

Structure of μ_3 -(1–6- η -Bitropyl)-carbido- μ -carbonyl-tridecacarbonyl-octahedrohexaruthenium

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Abstract. $[\text{Ru}_6\text{C}(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14})(\text{CO})_{14}]$, monoclinic, $P2_1/c$, $a = 10.393(1)$, $b = 16.568(2)$, $c = 19.646(2)\text{\AA}$, $\beta = 101.24(8)^\circ$, $Z = 4$, $D_c = 2.37 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$. 3672 independent reflections have been used to refine the structure, giving an R value of 0.031. The central C atom lies close to the center of a slightly distorted octahedron of Ru atoms. The mean Ru–C distance is 2.055 \AA . The Ru_6 cluster has one bridging and thirteen terminal carbonyl groupings. A bitropyl molecule resides on one triangular face of the cluster.

Introduction. The high-yield synthesis of $[\text{Ru}_6(\text{CO})_{14}(\text{bitropyl})]$ from $[\text{NMe}_4]_2[\text{Ru}_6(\text{CO})_{16}]$ has been discussed by Bradley & Ansell (1979). Intensity data for $0 < 2\theta < 45^\circ$ ($\text{Mo K}\alpha$) were collected using a crystal of dimensions $0.22 \times 0.22 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$ encapsulated in a thin glass tube on an Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer.* A variable scan rate ($4\text{--}20^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$) was used for data collection with fast scans for intense reflections and slower scans for weaker ones. 4278 independent reflections were measured. Of these, 3672 had $F > 3\sigma(I)$ and were utilized for the subsequent structure solution and refinement. $\{\sigma(I) = [S^2(C + R^2B) + (pI)]^{1/2}\}$ where S = scan rate, C is the total integrated peak count, R is the ratio of scan time to background counting time, B is the background count and parameter p is the factor introduced to down-weight intense reflections and was set to 0.05.† The crystal remained stable throughout the collection period. An absorption correction was not made since ψ scans indicated that the correction to I was small. The structure was solved using a combination of direct methods (*MULTAN*), Fourier maps and least-squares techniques. During the final stages of

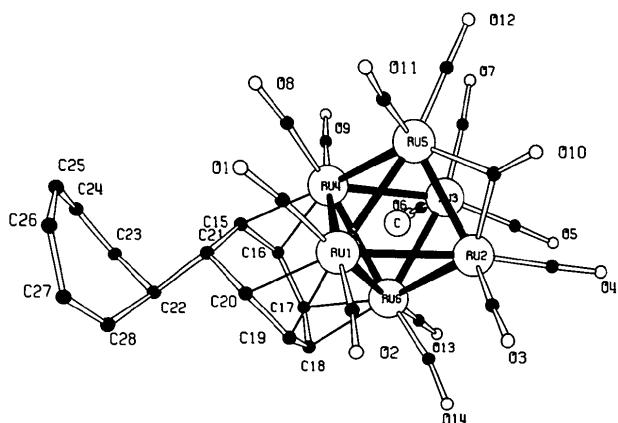


Fig. 1. The molecular configuration and numbering scheme.

least-squares refinement, all atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors. Ru scattering factors were corrected for anomalous dispersion ($f' = -1.2$, $f'' = 1.1 \text{ e}$). A weighting scheme was chosen such that for $F > 85\sqrt{w} = 85/F_o$, for $41 < F < 85\sqrt{w} = 1$ and for $F \leq 41\sqrt{w} = F_o/41$. This gave similar average $w\Delta^2$ values for ranges of increasing F_o and $R = 0.031$ and $wR = 0.036$.* All parameter changes were less than their e.s.d.'s. Final atomic coordinates are listed in Table 1, bond lengths and angles in Table 2. Fig. 1 illustrates the molecular configuration and the atomic numbering scheme.

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and r.m.s. radii have been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 35200 (25 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

† Data were collected by Molecular Structures Corporation, College Station, Texas.

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

	x	y	z
Ru(1)	3909 (<1)	1638 (<1)	2122 (<1)
Ru(2)	1901 (<1)	1338 (<1)	847 (<1)
Ru(3)	-96 (<1)	1531 (<1)	1725 (<1)
Ru(4)	1900 (<1)	1962 (<1)	2873 (<1)
Ru(5)	1847 (<1)	2796 (<1)	1540 (<1)
Ru(6)	1976 (<1)	406 (<1)	2129 (<1)
O(1)	5637 (6)	3079 (3)	2617 (3)
O(2)	5955 (5)	1076 (4)	1316 (3)
O(3)	3910 (6)	933 (5)	-20 (3)
O(4)	-11 (5)	855 (4)	-445 (3)
O(5)	-1863 (5)	608 (3)	563 (3)
O(6)	-1530 (6)	744 (5)	2756 (4)
O(7)	-1931 (6)	2954 (4)	1688 (4)
O(8)	3130 (6)	3582 (3)	3273 (3)
O(9)	-349 (6)	2474 (4)	3571 (3)
O(10)	1683 (6)	2867 (3)	-1 (3)
O(11)	3805 (6)	4110 (4)	1475 (3)
O(12)	-87 (7)	4162 (4)	1178 (4)
O(13)	-172 (6)	-837 (4)	2084 (3)
O(14)	3007 (6)	-646 (3)	1100 (3)
C(1)	4944 (7)	2559 (4)	2410 (4)
C(2)	5140 (7)	1295 (5)	1588 (4)
C(3)	3177 (7)	1083 (5)	322 (4)
C(4)	682 (7)	1022 (4)	61 (4)
C(5)	-1184 (7)	967 (4)	970 (4)
C(6)	-968 (8)	1042 (5)	2376 (4)
C(7)	-1224 (7)	2435 (5)	1670 (4)
C(8)	2663 (7)	2987 (5)	3088 (4)
C(9)	496 (8)	2263 (5)	3328 (4)
C(10)	1768 (7)	2509 (4)	517 (3)
C(11)	3078 (7)	3601 (4)	1522 (3)
C(12)	617 (8)	3624 (5)	1334 (4)
C(13)	634 (7)	-370 (4)	2114 (4)
C(14)	2578 (7)	-199 (5)	1428 (4)
C	1927 (6)	1606 (4)	1882 (3)
C(15)	3300 (7)	1544 (4)	3797 (3)
C(16)	2399 (6)	901 (4)	3647 (3)
C(17)	2556 (7)	144 (4)	3302 (3)
C(18)	3554 (7)	-76 (4)	2922 (4)
C(19)	4586 (7)	433 (4)	2775 (3)
C(20)	5105 (6)	1163 (4)	3102 (3)
C(21)	4747 (6)	1498 (4)	3762 (3)
C(22)	5465 (7)	971 (4)	4400 (3)
C(23)	5228 (7)	1318 (5)	5074 (3)
C(24)	5644 (8)	2052 (5)	5311 (4)
C(25)	6476 (9)	2603 (5)	5029 (4)
C(26)	7437 (9)	2377 (6)	4694 (4)
C(27)	7766 (8)	1540 (6)	4552 (4)
C(28)	6926 (8)	919 (5)	4450 (4)

Discussion. The octahedral Ru framework of the cluster is very nearly regular. The 12 Ru-Ru bonds may be grouped as follows: (a) eight unbridged distances averaging 2.925 Å, (b) three distances bridged by C atoms in one of the seven-membered rings of the bitropyl molecule averaging 2.890 Å, and (c) one distance of 2.778 Å which is symmetrically bridged by a carbonyl group. The bridging by bitropyl carbons is the first to be noted. The Ru-Ru distances in groups A and B are essentially the same. Ru-Ru shortenings due to bridging carbonyls have been observed in

[Ru₆C(CO)₁₁] [2.907 (unbridged), 2.855 Å] (Sirigu, Bianchi & Benedetti, 1969), the cluster [H₂Ru₆(CO)₁₈] (2.954, 2.867 Å) (Churchill & Wormald, 1971) and [Me₄N₂][Ru₆C(CO)₁₆] (2.903, 2.852 Å) (Ansell & Bradley, 1980). The encapsulated C lies close to the geometric center of the cluster and is six coordinate. Ru-C distances range from 2.022–2.080 Å (average 2.055 Å) and are almost identical to similar values of 2.05 Å in [Ru₆C(CO)₁₇] (Sirigu *et al.*, 1969), 2.04 Å in [Ru₆C(CO)₁₄(arene)] (Mason & Robinson, 1968) and 2.042 Å in [NMe₄]₂[Ru₆C(CO)₁₆] (Ansell & Bradley, 1980). Ru-C-Ru angles range from 174.8 to 175.3°. Ru(1), Ru(4) and Ru(6) have two terminal carbonyl ligands, Ru(3) has three, and Ru(2) and Ru(5) have two terminal carbonyls and each shares a bridging carbonyl. The near linearity of the terminal carbonyls is clearly demonstrated with Ru-C-O angles ranging from 168.4–178.0°. Ru-C distances range from 1.853–1.924 Å and C-O from 1.127–1.156 Å. The bridging carbonyl has C(10) symmetrically placed between Ru(2) and Ru(5) [Ru(2)-C(10), Ru(5)-C(10), 2.042, 2.051 Å] and Ru-C-O angles of 138.5 and 136.0° respectively. The geometry of the carbonyls, the Ru-C values of bridged, semi-bridged, and non-bridged carbonyls and the corresponding angles are comparable with those in the compounds mentioned above. The stereochemistry around the triangular Ru(1), Ru(4), Ru(6) face is unique, however. The equation of the mean plane through Ru(1), Ru(4), Ru(6) is $-0.4103 X' + 0.3981 Y' - 0.8206 Z' + 3.6072 = 0$ and carbonyl-group deviations from this plane are: C(1), O(1) (-0.24, -0.49 Å); C(2), O(2) (0.01, -0.10 Å); C(8), O(8) (0.40, -0.03 Å); C(9), O(9) (0.15, 0.30 Å); C(13), O(13) (0.08, 0.16 Å); and C(14), O(14) (-0.34, 0.33 Å). These three rutheniums and the six carbonyls linked to them are clearly almost coplanar. The angles between the pairs of carbonyls are 90.1, 89.2, and 88.6°. The three rutheniums also make close contact with the three short C=C bonds in one of the bitropyl rings. The six resulting close Ru...[C(15)...C(20)] contacts range from 2.174–2.399 Å. They clearly indicate an interaction between the triangular face of the cluster and the alternating double- and single-bond system over six of the seven atoms in this ring. This interaction results in near equalization of the five corresponding C-C bonds in the bitropyl ring (1.411–1.450 Å). The equation

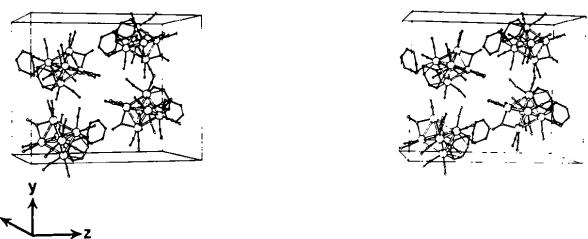


Fig. 2. A stereoscopic view of the molecular packing within the unit cell.

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°)

Ru-Ru		Ru-C Bitropyl		Between the Cluster & CO				Interligand Angles						
RU1	RU2	2.972(<1)	RU1	C19	2.403(6)	RU3	RU2	C3	173.0(0.2)	C1	RU1	C2		
RU1	RU4	2.832(<1)	RU1	C20	2.224(6)	RU3	RU2	C4	94.1(0.2)	C3	RU2	C4		
RU1	RU5	2.936(<1)	RU4	C15	2.205(6)	RU3	RU2	C10	94.1(0.2)	C3	RU2	C10		
RU1	RU6	2.867(<1)	RU4	C16	2.316(6)	RU5	RU2	C3	123.2(0.2)	C4	RU2	C10		
RU2	RU3	2.964(<1)	RU6	C17	2.305(7)	RU5	RU2	C4	124.9(0.2)	C5	RU3	C6		
RU2	RU5	2.778(<1)	RU6	C18	2.181(6)	RU5	RU2	C10	47.4(0.2)	C5	RU3	C7		
RU2	RU6	2.943(<1)				RU6	RU2	C3	116.6(0.2)	C6	RU3	C7		
RU3	RU4	2.841(<1)				RU6	RU2	C4	117.4(0.2)	C8	RU4	C9		
RU3	RU5	2.982(<1)	C15	C16	1.411(9)	RU6	RU2	C10	139.4(0.2)	C10	RU5	C11		
RU3	RU6	2.842(<1)	C16	C17	1.450(9)	RU2	RU3	C5	82.6(0.2)	C10	RU5	C12		
RU4	RU5	2.952(<1)	C17	C18	1.437(9)	RU2	RU3	C6	146.2(0.3)	C11	RU5	C12		
RU4	RU6	2.971(<1)	C18	C19	1.438(9)	RU2	RU3	C7	123.2(0.2)	C14	RU6	C13		
Ru-C Bridged Carbonyl			C19	C20	1.426(9)	RU4	RU3	C5	164.3(0.2)					
RU2	C10	2.042(6)	C20	C21	1.522(9)	RU4	RU3	C6	86.8(0.3)					
RU5	C10	2.051(6)	C21	C15	1.520(9)	RU4	RU3	C7	101.3(0.2)	Angles in Bridging Carbonyl				
			C21	C22	1.590(9)	RU5	RU3	C5	123.9(0.2)	RU2	C10	O10	138.5(0.6)	
			C22	C23	1.506(10)	RU5	RU3	C6	144.1(0.3)	RU5	C10	O10	136.0(0.6)	
Ru-C Terminal Carbonyl			C23	C24	1.343(11)	RU5	RU3	C7	82.1(0.2)					
RU1	C1	1.889(7)	C24	C25	1.442(11)	RU6	RU3	C5	101.3(0.2)	Angles in Terminal Carbonyl				
RU1	C2	1.894(7)	C25	C26	1.351(12)	RU6	RU3	C6	88.1(0.3)	RU1	C1	O1	174.7(0.7)	
RU2	C3	1.879(7)	C26	C27	1.468(12)	RU6	RU3	C7	164.3(0.2)	RU1	C2	O2	174.3(0.7)	
RU2	C4	1.872(7)	C27	C28	1.339(11)	RU1	RU4	C8	88.1(0.2)	RU2	C3	O3	177.2(0.7)	
RU3	C5	1.924(7)	C28	C22	1.504(10)	RU3	RU4	C8	174.9(0.2)	RU2	C4	O4	175.4(0.6)	
RU3	C6	1.887(8)	Triangular Faces of Ru6 Clusters				RU5	RU4	C8	127.9(0.2)	RU3	C5	O5	174.9(0.6)
RU3	C7	1.891(7)	RU1	RU2	61.3(<0.1)	RU5	RU4	C9	86.0(0.2)	RU3	C6	O6	178.0(0.8)	
RU4	C8	1.887(7)	RU1	RU5	62.6(<0.1)	RU6	RU3	C7	114.0(0.2)	RU3	C7	O7	174.0(0.7)	
RU4	C9	1.921(7)	RU5	RU1	56.1(<0.1)	RU6	RU4	C8	147.2(0.2)	RU4	C8	O8	174.2(0.7)	
RU5	C11	1.853(7)	RU1	RU2	58.0(<0.1)	RU1	RU5	C10	96.7(0.2)	RU5	C11	O11	176.2(0.7)	
RU5	C12	1.866(8)	RU2	RU1	60.5(<0.1)	RU1	RU5	C11	91.3(0.2)	RU5	C12	O12	175.1(0.7)	
RU6	C13	1.892(7)	RU1	RU6	61.5(<0.1)	RU1	RU5	C12	169.1(0.3)	RU6	C13	O13	177.9(0.7)	
RU6	C14	1.905(7)	RU1	RU4	61.0(<0.1)	RU2	RU5	C10	47.1(0.2)	RU6	C14	O14	168.4(0.7)	
C-O Bridged Carbonyl			RU4	RU1	61.5(<0.1)	RU2	RU5	C11	122.5(0.2)					
C10	O10	1.166(8)	RU4	RU5	57.5(<0.1)	RU2	RU5	C12	127.7(0.3)	Between Cluster and Bitropyl				
			RU1	RU4	59.2(<0.1)	RU3	RU5	C10	93.3(0.2)	RU4	RU1	C19	92.8(0.2)	
			RU4	RU1	62.8(<0.1)	RU3	RU5	C11	174.1(0.2)	RU6	RU1	C19	62.5(0.2)	
			RU4	RU6	58.0(<0.1)	RU3	RU5	C12	95.3(0.3)	RU4	RU1	C20	87.7(0.2)	
			RU4	RU3	60.9(<0.1)	RU4	RU5	C10	138.7(0.2)	RU4	RU1	C20	91.0(0.2)	
C-O Terminal Carbonyl			RU3	RU4	61.9(<0.1)	RU4	RU5	C11	117.4(0.2)	RU6	RU4	C15	93.2(0.2)	
C1	O1	1.144(9)	RU3	RU5	57.2(<0.1)	RU4	RU5	C12	115.5(0.3)	RU6	RU4	C16	96.0(0.2)	
C2	O2	1.144(9)	RU4	RU3	63.1(<0.1)	RU1	RU6	C13	177.1(0.2)	RU1	RU4	C15	93.2(0.2)	
C3	O3	1.137(10)	RU6	RU4	58.5(<0.1)	RU1	RU6	C14	92.4(0.2)	RU6	RU4	C15	93.2(0.2)	
C4	O4	1.142(9)	RU4	RU6	58.5(<0.1)	RU2	RU6	C13	116.5(0.2)	RU1	RU4	C16	96.0(0.2)	
C5	O5	1.127(9)	RU2	RU3	55.7(<0.1)	RU2	RU6	C14	67.3(0.2)	RU4	RU6	C17	72.5(0.2)	
C6	O6	1.147(11)	RU5	RU2	62.5(<0.1)	RU3	RU6	C13	85.7(0.2)	RU1	RU6	C18	80.5(0.2)	
C7	O7	1.137(10)	RU2	RU5	61.8(<0.1)	RU3	RU6	C14	118.7(0.2)	RU4	RU6	C18	93.2(0.2)	
C8	O8	1.127(9)	RU2	RU3	60.9(<0.1)	RU4	RU6	C13	120.5(0.2)	RU1	RU6	C17	95.3(0.2)	
C9	O9	1.133(9)	RU3	RU2	57.5(<0.1)	RU4	RU6	C14	148.8(0.2)					
C11	O11	1.149(9)	RU3	RU6	61.6(<0.1)					Equatorial Belts of Ru6 Clusters				
C12	O12	1.156(10)								C21	C15	C16	125.1(0.6)	
C13	O13	1.133(9)								C15	C16	C17	128.3(0.6)	
C14	O14	1.129(9)	Between the Cluster & CO				RU4	RU1	RU2	90.2(<0.1)	C16	C17	C18	128.4(0.6)
			RU2	RU1	C1	130.8(0.2)	RU6	RU1	RU5	90.5(<0.1)	C17	C18	C19	126.7(0.6)
			RU2	RU1	C2	85.5(0.2)	RU1	RU2	RU6	87.0(<0.1)	C18	C19	C20	129.7(0.6)
Ru-C Carbido			RU4	RU1	C1	97.2(0.2)	RU5	RU2	RU6	92.1(<0.1)	C19	C20	C21	124.1(0.6)
RU1	C	2.022(5)	RU4	RU1	C2	172.6(0.2)	RU4	RU3	RU2	90.2(<0.1)	C20	C21	C22	117.7(0.5)
RU2	C	2.076(5)	RU5	RU1	C1	85.4(0.2)	RU5	RU3	RU6	90.0(<0.1)	C21	C22	C23	108.4(0.5)
RU3	C	2.069(5)	RU5	RU1	C2	120.1(0.2)	RU1	RU4	RU3	92.2(<0.1)	C20	C21	C22	109.0(0.6)
RU4	C	2.039(5)	RU6	RU1	C1	158.8(0.2)	RU6	RU4	RU5	88.2(<0.1)	C21	C22	C23	123.6(0.7)
RU5	C	2.080(5)	RU6	RU1	C2	109.8(0.2)	RU2	RU5	RU4	91.7(<0.1)	C22	C23	C24	128.1(0.8)
RU6	C	2.045(5)	RU1	RU2	C3	92.6(0.2)	RU1	RU5	RU3	87.3(<0.1)	C22	C23	C24	125.3(0.8)
			RU1	RU2	C4	173.4(0.2)	RU1	RU6	RU3	91.4(<0.1)	C23	C22	C28	113.3(0.6)
			RU1	RU2	C10	95.8(0.2)	RU4	RU6	RU2	88.1(<0.1)	C22	C23	C24	107.5(0.6)
Angles Involving Carbido C							C24	C25	C26	124.5(0.8)				
							RU1	C	RU3	174.8(0.3)	C25	C26	C27	125.3(0.8)
							RU4	C	RU2	175.3(0.3)	C27	C28	C22	125.8(0.8)
							RU5	C	RU6	175.0(0.3)	C27	C28	C22	125.9(0.7)

of the mean plane through these six C atoms is $-0.3873X' + 0.4319Y' - 0.8145Z' + 5.5823 = 0$ and they deviate $-0.04, 0.08, -0.04, -0.05, 0.10$, and -0.050 \AA from it. The seventh non-bonded C atom, C(21), deviates -0.60 \AA from this plane. This plane makes an angle of 2.36° with that through the three rutheniums. The arrangement of the six corresponding atoms in the second bitropyl ring results in more clearly defined alternating long and short bonds ($1.343, 1.442, 1.351, 1.468, 1.339 \text{ \AA}$). The bond values of $1.522, 1.520, 1.590, 1.506$, and 1.504 \AA associated with C(21) and C(22) and the corresponding angles are consistent with these atoms having normal tetrahedral bonding. Inspection of Fig. 1 shows that the two bitropyl rings are twisted away from each other so as to minimize intramolecular ring-ring interaction.

Molecular packing is shown in Fig. 2. All closest intermolecular distances are consistent with van der Waals packing radii.

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