

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of μ -Oxy-bis(triphenylazidoantimony), a Pentavalent Antimony Derivative with Metal–Oxygen–Metal Bonds.

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Crystals of μ -oxy-bis(triphenylazidoantimony), $[(C_6H_5)_3SbN_3]_2O$, are monoclinic, space group $C2/c$ (C_{2h}^2) with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 12.633$, $b = 19.374$, $c = 14.178$ Å and $\beta = 105.4^\circ$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined by least-squares procedures until convergence with $R = 0.044$ for 1982 reflexions greater than $3\sigma(I)$. The crystal structure is composed of discrete molecules lying on twofold (crystallographic) axes through the oxygen atom. The antimony atom in the asymmetric unit is in a slightly distorted trigonal bipyramidal environment with the bridging oxygen at one vertex and the azide group at the other. Main features of the molecular geometry include Sb–O(bridge) 1.985 (3), Sb–N(1) 2.236 (8), N(1)–N(2) 1.213 (12), N(2)–N(3) 1.116 (16), mean Sb–C 2.115 (8) Å, Sb–O–Sb 139.8 (4), Sb–N(1)–N(2) 118.3 (6), mean O–Sb–C 92.9 (3), and N(1)–N(2)–N(3) 176.8 (10)°.

Introduction

Infrared and conductance data of $XR_3Sb-O-SbR_3X$ (where $R = C_6H_5$ or CH_3 and $X =$ halide, nitrate or pseudohalide) have been interpreted (Kolditz, Gitter & Rösel, 1962; Tranter, Addison & Sowerby, 1968; Doak, Long & Freedman, 1965; Goel & Ridley, 1971) in favour of non-ionic structures containing five-coordinated antimony. To elucidate the structure and the nature of the bonding in such systems we examined a number of derivatives and our preliminary results have been reported (Ferguson, Goel, March, Ridley & Prasad, 1971; March, Ferguson & Ridley, 1972). The azide derivative $[N_3(C_6H_5)_3Sb]_2O$ seemed particularly interesting in that although a few inorganic transition metal azide complexes have been carefully examined (e.g. $[N_3Co(NH_3)_5](N_3)_2$, Palenik, 1964; $[Cu(N_3)_2(NH_3)_2]$, Agrell, 1966; $[Cu(Et_2N.C_2H_4.NH.C_2H_4.NEt_2)_3Br]$, Dori, 1968; $[Cu(N_3)_2(C_5H_5N)_2]$, Agrell, 1969; $[Zn(N_3)_2(C_5H_5N)_2]$, Agrell 1970; $[Zn(N_3)_2(NH_3)_2]$, Agrell & Vannerberg, 1971; $[Cu_2(N_3)_2\{[CH_2P(C_6H_5)_2]_2\}_3]$, Gaughan, Ziolo & Dori, 1971; $[As(C_6H_5)_4]_2[Pd_2(N_3)_6]$, Fehlhammer & Dahl, 1972), no structural determination of organometallic azide derivatives of group Vb elements has been reported.

Experimental

Needle-shaped crystals of $[N_3(C_6H_5)_3Sb]_2O$ were obtained by recrystallization from a chloroform–petroleum spirit mixture of a powder sample prepared by D. R. Ridley (Ridley, 1973). The crystal data are summarized in Table 1. Unit-cell and space-group data were obtained from rotation, Weissenberg and precession photographs taken with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation. The systematic absences (hkl absent if $h+k$ odd, $h0l$ absent if h odd and l odd) indicate space groups $C2/c$ or Cc . An analysis of E statistics indicated $C2/c$ as the correct choice; this was confirmed by the structure determination. Accurate cell parameters were obtained by a

least-squares procedure applied to the setting angles of 12 high-order reflexions measured on our Hilger and Watts four-circle diffractometer. The intensities of all unique reflexions with 2θ ($Cu K\alpha$) $\leq 140^\circ$, corresponding to a minimum interplanar spacing of 0.82 Å, were measured with the diffractometer. The $\theta/2\theta$ scan technique was used with 1 second counts for 90 steps of 0.01° through the reflecting position. Stationary-crystal stationary-counter background measurements of 22.5 sec duration were measured at each end of the integrated scan. Three standard reflexions were monitored at two-hour intervals throughout the data collection. The maximum variation in intensity of standard reflexions was less than 2%. The crystal used in the data collection was approximately 0.10×0.12 mm in cross section and 0.32 mm long. Its faces were precisely indexed and absorption corrections were applied (Coppens, Leiserowitz & Rabinovich, 1965, program modified by R. F. Dellaca) to the intensity data which were then converted to structure amplitudes. The range of transmission coefficients in the absorption correction was 0.403 to 0.122. Reflexions with a net count less than 3σ above background {where $\sigma(I) = [\text{scan} + \text{background} + (p \cdot \text{Intensity})^2]^{1/2}$ } were not included in the refinement; a value of $p = 0.05$ in the above expression gave what proved to be adequate weighting for the observed data; thus of the 2696 independent reflexion data obtained, 1982 were used in the refinement.

Table 1. Crystal data

μ -Oxy-bis(triphenylazidoantimony)
$C_{36}H_{30}N_6OSb_2$
$M = 806.2$
Monoclinic
$a = 12.633$ (2), $b = 19.374$ (4), $c = 14.178$ (5) Å, $\beta = 105.4$ (1)°,
$U = 3345.2$ Å ³
$D_m = 1.64$, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 1.66$
$F(000) = 1592$
Space group $C2/c$ (C_{2h}^2) (from analysis and E statistics)
Molecular symmetry 2 demanded
Linear absorption coefficient for X-rays ($\lambda = 1.5418$)
$\mu = 140.9$ cm ⁻¹

Structure determination and refinement

The coordinates of the antimony atom were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and careful scrutiny of an electron-density distribution phased with the antimony-atom contributions revealed all N, O and C atoms. With all non-hydrogen atoms included in the structure-factor calculations, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ was 0.31.

Three cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement adjusted the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms and an overall scale factor, and reduced R to 0.13. The function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$ with w taken as the reciprocal of the variance in F as determined from the counting statistics. The scattering factors used in the calculations of F_c were those given in *International Tables for Crystallography* (1962) for Sb, O, N and C; the values for hydrogen were those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). The non-hydrogen atoms were then allowed anisotropic motion and four cycles of least-squares refinement using a block-diagonal approximation to the matrix reduced R to 0.075. At this point a three-dimensional difference synthesis was computed and clearly revealed the positions of the 15 independent hydrogen atoms. These were then allowed for in subsequent least-squares calculations, but were not refined. The refinement converged adequately in five further cycles of block-diagonal least squares at which point the ratio of shift/e.s.d. was 0.27; $R = 0.044$, and $R' = \sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2 = 0.065$ for 1982 reflexions. A difference synthesis computed at the conclusion of the refinement using all data, not just those greater than $3\sigma(I)$, confirmed the correctness of the refinement.

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates with standard deviations (in parentheses)

	x	y	z
Sb	0.13335 (4)	0.16298 (2)	0.21715 (4)
C(11)	0.0624 (7)	0.1499 (4)	0.0656 (7)
C(12)	-0.0091 (8)	0.0957 (4)	0.0339 (7)
C(13)	-0.0620 (9)	0.0875 (5)	-0.0649 (7)
C(14)	-0.0481 (9)	0.1354 (6)	-0.1302 (7)
C(15)	0.0212 (10)	0.1906 (6)	-0.1002 (8)
C(16)	0.0788 (9)	0.1972 (5)	-0.0023 (7)
C(21)	0.1398 (6)	0.2562 (4)	0.2950 (6)
C(22)	0.1466 (9)	0.3200 (4)	0.2520 (8)
C(23)	0.1458 (9)	0.3790 (5)	0.3080 (8)
C(24)	0.1390 (9)	0.3755 (5)	0.4014 (8)
C(25)	0.1334 (9)	0.3123 (5)	0.4437 (7)
C(26)	0.1342 (8)	0.2520 (4)	0.3902 (6)
C(31)	0.2293 (7)	0.0805 (4)	0.2949 (6)
C(32)	0.3427 (8)	0.0846 (4)	0.3242 (7)
C(33)	0.4018 (8)	0.0312 (5)	0.3762 (7)
C(34)	0.3513 (8)	-0.0253 (5)	0.4014 (7)
C(35)	0.2382 (8)	-0.0309 (4)	0.3724 (7)
C(36)	0.1769 (7)	0.0228 (4)	0.3177 (7)
O	0	0.1277 (4)	$\frac{1}{2}$
N(1)	0.2808 (6)	0.2055 (4)	0.1783 (5)
N(2)	0.3230 (7)	0.1711 (4)	0.1266 (6)
N(3)	0.3662 (10)	0.1404 (5)	0.0816 (9)
H(12)	-0.0323	0.0538	0.0538
H(13)	-0.1294	0.0606	-0.0689
H(14)	-0.1027	0.1369	-0.1960
H(15)	0.0048	0.2434	-0.1571
H(16)	0.1056	0.2367	0.0198
H(22)	0.1601	0.3140	0.1780
H(23)	0.1514	0.4211	0.2749
H(24)	0.1363	0.4230	0.4467
H(25)	0.1328	0.2994	0.5229
H(26)	0.1064	0.2067	0.4133
H(32)	0.3571	0.1250	0.2917
H(33)	0.4870	0.0304	0.4045
H(34)	0.4070	-0.0587	0.4539
H(35)	0.2084	-0.0781	0.4025
H(36)	0.0883	0.0078	0.2761

Table 3. Anisotropic thermal parameters ($\times 10^3$) except Sb ($\times 10^4$)

The temperature factor takes the form

$$\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2 a^{*2} U_{11} + k^2 b^{*2} U_{22} + l^2 c^{*2} U_{33} + 2klb^* c^* U_{23} + 2lha^* c^* U_{31} + 2hka^* b^* U_{12})].$$

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Sb	606 (2)	581 (2)	593 (3)	-54 (6)	319 (5)	-30 (5)*
C(11)	68 (5)	69 (5)	71 (6)	-9 (8)	47 (9)	0 (8)
C(12)	91 (7)	71 (5)	86 (7)	-35 (10)	58 (11)	-21 (10)
C(13)	94 (8)	97 (7)	78 (7)	-53 (11)	39 (12)	-13 (12)
C(14)	92 (8)	122 (8)	65 (6)	-41 (11)	12 (11)	-15 (13)
C(15)	121 (9)	103 (7)	77 (7)	-59 (12)	35 (13)	22 (14)
C(16)	109 (8)	79 (6)	71 (6)	-52 (9)	23 (12)	-4 (12)
C(21)	62 (5)	68 (5)	64 (5)	-7 (8)	27 (8)	3 (8)
C(22)	105 (8)	65 (5)	77 (6)	-11 (9)	55 (12)	-4 (10)
C(23)	127 (9)	65 (6)	89 (8)	-11 (10)	69 (14)	9 (11)
C(24)	101 (8)	62 (6)	98 (8)	0 (10)	51 (12)	-21 (11)
C(25)	105 (8)	93 (7)	59 (6)	-20 (10)	38 (11)	-29 (12)
C(26)	84 (6)	65 (5)	63 (5)	-16 (8)	21 (9)	-13 (9)
C(31)	60 (5)	64 (5)	64 (5)	5 (8)	34 (8)	-13 (8)
C(32)	70 (6)	77 (6)	76 (6)	6 (9)	15 (9)	22 (9)
C(33)	80 (6)	85 (6)	85 (7)	24 (11)	-2 (11)	13 (11)
C(34)	89 (7)	83 (6)	79 (7)	43 (10)	6 (11)	1 (11)
C(35)	93 (7)	67 (5)	76 (6)	13 (9)	44 (11)	3 (9)
C(36)	76 (6)	64 (5)	78 (6)	8 (9)	32 (10)	14 (9)
O	60 (5)	64 (5)	69 (5)	0	31 (8)	0
N(1)	75 (5)	86 (5)	77 (5)	-30 (8)	52 (8)	2 (8)
N(2)	85 (5)	78 (5)	85 (6)	-13 (8)	63 (9)	2 (8)
N(3)	173 (12)	104 (9)	174 (11)	27 (14)	212 (20)	-56 (15)

Several small peaks and troughs were noted around the Sb atom; we would have been surprised to find a completely flat topography as the least-squares program minimised $\sum w\Delta^2$ for data greater than $3\sigma(I)$ whereas in the difference synthesis all ΔF terms were given unit weights.

The final fractional coordinates of all the atoms and their thermal parameters are in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. Interatomic distances and angles with their e.s.d.'s are in Table 4. The observed and calculated structure amplitudes are in Table 5.

Table 4. Interatomic distances and angles

(a) Bonded distances with estimated standard deviations in parentheses

Sb—O	1.985 (3) Å	C(21)—C(22)	1.389 (12) Å
Sb—N(1)	2.236 (8)	C(22)—C(23)	1.393 (14)
Sb—C(11)	2.112 (9)	C(23)—C(24)	1.352 (17)
Sb—C(21)	2.107 (8)	C(24)—C(25)	1.374 (14)
Sb—C(31)	2.128 (7)	C(25)—C(26)	1.395 (13)
N(1)—N(2)	1.213 (12)	C(26)—C(21)	1.374 (13)
N(2)—N(3)	1.116 (16)	C(31)—C(32)	1.384 (12)
C(11)—C(12)	1.381 (12)	C(32)—C(33)	1.372 (13)
C(12)—C(13)	1.391 (13)	C(33)—C(34)	1.360 (14)
C(13)—C(14)	1.355 (16)	C(34)—C(35)	1.383 (14)
C(14)—C(15)	1.375 (16)	C(35)—C(36)	1.401 (12)
C(15)—C(16)	1.391 (13)	C(36)—C(31)	1.381 (12)
C(16)—C(11)	1.385 (14)		

(b) Valency angles with estimated standard deviations in parentheses

Sb—O—Sb	139.8 (4)°
C(11)—Sb—O	92.3 (3)
C(21)—Sb—O	95.1 (3)
C(31)—Sb—O	91.3 (3)
C(11)—Sb—C(21)	125.6 (3)
C(21)—Sb—C(31)	115.8 (3)
C(11)—Sb—C(31)	117.8 (3)
N(1)—Sb—O	178.3 (3)
Sb—N(1)—N(2)	118.3 (6)
Sb—N(1)—N(3)	119.5 (4)
N(1)—N(2)—N(3)	176.8 (10)
Sb—C(11)—C(12)	119.2 (7)
Sb—C(11)—C(16)	121.8 (6)
C(12)—C(11)—C(16)	118.9 (8)
C(11)—C(12)—C(13)	120.9 (9)
C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	119.6 (9)
C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	120.5 (9)
C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	119.8 (10)
C(15)—C(16)—C(11)	119.0 (10)
Sb—C(21)—C(22)	122.1 (7)
Sb—C(21)—C(26)	117.3 (6)
C(22)—C(21)—C(26)	120.6 (8)
C(21)—C(22)—C(23)	118.0 (10)
C(22)—C(23)—C(24)	122.0 (9)
C(23)—C(24)—C(25)	119.7 (9)
C(24)—C(25)—C(26)	120.0 (9)
C(25)—C(26)—C(21)	119.7 (8)
Sb—C(31)—C(32)	120.9 (6)
Sb—C(31)—C(36)	119.1 (6)
C(32)—C(31)—C(36)	119.9 (7)
C(31)—C(32)—C(33)	119.3 (9)
C(32)—C(33)—C(34)	121.5 (9)
C(33)—C(34)—C(35)	120.3 (9)
C(34)—C(35)—C(36)	118.8 (9)
C(35)—C(36)—C(31)	120.1 (8)

Table 4 (cont.)

 (c) Some intramolecular non-bonded distances (Å)
 (i) Within the asymmetric unit

Sb...C(12)	3.034	O...C(36)	2.985
Sb...C(16)	3.075	N(1)...C(11)	2.997
Sb...C(22)	3.079	N(1)...C(21)	2.905
Sb...C(26)	2.997	N(1)...C(31)	3.097
Sb...C(32)	3.077	N(1)...C(16)	3.102
Sb...C(36)	3.048	N(1)...C(22)	3.135
Sb...N(2)	3.007	N(2)...C(11)	3.199
C(11)...C(21)	3.753	N(2)...C(31)	3.417
C(11)...C(31)	3.630	N(2)...C(16)	3.180
C(21)...C(31)	3.587	N(2)...C(32)	3.215
O...C(11)	2.956		
O...C(21)	3.021		
O...C(31)	2.941		
O...C(12)	3.099		
O...C(26)	3.291		

(ii) Between the two halves of the molecule

Sb...Sb	3.727	C(22)...C(22)	3.690
Sb...C(26)	3.739	C(22)...C(21)	3.713
C(11)...C(26)	3.363	C(22)...C(23)	3.742
C(12)...C(26)	3.706	C(23)...C(23)	3.612
C(12)...C(36)	3.646	C(26)...C(21)	3.749
C(16)...C(26)	3.629	C(33)...N(3)	3.535
C(16)...C(25)	3.746	C(32)...N(3)	3.724

(d) Intermolecular contacts < 3.7 Å

N(1)...C(15) ⁱ	3.607	N(3)...C(34) ⁱⁱⁱ	3.360
N(2)...C(15) ⁱ	3.405	N(3)...C(35) ⁱⁱⁱ	3.657
N(2)...C(16) ⁱ	3.510	C(13)...C(12) ^{iv}	3.659
N(3)...C(15) ⁱⁱ	3.551		
N(3)...C(16) ⁱⁱ	3.472		

The superscripts refer to the following equivalent positions:

i	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-z$
ii	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
iii	x	$-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
iv	$-x$	$-y$	$-z$

which should be applied to the coordinates of the second atom.

Our numbering scheme is shown in Fig. 1, a stereo pair produced with the aid of *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965). The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell is in Fig. 2.

Discussion

Our analysis establishes that $[\text{N}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{Sb}]_2\text{O}$ is non-ionic with pentacoordinated antimony. The molecule (Fig. 1) possesses a (crystallographic) twofold axis through the oxygen atom. The antimony atom in the asymmetric unit is in a slightly distorted trigonal bipyramidal environment with the bridging oxygen at one apex and the azide group at the other. The angle O—Sb—N(1) is $178.3(3)^\circ$. The phenyl carbon atoms bonded to antimony are distorted slightly out of the equatorial plane away from the bridging oxygen in such a way that the antimony atom is 0.11 Å above the plane of C(11), C(21), C(31), resulting in a mean O—Sb—C(phenyl) angle of $92.9(3)^\circ$.

The Sb—O bond length [$1.985(3)$ Å] is significantly shorter than values reported in a number of antimony

derivatives, e.g. 2.084 (7) Å in tetraphenylantimony hydroxide (Beauchamp, Bennett & Cotton, 1969), 2.039 (8) and 2.027 (8) Å in dimethoxytriphenylantimony, and 2.061 (7) Å in methoxytetraphenylantimony (Shen, McEwen, La Placa, Hamilton & Wolf, 1968). It

is, however, very similar to the Sb-O distance (1.99 (2) Å) in $\text{Cl}_5\text{Sb-OP}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ (Brändén & Lindqvist, 1961) in which equal attraction of electrons on both sides of the bridging oxygen was implied from theoretical calculations. The relatively short Sb-O distance in the

Table 5. *Observed structure amplitudes and calculated structure factors*
Reflexions with a net count of less than 3σ above background are marked with an asterisk.

h	k	l	F_o	F_c	h	k	l	F_o	F_c	h	k	l	F_o	F_c	h	k	l	F_o	F_c
1	0	0	10	10	1	0	0	10	10										
2	0	0	20	20	2	0	0	20	20										
3	0	0	30	30	3	0	0	30	30										
4	0	0	40	40	4	0	0	40	40										
5	0	0	50	50	5	0	0	50	50										
6	0	0	60	60	6	0	0	60	60										
7	0	0	70	70	7	0	0	70	70										
8	0	0	80	80	8	0	0	80	80										
9	0	0	90	90	9	0	0	90	90										
10	0	0	100	100	10	0	0	100	100										
11	0	0	110	110	11	0	0	110	110										
12	0	0	120	120	12	0	0	120	120										
13	0	0	130	130	13	0	0	130	130										
14	0	0	140	140	14	0	0	140	140										
15	0	0	150	150	15	0	0	150	150										
16	0	0	160	160	16	0	0	160	160										
17	0	0	170	170	17	0	0	170	170										
18	0	0	180	180	18	0	0	180	180										
19	0	0	190	190	19	0	0	190	190										
20	0	0	200	200	20	0	0	200	200										
21	0	0	210	210	21	0	0	210	210										
22	0	0	220	220	22	0	0	220	220										
23	0	0	230	230	23	0	0	230	230										
24	0	0	240	240	24	0	0	240	240										
25	0	0	250	250	25	0	0	250	250										
26	0	0	260	260	26	0	0	260	260										
27	0	0	270	270	27	0	0	270	270										
28	0	0	280	280	28	0	0	280	280										
29	0	0	290	290	29	0	0	290	290										
30	0	0	300	300	30	0	0	300	300										
31	0	0	310	310	31	0	0	310	310										
32	0	0	320	320	32	0	0	320	320										
33	0	0	330	330	33	0	0	330	330										
34	0	0	340	340	34	0	0	340	340										
35	0	0	350	350	35	0	0	350	350										
36	0	0	360	360	36	0	0	360	360										
37	0	0	370	370	37	0	0	370	370										
38	0	0	380	380	38	0	0	380	380										
39	0	0	390	390	39	0	0	390	390										
40	0	0	400	400	40	0	0	400	400										
41	0	0	410	410	41	0	0	410	410										
42	0	0	420	420	42	0	0	420	420										
43	0	0	430	430	43	0	0	430	430										
44	0	0	440	440	44	0	0	440	440										
45	0	0	450	450	45	0	0	450	450										
46	0	0	460	460	46	0	0	460	460										
47	0	0	470	470	47	0	0	470	470										
48	0	0	480	480	48	0	0	480	480										
49	0	0	490	490	49	0	0	490	490										
50	0	0	500	500	50	0	0	500	500										
51	0	0	510	510	51	0	0	510	510										
52	0	0	520	520	52	0	0	520	520										
53	0	0	530	530	53	0	0	530	530										
54	0	0	540	540	54	0	0	540	540										
55	0	0	550	550	55	0	0	550	550										
56	0	0	560	560	56	0	0	560	560										
57	0	0	570	570	57	0	0	570	570										
58	0	0	580	580	58	0	0	580	580										
59	0	0	590	590	59	0	0	590	590										
60	0	0	600	600	60	0	0	600	600										
61	0	0	610	610	61	0	0	610	610										
62	0	0	620	620	62	0	0	620	620										
63	0	0	630	630	63	0	0	630	630										
64	0	0	640	640	64	0	0	640	640										
65	0	0	650	650	65	0	0	650	650										
66	0	0	660	660	66	0	0	660	660										
67	0	0	670	670	67	0	0	670	670										
68	0	0	680	680	68	0	0	680	680										
69	0	0	690	690	69	0	0	690	690										
70	0	0	700	700	70	0	0	700	700										
71	0	0	710	710	71	0	0	710	710										
72	0	0	720	720	72	0	0	720	720										
73	0	0	730	730	73	0	0	730	730										
74	0	0	740	740	74	0	0	740	740										
75	0	0	750	750	75	0	0	750	750										
76	0	0	760	760	76	0	0	760	760										
77	0	0	770	770	77	0	0	770	770										
78	0	0	780	780	78	0	0	780	780										
79	0	0	790	790	79	0	0	790	790										
80	0	0	800	800	80	0	0	800	800										
81	0	0	810	810	81	0	0	810	810										
82	0	0	820	820	82	0	0	820	820										
83	0	0	830	830	83	0	0	830	830										
84	0	0	840	840	84	0	0	840	840										
85	0	0	850	850	85	0	0	850	850										
86	0	0	860	860	86	0	0	860	860										
87	0	0	870	870	87	0	0	870	870										
88	0	0	880	880	88	0	0	880	880										
89	0	0	890	890	89	0	0	890	890										
90	0	0	900	900	90	0	0	900	900										
91	0	0	910	910	91	0	0	910	910										
92	0	0	920	920	92	0	0	920	920										
93	0	0	930	930	93	0	0	930	930										
94	0	0	940	940	94	0	0	940	940										
95	0	0	950	950	95	0	0	950	950										
96	0	0	960	960	96	0	0	960	960										
97	0	0	970	970	97	0	0	970	970										
98	0	0	980	980	98	0	0	980	980										
99	0	0	990	990	99	0	0	990	990										
100	0	0	1000	1000	100	0	0	1000	1000										

Table 5 (cont.)

Table of numerical data with multiple columns containing values for various parameters.

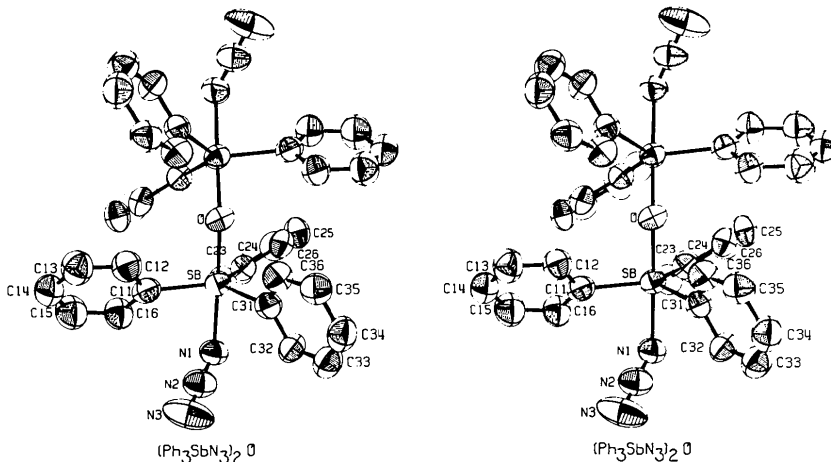


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic drawing of the molecule of mu-oxy-bis(triphenylazidoantimony). The thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

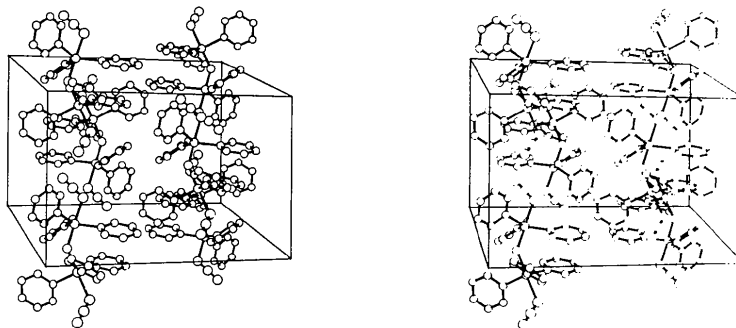


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic diagram showing the molecular packing in the unit cell. The origin of the cell is at the lower right-rear corner with a ↑, b ←, and c out of the page.

present structure necessitates the expansion of the Sb–O–Sb angle to 139.8 (4)° from the normal tetrahedral angle in order to alleviate steric interactions between phenyl rings in the two halves of the molecule (see below); in di- μ -ethoxybistetrachloroantimony, where no steric overcrowding occurs, the Sb–O–Sb angle is 110.1 (1)° (Preiss, 1968). The Sb–O distance would also indicate little ionic character, in accord with the compound's relatively low melting point.

The mean Sb–C(phenyl) bond length (2.115 (9) Å) is similar to the mean values found in related derivatives e.g. 2.120 (12) Å in dimethoxytriphenylantimony (Shen, McEwen, La Placa, Hamilton & Wolf, 1968). The C–Sb–C angles range from 115.8 to 125.6°; the deviations from 120° may be attributed to steric interactions of the planar phenyl rings which are rotated about the Sb–C(phenyl) bonds in such a way as to minimize intra- and intermolecular interactions. Phenyl rings 1 and 3 (Fig. 1) are rotated through 51 and 71° respectively in the same sense from the plane through C(11), C(21) and C(31), while ring 2 is rotated 37° in the opposite direction. The intramolecular interactions occurring between the two halves of the molecule are listed in Table 4; the intramolecular overcrowding between ring 2 and ring 2' (its twofold-axis relation) would have been prohibitive in the absence of an angle increase at the oxygen atom.

The Sb–N(1) distance is 2.236 (8) Å; no other anti-mony-azide distances have previously been reported. The nearly linear azide group (N(1)–N(2)–N(3) angle 176.8 (9)°) is oriented *trans* with respect to the O–Sb' bond in the symmetry related portion of the molecule and angle Sb–N(1)–N(2) is 118.3 (6)°. The N–N bonds in the azide are asymmetric, N(1)–N(2) 1.213 (12) Å and N(2)–N(3) 1.116 (6) Å, in agreement with values reported for the corresponding bonds, in azidopen-tamminecobalt(III) azide [1.208 (7) and 1.145 (7)] (Palenik, 1964); in diazidodiaminecopper(II) [1.186 (11) and 1.139 (13)] (Agrell, 1966); in diazido- μ -1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane-bis-[1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane]-dicopper(II) [1.196 (8) and 1.076 (18)] (Gaughan, Ziola & Dori, 1971); and in di- μ -azido-bis[diazidopalladate(II)] anion [1.205 (12) and 1.139 (11) for terminal azide groups, and 1.239 (14) and 1.142 (13) Å for the bridging azide group] (Fehlhammer & Dahl, 1972).

The shorter distances between molecules are listed in Table 4 and correspond to van der Waals distances; Fig 2 gives a view of the molecular packing. The shortest intermolecular contact occurs between N(3), the terminal azide nitrogen atom, and C(34) of a neighbouring phenyl ring (N...C 3.360 Å). It is possible that the small deviation of the N(1)–N(2)–N(3) angle

from linearity (3.2°) occurs to allow a slightly better packing arrangement.

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