by Dr. G. R. Knox in an independent chemical synthesis of dicarbonyl-( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide using the previously reported preparations of both the cation<sup>(14)</sup> and the anion<sup>(15)</sup>.

Notes:

- 1) The scattering factors employed for  $\text{Fe}^+$ , P, O, N, C and H were taken from 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,' Vol. III<sup>(4)</sup>, as were the dispersion corrections  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for the iron and phosphorus atoms.
- 2) The final weights employed in the least-squares refinement, in order to ensure approximate constancy of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  over various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ , were given by the expression:

$$w = X \times Y$$

where:

- if  $0.1 \times |F_o| > |F_c|$ , then  $w = 0.000000001$ ;
- if  $\sin\theta > 1.0$ , then  $X = 1$  else  $X = \sin\theta/1.0$ ;
- if  $|F_o| < 10.0$ , then  $Y = 1$  else  $Y = 10.0/|F_o|$ .

- 3) The calculations were carried out on Glasgow University's KDF9 computer [The least-squares program due to D. W. J. Cruickshank,

J. G. F. Smith and J. G. Sime was used.], and latterly on the IBM 370/155 computer of the Edinburgh Regional Computer Centre using the 'X-ray System' programs<sup>(5)</sup>.



## Results

The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 8, with the final positional and thermal parameters, including the estimated standard deviations derived from the least-squares refinement, in Table 9. The atomic numbering scheme in the anion has been illustrated previously in Figure 4, while in the cation, that of the non-hydrogen atoms is shown in Figure 5; the cation projected on to the plane of the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ring. Each hydrogen atom is numbered according to the atom to which it is bonded. The bond lengths, valency angles and mean plane calculations are given in Tables 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The distances  $\llcorner 1.25 \text{ \AA}$  between atoms of the different orientations of the anion and the interionic contacts  $\llcorner 3.60 \text{ \AA}$  are listed in Tables 13 and 14 respectively. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 6.

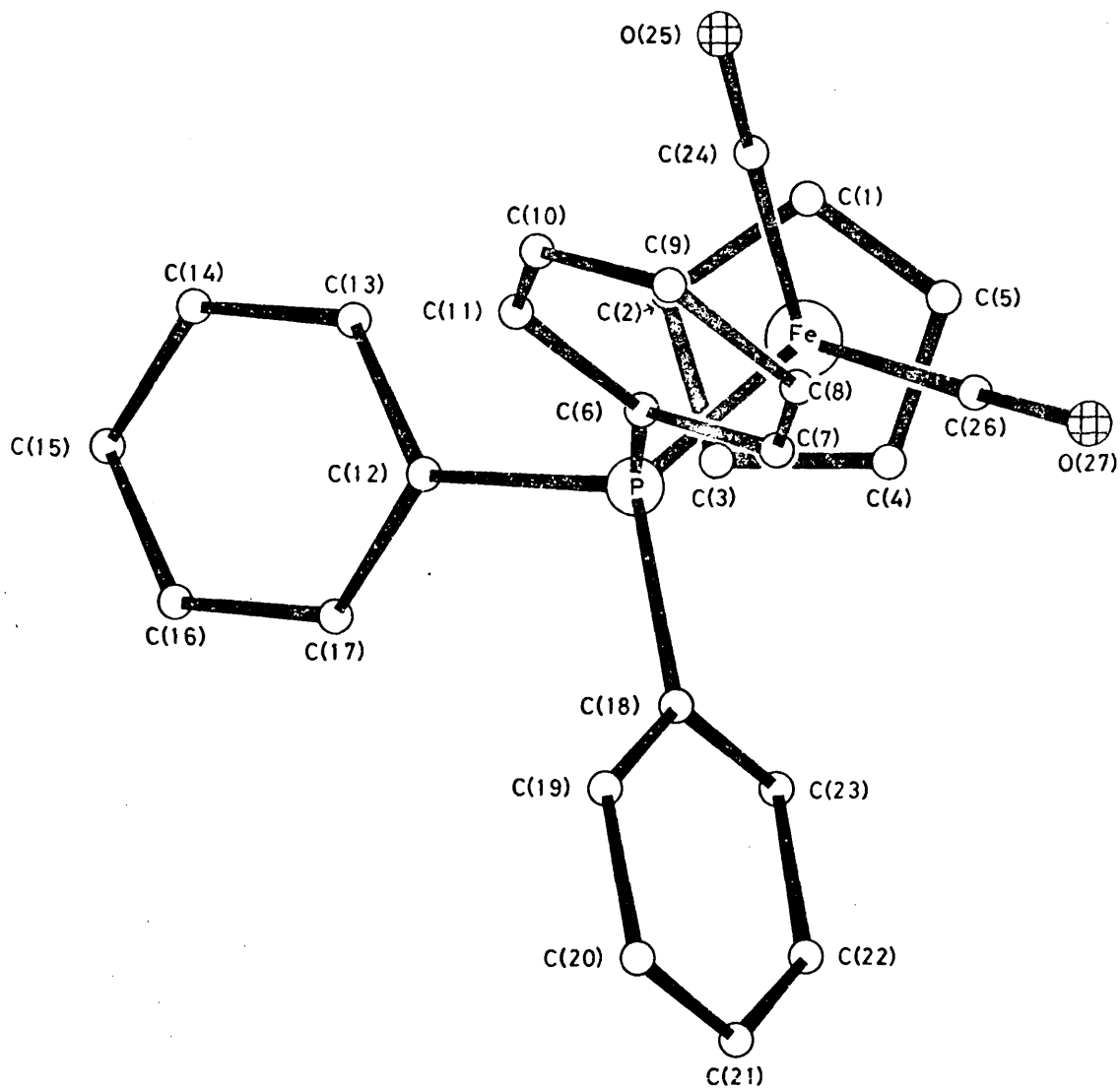
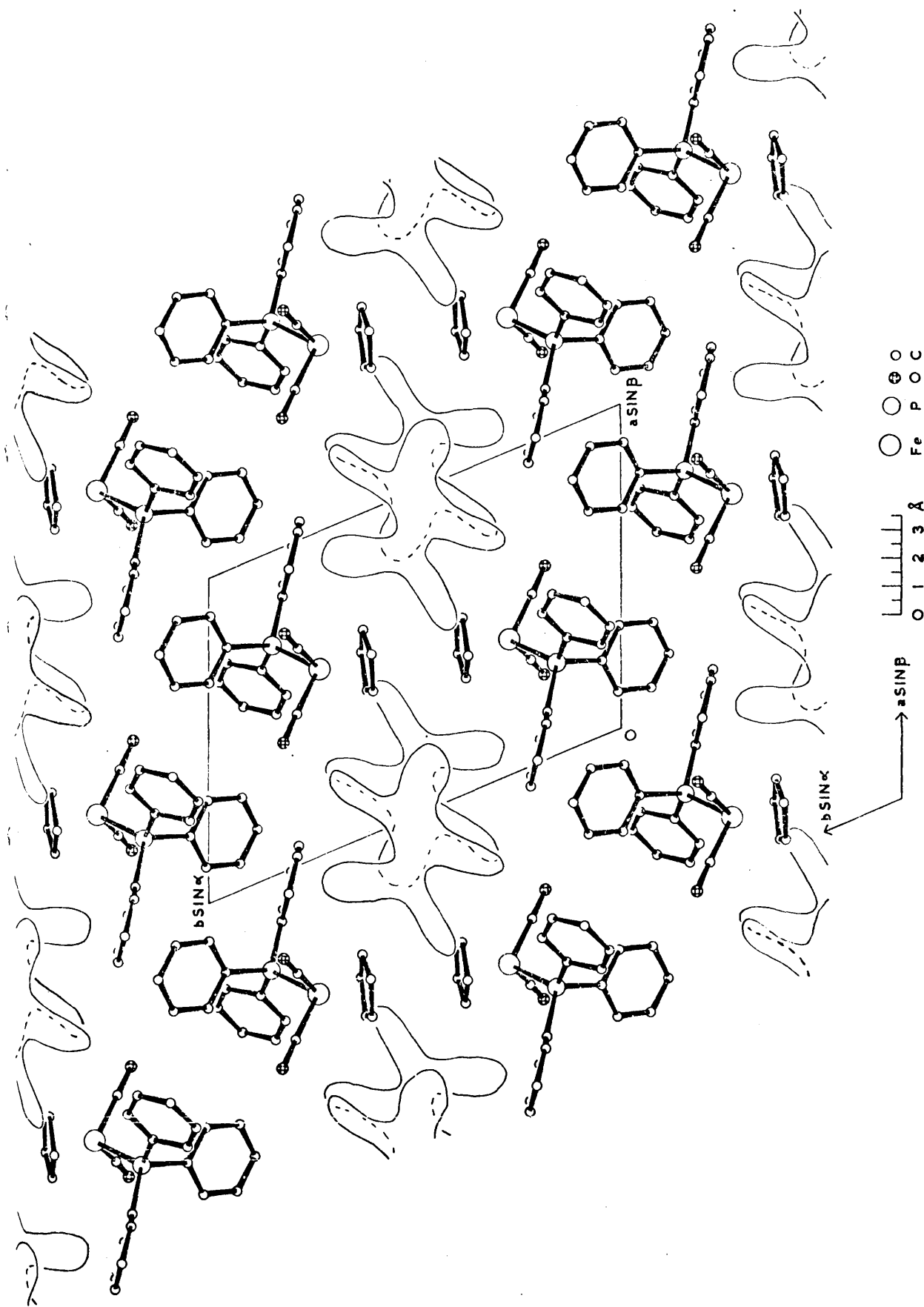


FIGURE 5

The dicarbonyl( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron cation  
projected on to the plane of the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ring.



**FIGURE 6** Crystal packing of dicarbonyl( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide viewed along the c-axis. For clarity, only the outline of each disordered pair of anions is shown.

TABLE 8

Dicarbonyl( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron

1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide;

observed and final calculated structure amplitudes ( $\times 10$ ).

14,0,6,L	+4 76 82	7 124 125	14,1,1,L	2 97 67	1 246 244	+1 118 117	+2 388 311
+3 98 57	12,0,6,L	1 215 272		+2 137 134	+1 158 191	+2 83 86	+3 103 284
		4 288 283	3 94 71	+4 96 85	+3 246 275		+0 77 78
		-1 114 113	2 77 88		+3 242 248	9,-15,L	
13,F,L	+1 67 85	+4 154 64	+3 51 53	10,-12,L	+4 82 88	3 122 128	8,-3,L
+3 57 59	8 111 125	+4 146 139	+5 157 147	4 85 138	+0 118 126		
+4 67 55	+1 127 118	11,-5,5,L	+8 63 66	2 59 50	+7 58 49	9,-17,L	2 135 129
	12,-7,7,L	8 87 93		1 136 128			1 268 251
13,-1,1,L		+1 118 99	10,R,L	8 283 256	9,-3,L	2 87 84	+2 98 188
+2 63 67	-1 61 54	+2 143 132	2 188 181	+1 268 252		1 149 158	+3 366 365
	-3 155 157	+3 130 122	1 97 86	+4 78 74	2 135 129	+2 83 84	+0 234 240
13,-2,2,L	-4 103 128		+1 61 54	10,-13,L	8 481 484	8,19,L	+6 146 138
+4 71 78	+5 86 73	11,-6,6,L	+2 89 81		+1 223 224		
+5 73 83		1 93 84	+6 73 71	3 63 68	+5 121 119	-1 94 98	8,-4,L
		8 94 78		2 124 122	+3 164 181		
13,-3,3,L		-1 52 46	10,-1,1,L	1 91 91	+4 171 172	8,-9,L	6 69 168
	+1 95 93	+3 69 68	4 182 196	+3 113 112		+2 72 53	1 81 49
2 63 71	+4 97 95	+4 128 118	3 82 75	+4 115 181			8 61 78
+6 66 67	+5 98 94	+5 95 98	1 104 103		3 84 75	8,-8,L	+3 271 268
	+6 81 81	-0 67 69	0 191 188	10,-14,L	2 337 326		-3 171 189
13,-5,5,L		-1 158 142	+1 158 142	1 238 210	1 238 210	1 129 124	+4 75 73
		+2 84 88	+4 185 188	+1 123 121	+1 245 248	3 148 157	+6 73 75
1 136 146	12,-9,9,L	+4 185 188	+4 185 188	+4 91 84	+2 318 314	+1 113 115	+7 95 81
+1 146 159	+3 135 137	-7 60 63	+6 79 71	+5 185 91	+3 167 111	+4 94 98	+8 76 76
+1 92 94	+4 55 56		+8 67 68	10,-15,L	+4 69 71	+5 99 94	
		11,-8,8,L	+9 64 88		+7 62 59		8,-5,L
13,-6,6,L	12,-10,10,L	3 82 86	10,-2,2,L	+1 75 74	9,-5,L	8,-7,L	6 62 79
+1 126 138	2 103 115	2 131 133		+2 98 80		+1 163 168	+3 168 83
+2 126 131	1 98 90	1 65 55	2 174 168	-3 77 69	4 75 85	+2 236 186	4 178 201
+3 118 123		+2 73 73	1 280 198		3 156 158	+3 141 137	3 232 206
13,-7,7,L	+2 82 74	+3 65 67	6 154 146	9,-8,L	2 72 76		1 76 79
	+4 91 87	+5 85 89	4 84 81		1 119 128	8,-6,L	0 111 117
8 135 146	+6 187 182	+5 113 108	+3 147 142		3 93 91		+2 121 122
+1 62 83			+4 166 156	+1 93 86	+3 148 142	1 86 82	+2 55 44
+3 84 82	12,-11,11,L	11,-9,9,L		+2 64 59	+3 144 144	4 158 149	+3 286 311
+4 106 127		2 133 139	10,-3,3,L	9,-7,L	+5 79 82	+1 81 88	+4 307 316
+5 55 48	2 78 86	1 74 76	1 67 57		+6 68 55	+4 138 135	+5 261 259
	8 62 87	-1 51 39	0 164 159	9,-6,L		+3 166 166	+6 112 114
13,-8,8,L	+3 77 63	+3 72 76	+1 327 321		6 76 113	8,-5,L	8,-0,L
		+4 55 66	+2 297 283	+3 83 91	5 69 116		
+8 126 128	12,-12,12,L	+5 83 84	+5 165 168	+4 95 85	3 99 132	1 129 121	3 173 154
+1 159 157	2 102 184	+6 74 63	+4 187 189	9,-6,L	2 64 68	+1 121 123	2 264 176
+2 132 148			+0 188 183		1 71 65	+2 288 281	1 187 169
+3 121 116	12,-13,13,L	11,-10,10,L	+0 188 183		+1 182 95	+3 128 132	+2 313 318
13,-9,9,L	1 144 148	3 125 128	10,-4,4,L	9,-5,L	+2 266 218	+4 144 144	+3 77 78
+3 119 128	8 148 147	2 76 85	2 119 122		+1 148 141	+4 93 98	+5 127 127
+4 152 148	-1 142 146	0 149 132	1 711 263		+4 85 86	+7 81 78	+6 224 213
+5 85 81		-1 98 81	+2 177 169	+1 148 141	+5 76 87		+7 128 131
		+2 71 56	+1 73 82	9,-4,L	+6 65 75	8,-4,L	
13,-10,10,L		2 165 189	+2 174 177		+7 124 126		
	1 73 73	1 190 193	+3 256 255		+8 124 126	8,-7,L	
8 83 88	+2 187 96	11,-11,11,L	+4 246 262				
-1 114 118	+3 67 69	2 165 189	+5 68 69		4 68 78	1 81 71	4 178 188
+2 85 98		1 190 193		+1 89 181	3 147 144	+1 188 185	3 341 318
+5 73 67	11,-5,5,L	8 155 158	10,-5,5,L		0 66 81	+2 46 58	1 156 128
	-1 114 118	-1 82 88	3 91 188	9,-4,L	+1 129 126	+3 121 118	8 132 130
	+2 76 74	+2 99 87	8 75 57		+3 79 87	+4 133 129	+1 225 219
	+4 67 69	+3 81 81	+2 99 92	8 75 57	+4 139 141	+5 144 133	+2 55 94
	+5 65 72	+4 69 64	3 172 162	+3 97 181	+5 74 75	+6 69 76	+3 265 218
+4 98 92		+6 64 78	+1 158 134	+5 167 178			+8 188 111
	11,-4,4,L		+2 122 120	+6 181 186			
13,-12,12,L	+2 135 131	11,-12,12,L	+3 93 94		5 92 95	4 53 45	8,-6,L
	+3 125 131	3 87 94	+4 138 138	9,-3,L	4 103 134	1 77 72	
+2 57 68	+4 55 59	8 129 127	+5 156 124		3 97 112	8 55 68	3 244 231
		+2 202 208	+0 122 185	3 87 98	2 246 191	+2 127 121	2 197 178
12,3,L	11,-3,3,L	-2 172 163	10,-8,L	2 97 94	1 113 99	+3 138 129	1 199 181
+2 97 185		8 88 57		+2 56 58	+2 145 114	+5 118 109	8 76 88
+3 78 73	+1 131 134	2 113 115	8 88 57	+1 137 139	+3 68 64	+1 134 122	+1 182 182
	+4 65 45	1 173 179	+3 193 197	+4 207 201	+4 89 95	+7 142 131	+2 194 198
	+5 181 89	8 98 98	+4 142 141	+5 129 132	+5 55 52	+8 119 116	+3 123 128
-2 55 53	11,-2,2,L	-2 74 73	10,-7,7,L	9,-2,L	+7 51 45		+4 149 155
-3 111 110		+3 98 85	3 138 139			8,-2,L	+5 188 184
+4 188 188	+2 184 181	+4 104 108	2 184 171	9,-1,L	4 138 142	5 82 188	+7 58 96
+5 84 89	+4 185 95	+5 78 88	1 186 188		3 88 59	3 156 164	8,-9,L
	+6 78 99		8 69 63		1 81 83	2 199 209	
	+1 92 97	-7 68 63	+1 79 89	+5 178 174	+1 87 75	+1 185 191	4 94 111
	+2 83 88		+2 79 83	+6 155 168	+2 75 68	+3 89 66	1 232 217
+6 67 71	11,-1,1,L	1 61 59	+4 148 148	+7 76 82	+0 58 56	+4 88 81	8 215 205
+6 112 108		+1 69 174	+3 138 135		+5 99 88	+5 99 88	+1 296 276
	0 71 66	+2 185 98	+6 142 123	9,-1,L	9,-10,L	8,-1,L	+3 182 183
	-1 184 98		+7 55 51		1 89 87		+3 66 72
-3 98 98	+3 73 58	10,-15,5,L		4 142 145	8 244 226	5 79 78	+5 115 109
+4 159 154	+6 81 86	+2 108 187	10,-8,L	3 148 138	+1 262 193	3 85 97	+6 57 51
+5 187 188	+5 121 81	+3 111 149		2 111 98	+3 46 54	2 88 271	
+7 53 51		5 75 95	4 110 136	9 135 132		1 259 222	8,-10,L
	11,-8,8,L		3 87 82			8 139 128	
12,-1,1,L	2 71 76	+1 88 76	2 118 189	+2 44 33	+1 123 128	+5 142 140	3 81 65
			1 186 188	+1 66 68	+4 72 78	+4 118 114	3 128 188
-1 68 84	2 141 91		+2 72 77	+8 57 71	+3 70 78	+7 95 73	8 198 185
-1 86 84	+1 105 115	10,-6,6,L	+3 185 185	+7 121 95	+5 74 82	+8 78 57	+1 196 188
+2 92 96	+3 129 117		+4 127 111	+8 88 85			+2 141 136
+4 82 89	+5 77 81	+1 118 112	+7 85 83	+9 72 78	9,-12,L	8,-0,L	+1 115 115
+5 115 118	+6 140 98	+2 125 128					+4 128 128
+6 117 114	+7 82 75						+5 85 93
							+6 118 101
12,-2,2,L	11,-1,1,L	1 96 192	3 185 121	3 144 141	2 127 126	3 124 123	+7 94 55
		8 151 139	2 191 184	2 285 288	+1 148 114	2 124 188	
+3 58 58	2 114 118	+1 84 84	1 134 126	1 201 181	+4 159 139	7 11 92	8,-11,L
12,-3,3,L	+1 122 122	-3 77 88	4 75 66	+1 166 164	+5 178 176	+1 287 245	
	+4 181 94		+2 87 46	+2 88 87		+1 223 222	6 81 95
2 79 88	+5 118 188	10,-4,4,L	+4 89 63	+4 112 110	9,-13,L	+2 118 118	2 86 81
			+4 89 55	+5 224 218		+3 152 137	8 231 225
+1 123 127			+5 119 187	+0 113 187		+2 81 82	+1 226 223
+2 62 65	11,-2,2,L	2 53 49		+7 88 84		+1 137 143	+2 88 78
+3 78 82		+1 127 119	10,-10,10,L	+9 58 49	+2 187 112		+3 112 187
+6 73 74	2 128 124	+2 165 152			+3 92 88	8,-1,L	+4 119 118
	1 188 187	+3 143 145					
12,-4,4,L	8 92 84	+4 71 77	5 187 148	9,-11,L		3 153 128	8,-12,L
	+4 84 86		2 76 85		4 98 98	2 251 248	
+4 117 115	+6 72 81	10,-3,3,L	1 133 128		2 95 82	4 74 79	2 84 97
+1 172 129	+7 65 83		4 182 176	1 231 225	3 88 88	8 244 244	1 77 79
-2 86 88	+8 55 83	+7 72 72	+1 116 99	+4 222 218	+2 68 86	+1 118 114	2 82 116
+4 83 57		+3 98 106	+2 58 56	+1 225 227	8 88 88	+3 179 174	+2 166 178
		+5 78 71	+3 72 81	+2 144 152	+4 141 135	+4 168 172	+3 88 118
12,-5,5,L			+4 78 67	+4 94 89	+5 87 85	+5 75 67	+4 78 72
				+0 57 47			
2 188 189	+2 115 112		10,-11,11,L	9,-2,L	9,-15,L	8,-2,L	8,-13,L
1 135 144	+3 144 99	+3 113 119	3 99 97		2 120 118	4 88 88	1 88 74
3 71 91		+4 99 182	2 153 169	3 154 159	1 121 126	3 56 71	2 47 37
+2 182 98		+4 78 77	1 129 137	2 244 274	4 57 44	+1 274 256	
-3 118 128							

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and alphanumeric labels (e.g., 8,=13,L, 7,=9,L, 6,=2,L, 5,=7,L, 4,=1,L, 3,=1,L, 2,=1,L, 1,=1,L, 0,=1,L). The table is organized into columns, each starting with a label and containing a list of numbers and smaller labels.

3,=12,L	3	85	82	4,=L	5	223	217	-2	141	130	5	231	236	+1	189	186	1	62	69	
1	114	121	1	145	111	7	50	63	4	228	223	-3	139	138	3	93	183	+2	422	418
0	262	266	-2	98	171	5	367	341	3	188	183	-4	74	74	0	392	482	-4	314	314
+1	92	107	-3	173	184	4	137	184	1	171	158	3,12,L	+1	53	78	+7	64	67		
+2	121	118	+4	118	175	3	88	58	7	213	207		+2	448	455				3,=7,L	
+3	155	168	+5	91	96	2	148	297	-1	96	97	1	78	77	+3	128	141			
+4	131	133	+8	81	84	1	199	95	-2	326	341	4	181	173	+5	218	235	3,=7,L		
+5	173	175	+9	64	65	2	359	338	-1	268	285	-1	172	163	+6	172	172	4	178	87
						+1	111	99	+4	193	390	+4	156	166	+7	157	158	6	159	126
						+2	335	78	+5	177	179	+3	140	138				7	73	74
						+3	75	176										8	313	284
						+4	138	162	4,=9,L	3,11,L								3	366	355
						+5	73	84										2	127	95
						+6	76	87	7	148	142	7	66	67	4	85	83	2	127	95
						+7	184	99	5	157	184	-1	124	124	6	154	156	3	241	199
						+8	138	144	5	148	177	+2	183	189	5	221	281	+1	271	290
						+9	173	184	4	94	188	-3	161	153	4	359	119	+2	147	147
						4,=1,L			3	196	183	+4	71	69	3	286	264	+4	73	78
						4	86	95	2	121	114	2	174	157	+5	137	117	+8	167	68
						5	142	139	+3	43	35	4	88	85	+6	644	678			
						6	204	233	+4	71	74	3	195	196	+3	426	457	3,=9,L		
						7	191	188	+5	93	189	1	51	63	+4	142	143	7	184	111
						8	357	316	+6	156	158	0	64	57	+5	273	278	4	227	228
						9	389	342	+7	69	66	-1	184	187	+7	83	83	5	211	282
						0	313	324	+8	187	189	+2	83	83	+8	145	139	4	263	248
						1	143	159	+9	132	125	+10	98	41				2	76	74
						2	357	316	4,=10,L	0	174	172	3,=9,L				1	488	485	
						3	389	342	5	174	176	7	154	144	+2	124	130	+2	121	122
						4	148	144	6	398	289	6	85	93	5	149	149	+3	134	144
						5	184	144	7	229	209	8	139	123	4	133	125	+4	182	178
						6	71	63	8	219	125	9	118	123	3	111	111	+5	184	188
						7	85	84	9	255	258	4	181	90	2	149	149	+7	185	185
						8	236	212	+1	81	88	2	165	181	1	578	584	+8	98	88
						9	184	158	+2	35	38	3	124	138	0	54	61	+9	184	183
						0	232	271	+4	63	69	+1	70	74	+2	218	229	3,=9,L		
						1	387	329	+5	84	88	+4	49	40	+3	116	134	4	85	82
						2	598	298	+6	73	88	+5	111	112	+4	44	81	+5	117	116
						3	148	144	4,=11,L	3,=8,L								+6	117	185
						4	178	180	7	78	78	5	149	115	+6	33	35	5	74	68
						5	64	81	6	184	182	4	164	158	3,=1,L			3	441	321
						6	270	275	5	87	84	3	146	143	2	189	192	+3	173	173
						7	165	157	4	152	151	2	224	222	5	385	318	1	42	46
						8	232	212	3	182	112	3	182	112	4	89	92	+2	184	183
						9	298	298	2	198	208	-2	146	158	6	613	512	+1	122	128
						0	233	238	1	233	238	+1	65	63	2	456	334	+2	251	258
						1	298	298	+2	268	268	+3	184	184	1	188	188	+4	184	183
						2	296	296	-1	249	248	+6	153	151	2	844	778	+5	149	156
						3	321	331	+3	83	79	+7	99	100	+1	716	717	+7	54	51
						4	326	335	+5	91	85	+8	74	77	+2	297	321	8	8	95
						5	387	311	+6	84	83	+9	74	67	+3	286	285	3,=11,L		
						6	86	57	+7	81	88	+5	71	72	+4	164	168	7	62	66
						7	189	189	4,=12,L	5,=7,L								6	83	83
						8	272	286	6	98	98	+8	122	123	+5	122	123	5	218	196
						9	272	286	6	98	98	+9	87	83	3	139	138	+7	133	126
						0	182	176	5	148	147	2	288	216	3,=2,L			2	26	61
						1	194	194	1	144	144	1	324	329	1	86	44	4	218	208
						2	135	145	3	135	145	6	186	176	6	58	44	8	324	342
						3	153	148	-2	153	148	4	289	223	4	47	51	+1	239	248
						4	113	117	-1	113	117	-4	85	79	3	228	298	+2	88	62
						5	151	158	0	151	158	-2	246	241	2	488	422	+7	84	63
						6	327	339	+7	189	99	1	543	438	-3	82	91	3	127	128
						7	484	484	+1	377	339	8	493	387	3,=11,L			1	84	108
						8	381	348	+2	124	123	+1	174	122	+4	174	122	+5	184	183
						9	85	85	+3	85	85	+2	428	418	3,=11,L			-1	89	51
						0	381	348	4	188	188	3	292	298	+3	117	107	7	63	63
						1	382	349	5	187	187	4	197	195	5	54	58	+4	52	58
						2	383	350	6	187	187	5	138	145	6	180	173	+5	184	183
						3	298	382	+7	83	69	+7	83	69	9	135	141	+7	88	88
						4	357	374	+1	357	374	10	289	298	2	289	298	+8	181	184
						5	384	343	2	384	343	1	84	85	1	84	85	+9	97	94
						6	385	344	3	385	344	2	181	187	+1	142	151	2,=9,L		
						7	386	345	4	386	345	3	88	71	+2	178	208	4	87	82
						8	387	346	+5	88	75	4	198	173	5	84	278	5	123	128
						9	388	347	+6	88	76	5	283	242	6	283	242	+7	94	77
						0	389	348	+7	88	76	6	315	121	+8	98	92	2	144	154
						1	390	349	4,=14,L	3,=12,L								1	331	331
						2	391	350	5,=5,L	4,=13,L								2	484	481
						3	392	351	6	97	92	7	841	882	3,=12,L			-1	93	79
						4	393	352	7	76	87	+1	1894	1895	8	77	73	+2	92	45
						5	394	353	8	98	94	+2	127	123	5	86	77	+3	163	164
						6	395	354	9	294	295	3	294	295	3	276	284	+4	88	88
						7	396	355	0	158	159	2	317	324	+4	48	67	3	54	54
						8	397	356	+1	144	142	1	482	488	+5	128	125	2	188	181
						9	398	357	+2	142	143	2	153	158	+6	67	62	1	292	295
						0	399	358	+3	142	143	3	178	193	+7	88	82	3	218	228
						1	400	359	4,=15,L	3,=13,L								+8	82	85
						2	401	360	+5	165	163	+4	174	185	+9	82	85	+1	282	297
						3	402	361	+6	165	163	5	324	339	+2	148	134	+2	98	109
						4	403	362	2	171	174	+3	261	266	3,=4,L			+4	77	75
						5	404	363	+7	127	127	+4	125	131	4	88	93	3,=13,L		
						6	405	364	+8	86	88	+5	183	178	5	183	178	2	196	199
			</																	

2,0,0,L	+2 884 745	2,-11,0,L	1,10,0,L	8 216 224	2 400 473	1,-10,0,L	0,7,0,L
+5 71 76	+5 46 54	2 280 282	6 73 88	4 524 511	4 72 81	7 53 55	8 76 78
+7 64 97	+5 58 71	2 158 159	5 113 118	3 424 414	+2 462 474	4 97 89	7 135 140
+8 99 92	+18 61 58	0 216 248	4 135 127	2 129 117	+3 428 423	3 167 164	6 98 98
		+1 234 258	2 148 145	1 130 121	+4 132 131	2 72 63	6 188 99
2,5,0,L	2,-3,0,L	+2 221 223	1 275 273	8 81 25	+5 137 127	-1 93 81	4 86 85
6 88 88	5 85 82	+4 165 112	0 224 237	+1 188 191	+6 99 143	+3 93 93	3 49 37
4 78 79	4 233 173	+5 89 92	+2 168 188	+2 316 338			1 98 88
2 218 212	3 288 144	+6 109 108	+6 109 108	+4 322 344			0 126 112
1 396 428	7 781 591	+7 123 125	+8 173 169	+3 504 506	0 61 50	5 184 183	+1 242 259
0 240 249	1 320 246	+8 112 108	+8 172 152	+6 488 487	0 82 58	4 128 181	+2 227 237
+2 438 476	0 95 84	+9 55 88	+9 55 47	7 155 174	2 151 69	+4 43 55	+5 224 228
+3 255 276	-1 128 136	5 181 198	1,9,0,L	+9 74 72	6 169 165	+6 145 143	+7 132 132
+4 453 473	+2 1141 1216	4 48 48		+10 185 181	5 51 44		
+5 243 245	+3 168 189	3 53 55	5 78 86		4 133 128		
+7 59 56	+7 77 190	2 211 211	4 48 48	1,1,0,L	3 299 286	5 57 63	
	+5 216 234	1 221 223	3 174 174		8 187 194	4 98 98	0,6,0,L
2,4,0,L	+4 82 84	0 145 156	2 111 121	0 155 188	0 496 524	2 185 94	7 42 67
8 111 100	2,-4,0,L	+1 68 59	3 118 113	7 77 78	-1 93 92	-1 82 81	4 47 84
7 111 92		+2 66 68	+1 182 122	8 86 88	+3 282 282	+5 262 262	1 81 24
6 42 61	7 126 180	+4 96 85	+4 77 72	4 185 181	+3 264 268	1,-10,0,L	2 81 59
5 143 145	0 135 134		+6 118 119	3 212 204	+5 202 202		1 91 24
4 99 108	4 174 137	2,-13,0,L	+8 98 98	2 1816 846	+7 133 127	1 76 73	8 226 226
3 226 225	3 156 126		+9 84 87	1 150 150			0 42 42
2 149 131	2 340 325	7 89 97	7 89 97	0 845 837	1,-7,0,L	0 177 177	+2 294 290
1 488 396	1 325 311	6 95 95	1,8,0,L	+2 417 440			+3 383 380
8 891 328	8 397 388	5 62 53		+4 204 258	8 88 91	8 75 72	+4 449 458
+1 593 643	+1 533 646	3 53 55	4 129 136	+5 389 388	7 49 44	+4 93 82	+3 178 178
+2 422 419	+2 381 389	-1 85 82	2 293 285	+5 278 278	6 89 81		+7 86 82
+3 82 77	+3 583 575	-2 47 44	1 488 494	+7 292 302	5 376 369	0,16,0,L	+8 116 109
+4 449 464	+3 303 323	+3 99 89	0 528 542	+9 292 302	4 395 394		
+5 598 508	+6 196 118	+5 47 37	-1 387 488	+6 128 128	3 421 428	-1 182 99	0,5,0,L
+6 161 163		+6 44 58	+2 73 74	+9 83 88	2 118 117	+2 127 123	8 37 88
+7 84 51	2,-5,0,L		+3 263 273	+18 81 81	1 327 309	+3 86 87	7 74 84
+8 167 182		2,-14,0,L	+4 89 94		0 86 82		6 130 144
	0 132 137		+5 55 48	1,8,0,L	+1 93 75	0,18,0,L	5 234 236
2,3,0,L	8 95 88	5 84 83	+6 95 87		+3 215 223	3 52 45	4 244 244
	7 84 73	4 119 114	+7 97 92	0 84 88	+4 144 145	0 125 119	3 199 184
6 95 92	6 97 91	2 77 81		7 55 62	+6 108 113	8 125 119	2 492 418
5 388 286	5 73 59	+2 118 102	1,7,0,L	6 125 119	+7 84 76	+8 112 107	1 476 477
4 168 168	4 376 364	4 152 153		+8 54 82	+3 138 138	1 476 477	1 476 477
3 84 88	3 282 167	+4 70 84	7 81 89	4 387 386	+4 188 188		+1 239 240
2 332 339	2 293 234		6 85 86	3 658 596	1,-8,0,L	+5 98 81	+2 432 431
1 269 268	1 184 145	2,-19,0,L	5 79 81	2 177 176			+3 138 141
0 343 342	4 112 118		4 112 118	7 127 118	0,14,0,L		+4 80 61
+1 92 90	-1 338 331	7 68 67	3 184 190	0 333 347	6 54 56		+5 214 214
+2 1134 1225	+3 394 499	2 65 72	2 135 143	+1 849 924	4 328 314	2 81 85	+6 868 868
+3 788 764	+4 143 179	1 352 353	1 352 353	+2 828 856	3 328 328	-1 75 74	+7 868 868
+4 159 168	+5 218 234	2 150 150	0 485 511	+1 848 848	2 388 388	+2 88 81	+8 178 174
+5 182 185	+6 46 51	+8 49 36	+1 442 484	+5 118 125	1 84 59	+3 108 108	
+6 89 87	+9 58 47	-1 78 75	+2 366 412	+6 189 186	8 129 123	+4 49 51	0,4,0,L
+7 149 149			+1 168 168	+5 189 186	+1 337 355	+5 76 84	
+8 86 49	2,-8,0,L	2,-16,0,L	+4 118 124	+6 99 91	-2 478 582	+6 94 91	7 68 72
		+5 149 139	+6 71 88	+9 113 115	+4 121 121		6 139 128
2,2,0,L	7 127 117	5 94 92		1,-1,0,L	+5 124 116	0,13,0,L	5 249 288
	6 207 216	4 146 138			+6 182 182		4 162 193
8 93 89	5 119 145	3 92 87	1,6,0,L		+7 71 88	4 125 114	3 133 321
7 168 166	4 137 129	0 72 61		7 89 87		3 148 138	2 282 280
6 51 51	1 815 486	+2 118 114	8 181 184	6 54 48	1,-9,0,L	2 186 185	1 94 86
4 438 496	3 558 553	+3 89 94	7 132 131	5 79 78		+3 123 124	1 94 82
3 284 278	-1 357 368	4 58 85	4 58 85	3 77 68	6 156 152	+4 283 285	+1 374 380
2 763 884	+2 431 456	2,-17,0,L	3 84 82	2 995 915	5 91 84	+8 65 65	+2 248 287
1 488 466	+3 255 273	4 89 85	1 348 351	+1 1684 181	3 189 189	0,12,0,L	+4 186 189
0 469 443	+4 193 224	3 124 127	8 221 263	+1 251 263	2 181 174		+5 97 95
+1 1181 1221	+8 184 169	2 88 76	+1 453 487	+2 452 432	0 78 85	+6 282 284	+7 282 284
+2 115 108	+7 98 124	1 87 75	+2 75 71	+3 614 626	0 616 666	1 141 94	7 688 657
+3 363 373		+2 75 71	+3 108 189	+4 428 445	+5 409 422	2 117 115	+6 118 189
+4 124 128	2,-7,0,L	2,-18,0,L	+4 198 194	+5 86 81	+2 206 224	+1 59 65	+6 128 124
+5 434 433			+5 171 156	+6 171 156	+7 174 174		
+6 188 188	7 127 113	5 145 145	+6 211 218	+7 124 114	+4 75 68	+4 83 108	0,1,0,L
+7 86 86	6 86 85	5 145 145	+7 56 65		+5 75 84		6 91 88
2,1,0,L	4 285 188	3 169 169	+8 59 84	1,-2,0,L	+6 78 75		5 88 50
		1,-10,0,L			+7 119 118		3 81 450
8 213 192	2 189 175		1,5,0,L	7 49 48	9 71 77		2 520 520
6 445 418	1 120 131	+2 95 88		8 88 81	0 148 142	0,11,0,L	1 920 920
4 274 256	8 424 454	+3 88 83	7 183 184	5 148 141	1 148 158		0 504 801
3 187 184	-1 8 67	+4 66 78	6 128 122	4 165 152	3 268 267	6 95 108	+1 413 471
1 186 184	+2 54 74	5 121 114	3 121 114	3 154 119	2 484 475	5 129 118	+2 492 476
0 48 87	+3 169 188	1,-15,0,L	4 89 181	2 98 113	1 239 256	4 144 138	+3 692 876
+1 592 576	+4 249 247	3 228 241	0 1884 1828	+1 1884 1828	+2 784 827	3 185 182	+4 724 725
+2 291 268	+5 181 149	8 69 58	2 183 94	+1 1889 789	+2 97 186	1 127 127	+5 247 245
+3 149 128	+6 44 56	+1 114 118	0 181 178	+2 557 979	+3 146 180	7 219 218	+6 242 243
+5 229 227		+2 188 181	+1 258 271	+3 218 298	+4 51 55	+1 163 121	+7 171 185
+8 142 135	2,-8,0,L	+8 81 58	+2 258 587	+4 121 119	+5 188 193	+2 125 132	+7 97 97
		1,-14,0,L	+4 336 304	+5 188 191	+6 188 191	+8 74 98	+8 98 96
2,8,0,L	8 149 138		+5 123 134	+7 174 173		+7 68 72	
	6 174 176	1,10,0,L			8 88 71		0,2,0,L
8 98 108	2 385 385	+2 158 158	1,-3,0,L		7 74 69	+8 185 98	7 84 182
7 84 86	1 257 292	+3 197 198			5 93 93	+9 98 92	6 188 198
6 141 131	0 108 118	+4 152 154	1,-4,0,L	0 121 113	7 182 188	0,10,0,L	6 323 322
4 388 359	+1 115 119	+7 65 73	0 118 114	8 75 74	0 182 183	3 165 181	4 494 494
3 418 369	+2 187 187		0 134 136	7 92 99	+1 283 282	2 163 181	3 183 178
2 316 298	+3 287 285	1,-13,0,L	5 111 128	4 87 117	+2 179 175	2 316 321	2 252 225
1 419 399	+4 94 94		4 224 228	3 381 328	+4 72 79	1 287 219	1 1288 1289
0 355 312	+5 76 77	3 83 85	3 349 313	2 149 129	+6 58 56	+1 58 87	0 388 388
+1 398 381	+6 124 112	2 118 111	2 337 334	1 521 472	+2 146 158	+1 391 381	+2 427 482
+2 432 438	+7 181 182	0 97 96	1 279 284	0 548 557	+3 197 181	+5 184 181	+3 421 482
+3 185 159	+8 97 116	+4 144 143	0 433 449	+1 423 414	6 78 88	+6 46 41	+4 597 581
+4 323 339		+5 177 173	+1 255 266	+2 398 482	8 111 118	+8 78 75	+5 97 181
+5 288 287	2,-9,0,L	+6 84 88	+2 288 287	+3 332 361			
+6 204 272			+3 424 489	+4 512 517	+4 512 517	0,9,0,L	
+9 81 49	6 88 84	1,-12,0,L	+4 368 378	+5 276 275	3 130 157		
+14 93 93	5 194 184		+5 312 318	+6 84 89	2 144 135	4 183 184	0,1,0,L
	3 227 221	4 83 88	+7 73 88	1,-4,0,L	1 87 85	3 43 57	7 82 93
	1 129 119	7 89 79			+1 81 74	2 65 69	3 538 553
5 283 247	2 321 336	2 57 48	1,-5,0,L	7 161 184	+2 193 199	1 229 243	2 878 884
4 288 172	0 292 299	+2 148 137		0 122 115	+3 342 353	3 342 357	3 538 553
3 131 119	+1 338 356	+3 184 188	7 112 111	5 99 99	+5 37 62	+1 388 444	2 878 884
2 386 288	+2 145 148	+8 84 82	6 384 388	4 135 118	1,-13,0,L	+2 296 327	1 561 551
+1 439 184	+3 118 118	+7 145 147	5 383 383	3 397 331	6 189 118	+7 48 48	+1 336 341
4 1189 1087	+5 45 72	+5 114 111	2 75 82	2 875 837	+8 88 88	+8 48 48	+2 1149 1084
+1 928 978			3 337 339	1 481 375	+9 87 87	+9 83 84	+3 437 486
+2 1184 1277	2,-18,0,L	1,-11,0,L	1 517 525	+2 374 337	2 188 182	0,8,0,L	+4 218 212
+3 186 156			3 132 129	+2 146 149	1 74 87		+6 177 178
+4 198 219	7 76 72	4 118 119	3 132 129	+2 146 149	1 74 87		+8 98 88
+5 211 218	6 154 152	2 159 155	+1 172 144	+3 125 111	+4 125 111		+10 88 81
+6 184 144	6 150 57	2 177 183	+2 131 774	+5 258 258	+6 87 78	5 138 138	
+7 134 142	3 75 79	1 120 133	+3 72 114	+6 173 172	+5 88 88	7 137 167	0,4,0,L
	2 217 225	8 97 93	+4 218 223	+8 184 188		1 343 378	
2,-2,0,L		0 228 238	+2 78 81	1,-14,0,L		0 81 98	7 178 178
			+6 230 245			+1 46 48	5 384 318
6 189 188	+1 167 163	+3 73 74	+7 237 284	0 86 88	6 78 78	+2 244 255	4 287 189
4 335 382	+2 86 75	+3 154 168	+8 148 147	8 11 73	+3 276 237</		

TABLE 9

Dicarbonyl( $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron

1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide; fractional atomic coordinates with  
esd in parentheses and thermal parameters.

Part I: The cation

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}^2)$
Fe	0.58020(6)	0.73185(4)	0.11753(9)	*
P	0.71148(10)	0.84372(7)	0.03412(14)	*
C(1)	0.5563(7)	0.6054(4)	0.1851(9)	*
C(2)	0.6421(6)	0.6248(4)	0.0983(9)	*
C(3)	0.5772(6)	0.6318(4)	-0.0552(8)	*
C(4)	0.4518(6)	0.6175(4)	-0.0600(9)	*
C(5)	0.4395(5)	0.6022(4)	0.0882(10)	*
C(6)	0.7655(4)	0.9536(3)	0.1665(6)	*
C(7)	0.6793(5)	0.9962(4)	0.1577(8)	*
C(8)	0.7126(8)	1.0772(4)	0.2630(10)	*
C(9)	0.8312(9)	1.1164(4)	0.3769(8)	*
C(10)	0.9138(8)	1.0744(4)	0.3826(7)	*
C(11)	0.8848(5)	0.9944(4)	0.2806(6)	*
C(12)	0.8517(4)	0.8221(3)	0.0262(6)	*
C(13)	0.9232(4)	0.8040(3)	0.1614(6)	*
C(14)	1.0280(5)	0.7839(4)	0.1582(7)	*
C(15)	1.0594(5)	0.7791(5)	0.0229(9)	*
C(16)	0.9872(7)	0.7935(5)	-0.1146(9)	*
C(17)	0.8836(6)	0.8166(4)	-0.1118(7)	*
C(18)	0.6508(4)	0.8700(3)	-0.1573(6)	*
C(19)	0.7162(6)	0.9525(4)	-0.1930(7)	*
C(20)	0.6692(8)	0.9743(5)	-0.3400(8)	*
C(21)	0.5608(7)	0.9133(5)	-0.4505(7)	*
C(22)	0.4969(6)	0.8332(5)	-0.4177(7)	*
C(23)	0.5395(5)	0.8089(4)	-0.2702(6)	*
C(24)	0.6710(5)	0.7837(3)	0.3194(7)	*
O(25)	0.7292(4)	0.8141(3)	0.4482(5)	*
C(26)	0.4713(4)	0.7867(4)	0.1025(7)	*
O(27)	0.3997(4)	0.8203(3)	0.0942(7)	*



Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (x10^3 \text{Å}^2)$
H(1)	0.548	0.593	0.296	85
H(2)	0.730	0.628	0.110	78
H(3)	0.613	0.643	-0.143	74
H(4)	0.366	0.617	-0.157	72
H(5)	0.367	0.583	0.134	75
H(7)	0.584	0.961	0.069	71
H(8)	0.656	1.114	0.277	93
H(9)	0.840	1.176	0.454	88
H(10)	0.996	1.108	0.467	79
H(11)	0.945	0.963	0.264	60
H(13)	0.892	0.803	0.252	56
H(14)	1.075	0.760	0.262	65
H(15)	1.125	0.757	-0.001	104
H(16)	1.017	0.792	-0.207	100
H(17)	0.834	0.824	-0.210	74
H(19)	0.782	1.003	-0.110	74
H(20)	0.719	1.038	-0.362	91
H(21)	0.541	0.936	-0.571	92
H(22)	0.418	0.785	-0.480	81
H(23)	0.491	0.748	-0.245	65

\* These atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2 a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2 b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2 c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}hla^*c^* + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^*)] \text{ with final parameters } (U_{ij} x10^4 \text{Å}^2):$$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe	350	474	672	170	83	132
P	386	439	482	174	50	79
C(1)	929	481	1058	166	158	255
C(2)	635	497	1160	280	107	107
C(3)	779	465	956	184	280	19
C(4)	609	513	969	132	-28	-42
C(5)	469	599	1139	46	179	132
C(6)	540	456	484	179	103	105
C(7)	593	608	871	258	234	70
C(8)	1139	626	1056	426	524	161
C(9)	1397	553	642	292	291	85
C(10)	1144	556	602	154	-165	55
C(11)	669	540	581	200	-85	57
C(12)	388	486	526	187	80	119
C(13)	467	631	570	271	85	111
C(14)	475	737	730	302	79	138
C(15)	566	899	998	400	290	277
C(16)	936	1155	921	625	569	410
C(17)	701	878	622	435	234	245
C(18)	509	570	514	290	-8	66
C(19)	875	623	639	319	99	184
C(20)	1196	805	679	544	223	314
C(21)	1084	1032	567	743	148	195
C(22)	678	1087	564	514	-17	43
C(23)	590	759	544	326	1	59
C(24)	529	593	635	285	164	168
O(25)	829	1010	615	457	162	127
C(26)	385	669	907	242	151	237
O(27)	557	960	1464	465	300	361

Average estimated standard deviations ( $U_{ij} \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$ )

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Fe	3	3	4	3	3	3
P	5	6	6	5	5	5
O	25	31	36	24	24	26
C	36	33	39	29	30	28

Part II: The anion<sup>†</sup>

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{iso} (x10^4 \text{Å}^2)^{\dagger\dagger}$
C(31)	1.1996(25)	0.4838(15)	0.4356(23)	939
C(32)	1.1076(13)	0.5056(9)	0.3336(14)	653
C(33)	0.9727(12)	0.4676(8)	0.2577(15)	701
C(34)	1.1412(16)	0.3900(10)	0.4883(18)	678
N(34)	1.1230(18)	0.3176(13)	0.5339(22)	1021
C(35)	1.3206(31)	0.5255(19)	0.4758(35)	1113
N(35)	1.4151(24)	0.5694(17)	0.5119(31)	1304
C(36)	1.1645(14)	0.5937(12)	0.2832(19)	717
N(36)	1.2550(14)	0.6633(11)	0.2374(18)	833
C(37)	0.9177(15)	0.5116(12)	0.1613(20)	753
N(37)	0.8507(16)	0.5368(11)	0.0792(21)	932
C(38)	0.8922(25)	0.3822(18)	0.2981(29)	805
N(38)	0.8130(19)	0.3305(14)	0.3164(26)	1133
C(31)	1.1501(14)	0.4575(10)	0.4285(15)	644
C(32)	1.0514(15)	0.4697(10)	0.3251(16)	732
C(33)	1.0517(11)	0.5406(8)	0.2485(14)	675
C(34)	1.2832(23)	0.5229(13)	0.4852(23)	802
N(34)	1.3815(31)	0.5615(20)	0.5433(25)	1429
C(35)	1.1032(21)	0.3724(15)	0.4948(25)	948
N(35)	1.0950(17)	0.3216(12)	0.5589(21)	931
C(36)	0.9131(22)	0.3959(16)	0.2848(29)	845
N(36)	0.8168(18)	0.3314(13)	0.2619(23)	983
C(37)	0.9343(15)	0.5327(11)	0.1295(19)	695
N(37)	0.8613(12)	0.5396(8)	0.0290(17)	742
C(38)	1.1730(16)	0.6220(14)	0.2645(19)	724
N(38)	1.2328(14)	0.6825(10)	0.2849(19)	844

† The population parameter of every atom of the anion = 0.50.

†† The average estimated standard deviations of  $U_{iso} (x10^4 \text{Å}^2)$  of the carbon and nitrogen atoms are 49 and 57 respectively.

TABLE 10

Dicarbonyl( $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide; bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with esd in parentheses.Part I: The cation

Fe	-	P	2.240(1)	C(6)	-	C(7)	1.397(9)
Fe	-	C(24)	1.778(5)	C(7)	-	C(8)	1.389(9)
Fe	-	C(26)	1.774(7)	C(8)	-	C(9)	1.385(11)
C(24)	-	O(25)	1.129(7)	C(9)	-	C(10)	1.355(14)
C(26)	-	O(27)	1.138(9)	C(10)	-	C(11)	1.374(9)
Fe	-	C(1)	2.096(7)	C(11)	-	C(6)	1.392(6)
Fe	-	C(2)	2.085(7)	C(12)	-	C(13)	1.392(7)
Fe	-	C(3)	2.093(7)	C(13)	-	C(14)	1.389(9)
Fe	-	C(4)	2.102(5)	C(14)	-	C(15)	1.347(11)
Fe	-	C(5)	2.092(5)	C(15)	-	C(16)	1.383(11)
C(1)	-	C(2)	1.394(12)	C(16)	-	C(17)	1.400(12)
C(2)	-	C(3)	1.413(10)	C(17)	-	C(12)	1.374(9)
C(3)	-	C(4)	1.406(10)	C(18)	-	C(19)	1.382(8)
C(4)	-	C(5)	1.392(12)	C(19)	-	C(20)	1.402(10)
C(5)	-	C(1)	1.405(10)	C(20)	-	C(21)	1.362(8)
P	-	C(6)	1.820(5)	C(21)	-	C(22)	1.337(11)
P	-	C(12)	1.821(5)	C(22)	-	C(23)	1.413(9)
P	-	C(18)	1.810(5)	C(23)	-	C(24)	1.388(6)

The C - H distances range from 0.95 - 1.15, mean 1.03  $\text{\AA}$ .Part II: The anion

C(31)	-	C(32)	1.390(30)	C(31)	-	C(32)	1.369(23)
C(32)	-	C(33)	1.436(18)	C(32)	-	C(33)	1.368(21)
C(31)	-	C(34)	1.580(28)	C(31)	-	C(34)	1.471(25)
C(34)	-	N(34)	1.221(27)	C(34)	-	N(34)	1.062(36)
C(31)	-	C(35)	1.282(40)	C(31)	-	C(35)	1.507(28)
C(35)	-	N(35)	1.034(37)	C(35)	-	N(35)	1.021(31)
C(32)	-	C(36)	1.491(22)	C(32)	-	C(36)	1.569(26)
C(36)	-	N(36)	1.303(23)	C(36)	-	N(36)	1.190(27)
C(33)	-	C(37)	1.333(24)	C(33)	-	C(37)	1.466(20)
C(37)	-	N(37)	1.138(27)	C(37)	-	N(37)	1.112(22)
C(33)	-	C(38)	1.497(29)	C(33)	-	C(38)	1.523(20)
C(38)	-	N(38)	1.070(34)	C(38)	-	N(38)	0.942(22)

TABLE 11

Dicarbonyl( $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide; valency angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with esd in parentheses.Part I: The cation

P	-	Fe	-	C(24)	90.7(2)	C(6)	-	P	-	C(12)	107.6(2)
P	-	Fe	-	C(26)	91.9(2)	C(6)	-	P	-	C(18)	101.5(2)
C(24)	-	Fe	-	C(26)	96.4(3)	C(12)	-	P	-	C(18)	105.4(3)
Fe	-	C(24)	-	O(25)	177.9(6)	P	-	C(6)	-	C(7)	117.6(3)
Fe	-	C(26)	-	O(27)	178.4(7)	P	-	C(6)	-	C(11)	123.5(5)
P	-	Fe	-	C(1)	142.4(2)	C(11)	-	C(6)	-	C(7)	118.8(5)
P	-	Fe	-	C(2)	104.7(2)	C(6)	-	C(7)	-	C(8)	120.0(5)
P	-	Fe	-	C(3)	91.6(2)	C(7)	-	C(8)	-	C(9)	120.4(8)
P	-	Fe	-	C(4)	115.5(2)	C(8)	-	C(9)	-	C(10)	118.6(6)
P	-	Fe	-	C(5)	154.1(2)	C(9)	-	C(10)	-	C(11)	122.8(6)
C(24)	-	Fe	-	C(1)	87.1(3)	C(10)	-	C(11)	-	C(6)	119.3(6)
C(24)	-	Fe	-	C(2)	97.8(3)	P	-	C(12)	-	C(13)	118.7(4)
C(24)	-	Fe	-	C(3)	136.0(3)	P	-	C(12)	-	C(17)	122.0(4)
C(24)	-	Fe	-	C(4)	151.5(3)	C(17)	-	C(12)	-	C(13)	119.1(5)
C(24)	-	Fe	-	C(5)	114.0(3)	C(12)	-	C(13)	-	C(14)	120.4(5)
C(26)	-	Fe	-	C(1)	125.7(3)	C(13)	-	C(14)	-	C(15)	120.3(6)
C(26)	-	Fe	-	C(2)	158.0(2)	C(14)	-	C(15)	-	C(16)	120.5(7)
C(26)	-	Fe	-	C(3)	127.4(3)	C(15)	-	C(16)	-	C(17)	119.8(7)
C(26)	-	Fe	-	C(4)	94.0(3)	C(16)	-	C(17)	-	C(12)	119.9(6)
C(26)	-	Fe	-	C(5)	93.0(3)	P	-	C(18)	-	C(19)	119.6(3)
C(1)	-	C(2)	-	C(3)	107.6(6)	P	-	C(18)	-	C(23)	121.4(4)
C(2)	-	C(3)	-	C(4)	107.8(7)	C(23)	-	C(18)	-	C(19)	119.0(5)
C(3)	-	C(4)	-	C(5)	108.0(6)	C(18)	-	C(19)	-	C(20)	120.2(5)
C(4)	-	C(5)	-	C(1)	108.2(7)	C(19)	-	C(20)	-	C(21)	120.3(6)
C(5)	-	C(1)	-	C(2)	108.3(7)	C(20)	-	C(21)	-	C(22)	120.0(7)
Fe	-	P	-	C(6)	111.2(2)	C(21)	-	C(22)	-	C(23)	121.7(5)
Fe	-	P	-	C(12)	111.5(2)	C(22)	-	C(23)	-	C(18)	118.8(5)
Fe	-	P	-	C(18)	118.7(2)						

The cyclopentadienyl C - C - H angles range from 109 - 142, mean 126 $^{\circ}$ .The phenyl C - C - H angles range from 108 - 130, mean 120 $^{\circ}$ .

Part II: The anion

C(32) - C(31) - C(34)	112.4(17)	C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(34) <sup> </sup>	125.8(15)
C(32) - C(31) - C(35)	127.8(24)	C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(35) <sup> </sup>	111.1(14)
C(34) - C(31) - C(35)	119.4(25)	C(34) <sup> </sup> - C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(35) <sup> </sup>	122.8(16)
C(31) - C(34) - N(34)	165.4(22)	C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(34) <sup> </sup> - N(34) <sup> </sup>	168.3(28)
C(31) - C(35) - N(35)	169.8(41)	C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(35) <sup> </sup> - N(35) <sup> </sup>	165.2(21)
C(31) - C(32) - C(33)	139.0(15)	C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(33) <sup> </sup>	129.7(12)
C(31) - C(32) - C(36)	111.7(14)	C(31) <sup> </sup> - C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(36) <sup> </sup>	119.4(16)
C(33) - C(32) - C(36)	109.2(12)	C(33) <sup> </sup> - C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(36) <sup> </sup>	110.9(15)
C(32) - C(36) - N(36)	166.4(19)	C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(36) <sup> </sup> - N(36) <sup> </sup>	170.3(28)
C(37) - C(33) - C(38)	119.8(16)	C(37) <sup> </sup> - C(33) <sup> </sup> - C(38) <sup> </sup>	117.9(13)
C(32) - C(33) - C(37)	120.5(13)	C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(33) <sup> </sup> - C(37) <sup> </sup>	119.0(11)
C(32) - C(33) - C(38)	119.5(16)	C(32) <sup> </sup> - C(33) <sup> </sup> - C(38) <sup> </sup>	122.5(13)
C(33) - C(37) - N(37)	167.4(18)	C(33) <sup> </sup> - C(37) <sup> </sup> - N(37) <sup> </sup>	166.2(17)
C(33) - C(38) - N(38)	161.9(33)	C(33) <sup> </sup> - C(38) <sup> </sup> - N(38) <sup> </sup>	161.4(26)

TABLE 12

Dicarbonyl( $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide; mean plane calculations.Part I: The cation

	Atoms in plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Atoms out of plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )
a)	C(1)	0.007	H(1)	0.02
	C(2)	-0.006	H(2)	0.08
	C(3)	0.002	H(3)	0.02
	C(4)	0.003	H(4)	0.01
	C(5)	-0.006	H(5)	0.09
b)	C(6)	-0.006	P	-0.122
	C(7)	0.003	H(7)	-0.05
	C(8)	0.002	H(8)	-0.07
	C(9)	-0.004	H(9)	-0.08
	C(10)	0.001	H(10)	0.01
	C(11)	0.004	H(11)	0.15
c)	C(12)	-0.009	P	0.085
	C(13)	0.015	H(13)	0.10
	C(14)	-0.005	H(14)	0.16
	C(15)	-0.010	H(15)	0.10
	C(16)	0.015	H(16)	-0.04
	C(17)	-0.006	H(17)	0.05
d)	C(18)	-0.001	P	-0.005
	C(19)	0.007	H(19)	-0.21
	C(20)	-0.009	H(20)	-0.04
	C(21)	0.005	H(21)	0.13
	C(22)	0.001	H(22)	-0.04
	C(23)	-0.003	H(23)	-0.01

The dihedral angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between selected planes are:

b) - c) 122.4

c) - d) 76.5

b) - d) 69.9

Part II: The anion

	Atoms in plane	Displacements (Å)	Atoms out of plane	Displacements (Å)
e)	C(31)	-0.058		
	C(32)	-0.038		
	C(33)	0.044		
	C(34)	0.006		
	N(34)	0.173		
	C(35)	0.006		
	N(35)	-0.073		
	C(36)	-0.078		
	N(36)	0.078		
	C(37)	0.054		
	N(37)	0.047		
	C(38)	-0.001		
	N(38)	-0.159		
f)	C(31)	0.005	C(32)	0.136
	C(34)	-0.045		
	N(34)	0.022		
	C(35)	0.050		
	N(35)	-0.032		
g)	C(33)	-0.019	C(32)	-0.205
	C(37)	-0.008		
	N(37)	0.008		
	C(38)	0.045		
	N(38)	-0.026		



	Atoms in plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Atoms out of plane	Displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ )
h)	C(31)	0.091		
	C(32)	0.012		
	C(33)	-0.047		
	C(34)	0.089		
	N(34)	0.057		
	C(35)	0.009		
	N(35)	-0.069		
	C(36)	-0.067		
	N(36)	-0.049		
	C(37)	0.018		
	N(37)	0.144		
	C(38)	0.018		
	N(38)	-0.206		
i)	C(31)	-0.005	C(32) <sup>l</sup>	-0.175
	C(34)	0.005		
	N(34)	-0.003		
	C(35)	0.005		
	N(35)	-0.002		
j)	C(33)	-0.026	C(32) <sup>l</sup>	0.188
	C(37)	-0.044		
	N(37)	0.028		
	C(38)	0.113		
	N(38)	-0.072		

The dihedral angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between selected planes are:

e) - f)	5.2	h) - i)	4.4
e) - g)	4.8	h) - j)	3.5
e) - h)		7.5	

TABLE 13

Dicarbonyl( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron

1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide; distances ( $\leq 1.25\text{\AA}$ ) between atoms of the different orientations of the anion.

C(31) - C(31) <sup>1</sup>	0.57	N(35) - N(34) <sup>1</sup>	0.53
C(31) - C(34) <sup>1</sup>	0.93	C(36) - C(33) <sup>1</sup>	1.24
C(32) - C(32) <sup>1</sup>	0.69	C(36) - C(38) <sup>1</sup>	0.48
C(33) - C(32) <sup>1</sup>	0.96	N(36) - C(38) <sup>1</sup>	0.90
C(33) - C(33) <sup>1</sup>	1.24	N(36) - N(38) <sup>1</sup>	0.51
C(33) - C(36) <sup>1</sup>	1.20	C(37) - C(37) <sup>1</sup>	0.48
C(34) - C(31) <sup>1</sup>	1.23	N(37) - C(37) <sup>1</sup>	1.00
C(34) - C(35) <sup>1</sup>	0.46	N(37) - N(37) <sup>1</sup>	0.49
N(34) - C(35) <sup>1</sup>	1.05	C(38) - C(36) <sup>1</sup>	0.32
N(34) - N(35) <sup>1</sup>	0.46	C(38) - N(36) <sup>1</sup>	0.93
C(35) - C(34) <sup>1</sup>	0.46	N(38) - N(36) <sup>1</sup>	0.50
C(35) - N(34) <sup>1</sup>	0.80		

TABLE 14

Dicarbonyl( $\eta$ -cyclopentadienyl)(triphenylphosphine)iron1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide; interionic contacts ( $\leq 3.60\text{\AA}$ ).

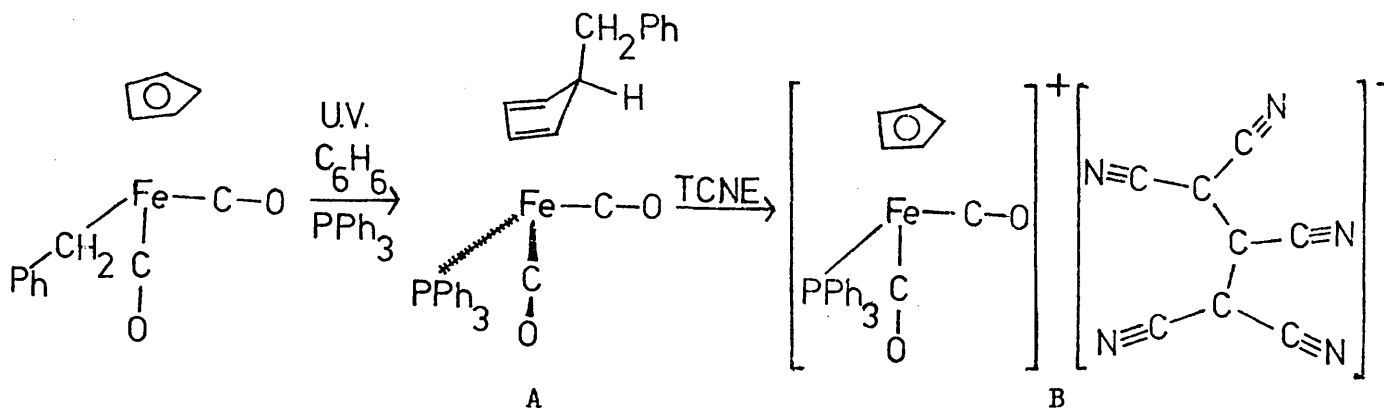
N(34)	- - -	O(25 <sup>I</sup> )	3.15	N(35) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	O(25 <sup>I</sup> )	3.49
N(36)	- - -	O(27 <sup>II</sup> )	3.18	N(35) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(9 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.51
O(25)	- - -	C(21 <sup>III</sup> )	3.18	N(37)	- - -	C(4 <sup>V</sup> )	3.51
C(36)	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.21	N(34)	- - -	C(13 <sup>I</sup> )	3.51
N(37)	- - -	C(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.22	C(33) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.52
C(33) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.23	C(2)	- - -	C(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.52
N(38) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	O(27 <sup>II</sup> )	3.30	N(35) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(2 <sup>I</sup> )	3.53
N(37) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.30	C(37)	- - -	C(35 <sup>I</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.53
C(35) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(13 <sup>I</sup> )	3.32	N(37)	- - -	N(35 <sup>I</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.53
N(37) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(38 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.33	C(37)	- - -	N(35 <sup>I</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.54
O(25)	- - -	C(22 <sup>III</sup> )	3.35	N(34) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(3 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.54
C(37) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.36	N(36) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	O(27 <sup>V</sup> )	3.54
N(34) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(4 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.36	C(37) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.54
N(36)	- - -	C(26 <sup>II</sup> )	3.38	C(24)	- - -	C(21 <sup>III</sup> )	3.55
C(32)	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.38	C(32) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.56
N(36)	- - -	C(5 <sup>II</sup> )	3.40	C(32)	- - -	N(38 <sup>I</sup> )	3.56
O(25)	- - -	C(20 <sup>III</sup> )	3.41	C(36)	- - -	N(38 <sup>I</sup> )	3.56
N(34)	- - -	C(24 <sup>I</sup> )	3.42	N(38)	- - -	C(9 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.57
N(38) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(22 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.44	C(2)	- - -	C(4 <sup>V</sup> )	3.58
N(38)	- - -	C(34 <sup>I</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.46	C(1)	- - -	C(4 <sup>V</sup> )	3.58
N(36)	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> ) <sup>I</sup>	3.47	C(32)	- - -	C(38 <sup>I</sup> )	3.58
C(10)	- - -	C(16 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.47	N(38) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(26 <sup>II</sup> )	3.59
N(34)	- - -	C(2 <sup>I</sup> )	3.49	C(31)	- - -	N(38 <sup>I</sup> )	3.59
C(1)	- - -	C(3 <sup>V</sup> )	3.49	C(36)	- - -	N(37 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.60
N(35) <sup>I</sup>	- - -	C(14 <sup>I</sup> )	3.49				

The superscripts refer to the following transformations of the atomic coordinates:

I	2 - x,	1 - y,	1 - z;	V	1 - x,	1 - y,	- z;
II	1 + x,	y,	z;	VI	1 + x,	y,	1 + z;
III	x,	y,	1 + z;	VII	2 - x,	2 - y,	- z;
IV	2 - x,	1 - y,	- z;	VIII	x,	1 - y,	z.

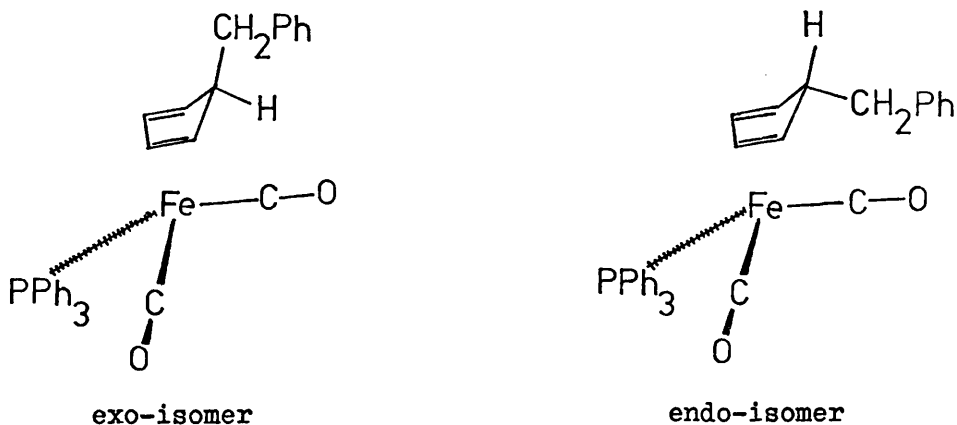
III.3.4 DISCUSSION

These analyses, together with the independent chemical synthesis of B, have demonstrated that the reaction sequence under investigation was:



In the reaction  $A \longrightarrow B$ , the conversion of the 'butadiene' ligand, normally considered a neutral 4-electron donor, into a cyclopentadienyl ligand, customarily a 6-electron  $C_5H_5^-$  donor, is accompanied by a change in the formal oxidation state of the iron atom from zero to two.

Both crystallographically independent molecules of A are the *exo*- rather than the *endo*-isomer suggesting that an intermolecular



migration of the benzyl group has occurred. The pathway from A to B is uncertain, but reactions involving cyclo-diene  $Fe(CO)_3$  complexes often generate stable  $\eta$ -pentadienyl groups<sup>(16)</sup>, and this, together with the formation of another stable ion [Numerous complexes of the resonance-stabilized anion, 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide, are known<sup>(15)</sup>.]

is probably part of the driving force behind the reaction.

The dimensions of the butadiene —  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)$  linkage in A are in good agreement with those in butadiene —  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  linkages and, as is typical of the latter linkages, the Fe — C(terminal) distances [2.123(6) and 2.102(6) Å in A1 and 2.126(5) and 2.106(5) Å in A101] are significantly longer than the Fe — C(central) distances [2.065(6) and 2.046(6) Å in A1 and 2.062(6) and 2.049(6) Å in A101], the mean values of 2.114 and 2.056 Å respectively being comparable with the corresponding mean values of 2.124 and 2.052 Å in N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(17)</sup> and 2.131 and 2.050 Å in sorbic acid  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(18)</sup>. The C — C bond lengths within the butadiene group are essentially the same [1.425(7), 1.414(8) and 1.427(7) Å in A1 and 1.419(8), 1.417(9) and 1.412(8) Å in A101] and are intermediate between single- and double-bond values for carbon — carbon bonds, e.g. 1.337 and 1.483 Å respectively in trans-butadiene<sup>(19)</sup>, reflecting delocalisation of the  $\pi$ -electrons over the bonded atoms as a result of back-donation from filled iron d orbitals into the lowest antibonding orbital of the butadiene group<sup>(20)</sup>. This back-donation is more pronounced, demonstrated by the central C — C bond being shorter than the outer C — C bonds, if instead of strongly  $\pi$ -accepting carbonyl ligands being trans to the butadiene group, there is a more weakly  $\pi$ -accepting ligand. For example, compare the distances of 1.414(7), 1.407(7) and 1.409(7) Å in 1H-azepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(21)</sup> with 1.49(3), 1.36(3) and 1.54(3) in 1-exo-benzoylcyclopenta-2,4-diene- $\text{Co}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)$ <sup>(22)</sup>.

The conformation of the cyclopentadiene ligand, as is the case with other organic ligands, e.g. 1H-azepine<sup>(21)</sup> and cyclo-octatetraene<sup>(23)</sup>, is greatly altered on complex formation, with the planarity<sup>(24,25)</sup> being destroyed by the displacement of C(1) by 0.58 Å in A1 and 0.56 Å

in A101 out of the butadiene plane and away from the iron atom. The resultant non-bonded Fe - C(1) distance is 2.664(6) Å in A1 and 2.655(6) Å in A101. The dihedral angle between the butadiene plane and the plane defined by atoms C(2), C(1) and C(5) is 34.7 and 32.9° in A1 and A101 respectively, compared with corresponding values of 37, 37 and 41° in 1-exo-benzoylcyclopenta-2,4-diene  $\text{Co}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)^{(22)}$ , 1-exo-phenylcyclopenta-2,4-diene  $\text{Co}(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)^{(26)}$  and 1-exo-methylcyclopenta-2,4-diene  $\text{Re}(\text{Me})_2(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)^{(27)}$  respectively.

The dimensions of the 1-exo-benzyl substituent in A are normal and of little interest.

The Fe - C(cyclopentadienyl) distances in B are similar to the Fe - C(butadiene) distances in A and range from 2.085 - 2.102, mean 2.094(6<sup>†</sup>) Å, in good agreement with values of 2.074 - 2.097, mean 2.089(8<sup>†</sup>) Å, in trans-1,4-bis- $[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2]$ buta-1,3-diene<sup>(28)</sup> and 2.082 - 2.121, mean 2.106(15<sup>†</sup>) Å, in trans-di- $\mu$ -carbonyl-dicarbonyldi- $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyldi-iron<sup>(29)</sup>. The lengthening of these values compared with the Fe - C distance of 2.058(5) Å found in an electron-diffraction study of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Fe}^{(30)}$  is expected<sup>(31)</sup>, because one of the cyclopentadienyl rings in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Fe}$  has been replaced in the above complexes by strongly  $\pi$ -accepting ligands. The C - C bond lengths in the cyclopentadienyl ring in B range from 1.392 - 1.413, mean 1.402(8<sup>†</sup>) Å, compared with a value of 1.419 Å found from an average of 23 different X-ray analyses of  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl derivatives<sup>(31)</sup> and with values of 1.431(5) and 1.427(7) Å found in the electron-diffraction studies of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Fe}^{(30)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{In}^{(32)}$  respectively. The shorter values found in the X-ray analyses have been attributed to thermal motion<sup>(31)</sup>. The C - C - C angles range from 107.6 - 108.3° with an average value

† Root-mean-square deviation from the mean.

of  $108.0^\circ$  consistent with that of a planar five-membered ring, the root-mean-square deviation from planarity being  $0.005 \text{ \AA}$ . None of the deviations of the Fe - C, C - C or C - C - C dimensions from their mean value is significant, unlike some other complexes, e.g.

$(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Cr}(\text{NO})_2(\text{NCO})^{(33)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$ , in which deviations occur due to the lack of cylindrical symmetry around the metal atom removing the degeneracy of the  $e_1$  molecular orbitals of the cyclopentadienyl ring<sup>(34)</sup>.

The Fe - P bond length in A [ $2.213(2)$  and  $2.216(2) \text{ \AA}$  in A1 and A101 respectively; mean  $2.215(1) \text{ \AA}$ ] is significantly shorter than in B,  $2.240(1) \text{ \AA}$ , both being similar to the distances of  $2.24(1)$  and  $2.25(1) \text{ \AA}$  in different isomers of  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{11}(\text{PPh}_3)^{(35)}$  and mean distances of  $2.237(5)$  and  $2.244(4) \text{ \AA}$  in  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3^{(36)}$  and [1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)hexafluorocyclopentene]  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO})_2^{(37)}$  respectively. Assuming the 'trans influence' of the butadiene and cyclopentadienyl ligands is similar, the Fe - P bond in B, formally a  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  complex, would be expected to be shorter than in A, formally a  $\text{Fe}^0$  complex, due to the shorter covalent radii of  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ . On the other hand, this bond would be expected to be longer in B due to both the  $\pi$ -bonded effect of the decreased  $d\pi\text{-}p\pi$  Fe  $\rightarrow$  P back-donation as a result of the contraction, compared with A, of the metal d orbitals, and the  $\sigma$ -bonded effect of the phosphorus orbital directed towards the more electronegative metal, i.e.  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ , having the greater p-character<sup>(38)</sup>. [Greater p-character indicates a longer bond, cf. the covalent radii of single-bonded C(sp<sup>3</sup>), C(sp<sup>2</sup>) and C(sp) atoms of  $0.77$ ,  $0.74$  and  $0.71 \text{ \AA}$  respectively.] The latter considerations appear to be the more important in determining the difference in the Fe - P bond lengths in the present analyses, and although the Fe - CO bond lengths in A [ $1.767(5)$  and

1.763(6) Å in A1 and 1.775(6) and 1.768(6) Å in A101; mean 1.768(3) Å] and in B [1.778(5) and 1.774(7), mean 1.776(4) Å] are not significantly different, the variation is in the same sense. These Fe - CO bond lengths compare favourably with those in similar complexes, e.g. mean values of 1.759 and 1.768 Å in sorbic acid  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(18)</sup> and  $[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2]_2\text{SO}_2$ <sup>(39)</sup> respectively. Also consistent with greater back-donation in A, but again not statistically significant, the C - O bond lengths in A [1.148(7) and 1.145(7) Å in A1 and 1.145(7) and 1.137(8) Å in A101; mean 1.144(4) Å] are slightly longer than in B [1.129(7) and 1.138(9), mean 1.134(6) Å], both being in excellent agreement with the value of 1.14(1) Å given by Sutton<sup>(40)</sup>. The Fe - C - O angles in A [179.0(5) and 178.0(5)° in A1 and 179.4(5) and 176.1(5)° in A101] and in B [177.9(6) and 178.4(7)°] depart only slightly from linearity.

Since there is more p-character in the phosphorus orbital directed towards the more electronegative iron atom, i.e.  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ , the phosphorus orbitals directed towards the carbon atoms in that complex should have more s-character than those in A. This approach suggests that the P - C bond lengths in B should be the shorter and this is indeed found, cf. 1.844(5), 1.850(5) and 1.833(5) Å in A1 and 1.835(5), 1.834(5) and 1.831(6) Å in A101, mean 1.838 Å; and 1.820(5), 1.821(5) and 1.810(5), mean 1.817 Å in B. These values are comparable with the sum of the covalent radii, 1.84 Å, with mean P - C(phenyl) distances of 1.810, 1.828 and 1.833 Å in  $\text{trans}-(\text{PPh}_2\text{Me})_2\text{Ni}(\sigma\text{-C}_6\text{F}_5)\text{Br}$ <sup>(41)</sup>,  $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5(\text{PPh}_3)$ <sup>(42)</sup> and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}$ <sup>(43)</sup> respectively and with the mean distance, 1.828 Å, in the uncomplexed triphenylphosphine molecule<sup>(44)</sup>. The deviations of the C - P - C angles in triphenylphosphine ligands from ideal  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridisation [The mean values



of  $102.6$  and  $103.4^\circ$  found in  $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5(\text{PPh}_3)^{(42)}$  and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}^{(43)}$  respectively are typical of those in triphenylphosphine transition-metal complexes.] have been suggested<sup>(43)</sup> to be indicative of the phosphorus orbital directed towards the metal atom having more s-character than the orbitals directed towards the carbon atoms. Therefore in view of the suggested greater s-character in the P - C bonds in B compared with A, the C - P - C angles in A should be smaller than those in B with both significantly less than the tetrahedral value of  $109^\circ 28'$ . The observed values [ $102.0(2)$ ,  $102.7(2)$  and  $103.5(2)^\circ$  in A1 and  $101.7(2)$ ,  $104.1(3)$  and  $103.2(2)^\circ$  in A101, mean  $102.9^\circ$ ; and  $107.6(2)$ ,  $101.5(2)$  and  $105.4(3)$ , mean  $104.8^\circ$  in B], although consistent with this argument, may merely be a reflection of different van der Waals' repulsions between the phenyl groups in A and B.

The C - C bond lengths in the triphenylphosphine ligands range from  $1.368 - 1.409$ , mean  $1.384 \text{ \AA}$ , in A1,  $1.369 - 1.406$ , mean  $1.386 \text{ \AA}$ , in A101 and  $1.337 - 1.413$ , mean  $1.381 \text{ \AA}$ , in B; contractions from the spectroscopic value of  $1.397 \text{ \AA}$  appropriate to benzene similar to that noted in other X-ray analyses (e.g. 1,41,43) and attributed to thermal motion. While the phenyl rings are accurately planar [The root-mean-square deviations from planarity are  $0.004$ ,  $0.006$  and  $0.006 \text{ \AA}$  in A1,  $0.002$ ,  $0.002$  and  $0.004 \text{ \AA}$  in A101 and  $0.003$ ,  $0.011$  and  $0.005 \text{ \AA}$  in B.] the phosphorus atoms are appreciably displaced from some of these planes. [The displacements are  $0.01$ ,  $0.10$  and  $0.11 \text{ \AA}$  in A1,  $0.09$ ,  $0.04$  and  $0.36 \text{ \AA}$  in A101 and  $0.12$ ,  $0.09$  and  $0.01 \text{ \AA}$  in B.] Considerable phosphorus displacements of this type have been noted in other X-ray analyses, e.g.  $0.23$  and  $0.21 \text{ \AA}$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NCO})^{(1)}$  and  $(\text{Ph}_2\text{PC}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CH}:\text{CH}\cdot\text{Me})\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4^{(45)}$  respectively. In the two

crystallographically independent molecules of A the different phosphorus displacements and the different rotational orientation of the phenyl rings [cf. dihedral angles between the phenyl rings of 103.4, 90.2 and 59.6° in A1 and 102.1, 64.1 and 102.5° in A101] demonstrate, as does the crystal structure of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}$ <sup>(17)</sup> which also contains two crystallographically independent molecules per asymmetric unit, the importance of intramolecular and intermolecular repulsions in determining the conformation of triphenylphosphine ligands in transition-metal complexes.

Different intermolecular repulsions also probably account for the slightly different orientation in A1 and A101 of the  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)$  group with respect to the butadiene ligand. Both conformations resemble the preferred conformation<sup>(46)</sup> in 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes in which, when viewed on to the butadiene plane, the two formal double bonds of the diene are eclipsed by Fe - CO bonds. [Illustrated in the case of N-ethoxycarbonyl-3-formylazepine  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  on page 24.] The coordination about the iron atom can be described as a distorted square pyramid with the iron atom above the plane [0.55 Å in A1 and 0.51 Å in A101] through atoms P(1) and C(33) and the midpoints of the formal double bonds of the diene, and with atom C(31) occupying the apical position. In 1,3-diene  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes the angle between the basal Fe - CO bonds is usually smaller than the angles between apical and basal Fe - CO bonds, e.g. angles of 90.2, 102.5 and 98.4° in sorbic acid  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>(18)</sup>, and this feature is also evident in A, cf. P(1) - Fe(1) - C(33) angles of 92.4(2) and 94.7(2)° in A1 and A101 respectively and P(1) - Fe(1) - C(31) and C(31) - Fe(1) - C(33) angles of 97.5(2) and 101.1(3)° respectively in A1 and 95.8(2) and 101.8(3)° respectively in A101.

Regarding the cyclopentadienyl ligand in B as tridentate, the iron atom has a distorted octahedral coordination in which the angles between the monodentate ligands [The P - Fe - C(24), P - Fe - C(26) and C(24) - Fe - C(26) angles are 90.7(2), 91.9(2) and 96.4(3)<sup>o</sup> respectively.] are close to the ideal octahedral value of 90.0<sup>o</sup>. The OC - Fe - CO angle is significantly greater than the OC - Fe - PPh<sub>3</sub> angles, a disposition also found in A, suggesting that these differences are not determined by the greater size of the triphenylphosphine ligand, but reflect the better  $\pi$ -accepting ability of the carbonyl ligands when considering the non-bonded repulsions between the ligand orbitals which receive electron density by back-donation from the metal. In these analyses the greater  $\pi$ -accepting ability of the carbonyl ligands, reflected in the greater double-bond character of the Fe - CO bonds, is apparent from a comparison of the Fe - CO and Fe - PPh<sub>3</sub> bond lengths, ca. 1.77 and 2.23 Å respectively, and the covalent radii of C(sp<sup>3</sup>) and P atoms, 0.71 and 1.10 Å respectively. Non-bonded repulsion considerations of this type have been used previously<sup>(47 - 50)</sup> to explain similar angular dispositions, e.g. the larger OC/ON - Co - CO/NO angles, mean 113.4<sup>o</sup>, compared with the OC/ON - Co - PPh<sub>3</sub> angles, mean 105.2<sup>o</sup>, in Co(CO)<sub>2</sub>(NO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sup>(49)</sup>.

Although the disorder has resulted in the individual geometrical values in the 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide anion being of limited meaning, the gross structure indicates that the anion is non-planar with the C(CN)<sub>2</sub> groups twisted out of the completely planar conformation by 5.2 and 4.8<sup>o</sup> in anion C(31) - - and by 4.4 and 3.5<sup>o</sup> in anion C(31)<sup>1</sup> - -. In 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide<sup>(8)</sup> a corresponding twisting of 5.5<sup>o</sup> is observed which, together with the opening to about 125<sup>o</sup> of the angles corresponding to C(34) - C(31) - C(32),

C(31) - C(32) - C(33) and C(32) - C(33) - C(38), avoids short intraionic contacts between the arms corresponding to C(34) - N(34) and C(38) - N(38). In this analysis the C(31) - C(32) - C(33) and C(31)' - C(32)' - C(33)' angles of 139.0 and 129.7° respectively may indicate a similar valency angle distortion. In the C(CN)<sub>2</sub> groups the C - CN distances range from 1.282 - 1.580, mean 1.457 Å, and the C - C - C angles from 117.9 - 122.8, mean 120.0°, compared with corresponding mean values of 1.425 Å and 114.2° in 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide<sup>(8)</sup>, and 1.439 Å and 115.6° for the one independent measurement of these values in TCNE<sup>(12)</sup>. The ten C - N distances range from 0.942 - 1.303, mean 1.109 Å, and the C - C - N angles from 161.4 - 170.3, mean 166.2°, whereas in 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide<sup>(8)</sup> and TCNE<sup>(12)</sup> the geometry is almost linear with C - N distances of 1.135 (mean) and 1.143 Å respectively. There is least overlap between the two orientations involving the central part of the anion, resulting in reasonable agreement among the four measurements equivalent to C(31) - C(32), which range from 1.368 - 1.436, mean 1.391 Å, in good accord with the corresponding value of 1.391 Å in 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide<sup>(8)</sup>.

The intermolecular contacts in the crystal structure of A and the interionic contacts in that of B appear to be purely van der Waals' interactions.

III.3.5 REFERENCES

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