# $[AuCo_3Ru(C_8H_{11}P)(C_{18}H_{15}P)(CO)_{11}].0.5CH_2Cl_2$

$C_{0}(2) = P_{1}(1) = C_{0}(3)$	54 4 (1)	Bu(1) - Co(3) - C(13)	85.8 (3)
$C_0(2) = Ru(1) = C_0(3)$	54.5 (1)	$C_0(1) - C_0(3) - C(13)$	49.6 (3)
$C_0(3) = R_0(1) = C_0(1)$	1178(1)	$C(0) = C_0(3) = C(13)$	94.5 (5)
Co(3) = Ru(1) = F(1)	117.0(1)	C(y) = Co(1) = C(13)	1150(1)
$C_0(2) = R_0(1) = C(3)$	99.7 (4)	$R_{u} = Co(1) = R_{u}(1)$	617(1)
$C_0(1) - R_0(1) - C(3)$	94.8 (4)	Ru(1) = Co(1) = Co(2)	61.7(1)
Co(2) - Ru(1) - C(1)	145.5 (4)	Ru(1) = Co(1) = Co(3)	72.3(4)
Co(1) - Ru(1) - C(1)	92.9 (4)	Au = Co(1) = C(3)	12.3 (4)
C(3) - Ru(1) - C(1)	94.0 (5)	$C_0(2) = C_0(1) = C(5)$	120.3 (4)
Co(3) - Ru(1) - C(6)	87.9 (3)	Au - Co(1) - C(4)	165.3 (4)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C(6)	83.2 (3)	Co(2) - Co(1) - C(4)	128.7 (4)
C(1) - Ru(1) - C(6)	172.9 (4)	C(5)-Co(1)-C(4)	93.3 (5)
Co(3) - Ru(1) - C(8)	40.5 (3)	Ru(1) - Co(1) - C(12)	83.1 (3)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C(8)	83.2 (3)	Co(3) - Co(1) - C(12)	108.0 (3)
C(1) - Ru(1) - C(8)	81.4 (4)	C(4) - Co(1) - C(12)	97.2 (5)
Au - Co(2) - Ru(1)	117.3 (1)	Ru(1)-Co(1)-C(13)	84.4 (3)
Ru(1) - Co(2) - Co(3)	62.7 (1)	Co(3) - Co(1) - C(13)	49.8 (3)
$B_{1}(1) - C_{0}(2) - C_{0}(1)$	63.6 (1)	C(4) - Co(1) - C(13)	98.5 (5)
$A_{11}$ — $C_0(2)$ — $C(6)$	176.9 (4)	Ru(1) - C(6) - Co(2)	77.8 (5)
$C_{0}(3) - C_{0}(2) - C_{0}(6)$	113.8 (4)	$C_0(2) - C(23) - C_0(3)$	79.1 (5)
$A_{11} = Co(2) = C(7)$	82.8 (4)	$C_0(3) - C(13) - C_0(1)$	80.7 (4)
Au = Co(2) = C(7)	55 4 (1)	$C_{0}(1) = C_{0}(2) = C(7)$	132 6 (4)
$C_{0}(2) = A_{11} = C_{0}(1)$	140.0 (1)	$A_{1} = Co(2) = C(23)$	795(4)
Co(2) - Au - P(4)	149.0(1)	$R_{u} = CO(2) = C(23)$	500(4)
Co(1) - Au - P(4)	151.7(1)	$C_0(3) = C_0(2) = C(23)$	07.4 (5)
Co(2) - Ru(1) - Co(1)	54.7(1)	C(6) = C(2) = C(23)	97.4 (3)
Co(2) - Ru(1) - P(1)	116.9 (1)	Au = Co(2) = C(12)	85.2 (3)
Co(1) - Ru(1) - P(1)	170.5 (1)	Co(3) - Co(2) - C(12)	111.7 (3)
Co(3) - Ru(1) - C(3)	146.9 (4)	C(6) - Co(2) - C(12)	97.8 (5)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C(3)	91.1 (4)	C(23)-Co(2)-C(12)	160.2 (5)
Co(3) - Ru(1) - C(1)	99.1 (3)	Au - Co(3) - Co(2)	61.8 (1)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C(1)	94.1 (4)	Au-Co(3)-Co(1)	62.1 (1)
Co(2) - Ru(1) - C(6)	40.0 (3)	Co(2) - Co(3) - Co(1)	60.6 (1)
$C_0(1) - R_u(1) - C(6)$	90.6 (3)	Ru(1) - Co(3) - C(8)	58.7 (3)
C(3) - Ru(1) - C(6)	79.6 (5)	Co(1) - Co(3) - C(8)	116.7 (3)
$C_0(2) - R_u(1) - C(8)$	87.5 (3)	Ru(1) - Co(3) - C(9)	154.8 (4)
$C_0(1) - R_1(1) - C(8)$	91.6 (3)	$C_0(1) - C_0(3) - C(9)$	133.1 (4)
C(3) = Ru(1) = C(8)	172 3 (4)	$A_{11}$ —Co(3)—C(23)	78.4 (3)
C(6) = Ru(1) = C(8)	104.7 (4)	$C_0(2) - C_0(3) - C(23)$	50.9 (3)
$A_{\rm H} = C_0(2) = C_0(3)$	64 1 (1)	C(8) - Co(3) - C(23)	94.7 (5)
$A_{\rm H} = Co(2) = Co(3)$	62 7 (1)	$A_{11}$ -Co(3)-C(13)	84 5 (3)
$A_{1} = C_{0}(2) = C_{0}(1)$	60.2(1)	$C_{0}(2) = C_{0}(3) = C(13)$	110.2 (3)
$C_0(3) = C_0(2) = C_0(1)$	60.2 (1)	C(8) = Co(3) = C(13)	101.1 (5)
Ru(1) = Co(2) = C(0)	119.5(4)	C(3) = C(3) = C(13)	159.1 (5)
$C_0(1) = C_0(2) = C(6)$	118.5 (4)	C(23) = CO(3) = C(13)	61 0 (1)
Ru(1) - Co(2) - C(7)	139.9 (4)	Au = Co(1) = Co(2)	63.4(1)
$C_0(3) = C_0(2) = C(7)$	132.8 (4)	Au = Co(1) = Co(3)	60.1 (1)
$C(6) - C_0(2) - C(7)$	97.7 (6)	$C_0(2) = C_0(1) = C_0(3)$	39.1 (1)
Ru(1) - Co(2) - C(23)	90.2 (3)	Ru(1) = Co(1) = C(5)	1/1.9 (4)
Co(1) - Co(2) - C(23)	109.7 (4)	Co(3) - Co(1) - C(5)	122.1 (4)
C(7)-Co(2)-C(23)	93.4 (5)	Ru(1) - Co(1) - C(4)	79.5 (4)
Ru(1) - Co(2) - C(12)	85.8 (3)	Co(3) - Co(1) - C(4)	129.5 (4)
Co(1) - Co(2) - C(12)	51.5 (3)	Au - Co(1) - C(12)	83.2 (3)
C(7)-Co(2)-C(12)	97.0 (5)	Co(2) - Co(1) - C(12)	48.8 (3)
Au - Co(3) - Ru(1)	115.7 (1)	C(5)-Co(1)-C(12)	101.6 (5)
Ru(1) - Co(3) - Co(2)	63.0(1)	Au-Co(1)-C(13)	85.5 (3)
Ru(1) - Co(3) - Co(1)	63.8 (1)	Co(2)-Co(1)-C(13)	108.9 (4)
Au-Co(3)-C(8)	171.4 (4)	C(5) - Co(1) - C(13)	93.2 (5)
Co(2)-Co(3)-C(8)	109.8 (4)	C(12)-Co(1)-C(13)	157.7 (5)
Au - Co(3) - C(9)	89.3 (4)	Ru(1)-C(8)-Co(3)	80.8 (4)
$C_0(2) - C_0(3) - C(9)$	138.6 (4)	Co(2) - C(12) - Co(1)	79.7 (4)
C(8) - Co(3) - C(9)	96.8 (5)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. /

All crystallographic calculations were performed using the *SHELXTL-Plus* program package (Sheldrick, 1987). The structure was determined by direct methods and subsequent  $\Delta S$  calculations. Metal, P and O atoms were refined anisotropically as were C atoms in the methyl groups, C(111) and C(112), and in the carbonyl groups. Phenyl rings were refined as rigid groups with anisotropic displacement parameters. H atoms were placed in calculated positions (C—H = 0.96 Å,  $U_{\rm iso} = 0.09 \text{ Å}^2$ ).

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71630 (43 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: AB1078]

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# A New Phase of Bis[2-(Diphenylphosphino- $\kappa P$ )phenylazanido- $\kappa N$ ](ethanolato)(oxo)-rhenium(V)

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# Abstract

The title compound,  $[\text{Re}(C_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{NP})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})\text{O}]$ , was synthesized by the oxidation–substitution reaction of  $[\text{Re}^{III}(\text{PNH})_2(\text{PNH}_2)]\text{Cl}$ , where  $\text{PNH}_2$  is 2-(diphenylphosphino)phenylamine, with NEt<sub>3</sub> in EtOH. The X-ray diffraction study of this new triclinic phase, designated  $\beta$ , confirms the molecular structural details for the monoclinic  $\alpha$  isomer, which crystallized in space group  $P2_1/c$  with a = 12.056 (3), b = 26.303 (6), c = 11.005 (3) Å,  $\beta = 102.32$  (2)° [Refosco, Tisato, Bandoli, Bolzati, Dolmella, Moresco & Nicolini (1993). J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans. pp. 605–618].

# Comment

The structure contains discrete monomeric neutral units (I), with the coordination geometry around the Re atom being highly distorted octahedral. The fitted



octahedron atoms of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases, overlapped using the BMFIT program (Nyburg, 1974), show a weighted root-mean-square deviation of only 0.05 Å. In fact, in the  $P_2N_2O_2$  coordination polyhedron of the  $\beta$  phase the Re atom is 1.13 (1) Å from the plane formed by the atoms N(1), N(2) and O(2), and -1.10(1) Å from the plane formed by atoms P(1), P(2) and O(1), the angle between the two triangles being 13.8 (1)°; the corresponding values in the  $\alpha$ phase are 1.17(1), -1.09(1) Å and  $14.6(1)^{\circ}$ . The two PCCN coordinating rings are bent away from the oxo group and make dihedral angles of 12.5(3)and 2.9 (3)° with the  $P_2N_2$  mean equatorial plane; the corresponding values are 23.6 (4) and 9.8 (4) $^{\circ}$  in the  $\alpha$  isomer. However, the two isomers differ significantly in the periphery, in particular in the orientation of the phenyl rings, as evidenced by the pertinent torsion angles, *i.e.* Re-P(1)-C(13)-C(14), Re-P(1)-C(19)-C(20), Re-P(2)-C(25)-C(26) and Re (2) - C(31) - C(32) which have -61.6(2), -18.6(2), 50.0(2) and values of  $-107.5 (2)^{\circ}$ , respectively, in the  $\alpha$  isomer, and -56.6(2), -55.6(2), -60.9(2) and  $146.5(2)^{\circ}$ , respectively, in the  $\beta$  isomer. It should be noted also that the closely related chlorooxobis[(o-amidophenyl)diphenylphosphine]rhenium(V) complex presents two different phases in the solid state (Refosco et al., 1993).

IR spectra of the title compound and its  $\alpha$  phase in KBr pellets show two major differences; in the  $\beta$ phase the band at 1098 cm<sup>-1</sup> becomes very strong and a new absorption appears at  $625 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . On the other hand, the stretching vibration associated with the N-H group  $(3300 \text{ cm}^{-1})$  remains unchanged and only a minor shift (from 887 to  $883 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) is observed for  $\nu_{Re=0}$ . A detailed analysis of the structural data reveals that the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases show slight but significant differences for the rheniumdonor distances; these differences could arise from the different packing of the two phases. In fact, in the  $\beta$  isomer, the intermolecular contact (via hydrogen bonding) between the O(1) and HN(1a) atoms (2.41 Å) weakens both the Re==O(1) [from 1.692 (7)] to 1.717 (8) Å] and Re-N(1) bonds [from 1.990 (8) to 2.033 (7) Å]; such a lengthening is accompanied, within the same coordinated ligand, by a shortening of the Re—P(1) bond [from 2.495 (2) to 2.467 (2) Å]. In contrast, the other PNH<sup>-</sup> chelate is coordinated to the metal by a weakened Re-P(2) bond [from 2.493 (3) to 2.535 (3) Å] and a reinforced Re–N(2)

bond [from 2.003 (7) to 1.959 (7) Å]. A similar interaction between the oxo O atom and the H atom bonded to an amino N atom of the ligand skeleton of a neighbouring unit has been described for a neutral rhenium diaminooxodithiolato complex (Jackson, Kojima & Lambrecht, 1992). In spite of the different nature of the N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> and bis-NP backbones, as well as the coordinating geometry of the resulting complexes (square pyramidal versus distorted octahedral), the relevant spectroscopic data for [ReO(te)], where te is 3,10-diethyl-5,8-diaza-3,10dodecanedithiolate, follow the trend of those of the title compound. In particular, the Re=O bond length is 1.709 Å and  $\nu_{Re=0}$  is 920 cm<sup>-1</sup>, showing a slight bathochromic shift with respect to the analogous complex syn-[ReO(nmtm)], where nmtm is 2,4,9-trimethyl-4,7-diaza-2,9-decanedithiolate (Mahmood, Baidoo & Lever, 1990).

The  $\beta$ -[ReO(OEt)(PNH)<sub>2</sub>] complex can also be described as a *syn* species, the O(1)···(H1*a*)—N(1*a*) and O(1*a*)···H(1)—N(1) angles being approximately 160°. When dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution, the ethoxo group in  $\beta$ -[ReO(OEt)(PNH)<sub>2</sub>] is easily exchanged with water, the complex rearranging to the hydroxo derivative [ReO(OH)(PNH)<sub>2</sub>]; both  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -isomers of [ReO(OEt)(PNH)<sub>2</sub>] are still present in solution as traces.



Fig. 1. ORTEP (Johnson, 1965) view of the title complex showing the atom-labelling scheme with atom contours at the 50% probability level.

#### **Experimental**

 $[Re^{II}(PNH)_2(PNH_2)]Cl$  (Refosco *et al.*, 1993) was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The brown solution turned red-brown upon addition of NEt<sub>3</sub>. Brown prisms of  $[ReO(OEt)(PNH)_2]$  formed on slow diffusion of EtOH into the CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution.

Crystal data

$[Re(C_{18}H_{15}NP)_2(C_2H_5O)O]$	$D_x = 1.56 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 799.8$	$D_m = 1.55 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

#### $[Re(C_{18}H_{15}NP)_2(C_2H_5O)O]$

Triclinic	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation	C(19)	0.2743 (7)	-0.0576 (7)	0.4485 (7)	0.033 (4)
$P\overline{1}$	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$	C(20)	0.3398 (10)	0.0034 (9)	0.4737 (8)	0.058 (6)
a = 11335(3) Å	Cell parameters from 50	C(21)	0.3104 (10)	0.0240 (9)	0.5684 (9)	0.058 (6)
L = 12.009(2) Å	reflections	C(22)	0.2133 (11)	-0.0192 (11)	0.6395 (9)	0.067 (6)
D = 13.208(3) A		C(23)	0.1463(11)	-0.0806 (12)	0.6181 (10)	0.085 (8)
c = 13.288 (4) A	$\theta = 9 - 13^{\circ}$	C(24)	0.1750 (10)	-0.1001 (10)	0.3249 (9)	0.000(7)
$\alpha = 61.06 (2)^{\circ}$	$\mu = 3.7 \text{ mm}^{-1}$	C(25)	0.1010 (8)	0.2335 (0)	0.2842 (9)	0.052 (5)
$\beta = 79.11 \ (2)^{\circ}$	T = 296  K	C(27)	0.1059 (10)	0.2746(10)	0.3639 (9)	0.060 (6)
$\gamma = 80.71 (2)^{\circ}$	Prismatic	C(28)	0.1112 (11)	0.3927 (10)	0.3254 (11)	0.071 (7)
$V = 1703.9(9) Å^3$	$0.20 \times 0.15 \times 0.10$ mm	C(29)	0.1426 (11)	0.4625 (10)	0.2102 (11)	0.073 (7)
Z = 2	Brown	C(30)	0.1686 (10)	0.4166 (8)	0.1320 (9)	0.058 (6)
2 2	Brown	. C(31)	0.0365 (8)	0.2251 (8)	0.0501 (7)	0.039 (4)
		C(32)	-0.0659 (9)	0.2817 (9)	0.0834 (10)	0.057 (6)
Data collection		C(33)	-0.1781 (9)	0.2677 (10)	0.0659 (11)	0.069 (7)
Nicolet Siemens R3m/V	$R_{\rm int} = 0.022$	C(34)	-0.1907 (11)	0.2013 (10)	0.0149 (10)	0.065 (6)
diffractometor	$A = 22.5^{\circ}$	C(35)	-0.0900 (11)	0.1477 (12)	-0.0144(11) -0.0012(10)	0.070 (8)
	$b_{\rm max} = 22.5$	C(37)	0.4976 (10)	0.2090 (9)	0 1806 (9)	0.057 (3)
$\omega - 2\theta$ scans (2.5-14.5"	$h = 0 \longrightarrow 12$	C(38)	0.4874 (12)	0.2740 (11)	0.2467 (11)	0.082 (4)
min $in \omega$ , range 1.35°)	$k = -14 \longrightarrow 14$	- <>			. ,	
Absorption correction:	$l = -14 \rightarrow 14$	Ta	able 2. Sele	cted geometri	c parameters (	Å, °)
empirical	2 standard reflections	ReP(1)		2 467 (2) Re	- - P(2)	2 535 (3)
$T_{\rm min} = 0.73, T_{\rm max} = 0.98$	monitored every 100	Re = O(1)		1.717 (8) Re	-O(2)	1.997 (8)
4714 measured reflections	reflections	Re-N(1)		2.033 (7) Re		1.959 (7)
4447 independent reflections	intensity variation: $\pm 2.1\%$	P(1)-C(1	)	1.827 (9) P(	2)—Č(7)	1.795 (8)
3393 observed reflections	5	N(1)-C(6	5)	1.42 (1) No	2)—C(12)	1.41 (1)
$[ F   > 3\sigma(F)]$	•	O(1)-Re-	-N(1)	103.2 (4) O(	(1) - Re - N(2)	100.7 (4)
$[ T_0  > 50(T_0)]$		P(1)-Re-	-N(1)	77.4 (2) P(	2)—Re—N(2)	78.9 (2)
		P(1)-Re-	-O(1)	90.4 (2) P(	2) - Re - O(1)	89.3 (2)
Refinement		P(1)—Re-	-O(2)	79.2 (2) P(	2)—Re—O(2)	79.5 (2)
	• • • •	P(1)Re-	-P(2)	110.8 (1) No	(1)—Re—N $(2)$	90.9 (3)
Refinement on F	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 1.1$	P(1)—Re-	-N(2)	165.6 (3) P(	$2) - \operatorname{Re} - \operatorname{N}(1)$	165.2 (3)
R = 0.037	(0.95 A from Re)	O(1) - Re	-0(2)	160.8 (3) Re	-O(2) - C(37)	125.6 (7)
wR = 0.044	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min}$ = -1.3 e Å <sup>-3</sup>	Re - P(1)	$-\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{I})$	101.2 (3) Re	= P(2) = C(1)	100.5 (3)
S = 0.76	Atomic scattering factors	KCN(1)		126.5 (0) K	$= \Pi(2) = C(12)$	120.0 (0)
3393 reflections	from International Tables	Integrate	ed intensities	were correcte	d for Lorentz ar	nd polariza
397 parameters	for X-ray Crystallography	tion effe	cts. The strue	cture was solve	d by the heavy-at	om metho
Only H-atom U's refined	(1974, Vol. IV), inlaid in	and the	H atoms we	re included in	calculated posit	ions with
$w = [\sigma^2(F) + 0.02F^2]^{-1}$	SHFI XTI - Plus (Sheldrick		voriable ico	tronic displace	ment narometor	Dafinaman
" [0 (1) ' 0.041 ]	on the first of the conclusion,	COMMIN	I VALIAULE ISC	u opic uispiace	ment parameter.	<b>Neumennen</b>

# Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent

1987)

$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3) \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j.$					
	x	у	z	$U_{eq}$	
Re	0.3573 (1)	0.0750(1)	0.1188 (1)	0.034 (1)	
P(1)	0.3203 (2)	-0.0790 (2)	0.3209 (2)	0.031 (1)	
P(2)	0.1882 (2)	0.2357 (2)	0.0735 (2)	0.038 (1)	
O(1)	0.2800 (6)	0.0058 (5)	0.0737 (5)	0.042 (3)	
O(2)	0.3946 (5)	0.1529 (5)	0.2046 (5)	0.038 (3)	
N(1)	0.5192 (7)	-0.0198 (7)	0.1434 (7)	0.042 (4)	
N(2)	0.4265 (7)	0.1948 (7)	-0.0306(7)	0.046 (4)	
C(1)	0.4703 (8)	-0.1549 (8)	0.3434 (8)	0.036 (5)	
C(2)	0.5082 (9)	-0.2467 (8)	0.4489 (9)	0.047 (5)	
C(3)	0.6242 (10)	-0.3039 (9)	0.4576 (10)	0.057 (6)	
C(4)	0.7043 (9)	-0.2673 (10)	0.3612 (11)	0.061 (7)	
C(5)	0.6730 (9)	-0.1742 (10)	0.2562 (11)	0.053 (6)	
C(6)	0.5555 (8)	-0.1152 (8)	0.2466 (8)	0.038 (5)	
C(7)	0.2490 (9)	0.3407 (8)	-0.0678 (8)	0.045 (5)	
C(8)	0.1881 (11)	0.4440 (10)	-0.1431 (8)	0.062 (6)	
C(9)	0.2422 (15)	0.5188 (12)	-0.2474 (11)	0.089 (8)	
C(10)	0.3598 (15)	0.4837 (12)	-0.2761 (11)	0.086 (8)	
C(11)	0.4250 (12)	0.3801 (10)	-0.2068 (9)	0.068 (6)	
C(12)	0.3692 (10)	0.3039 (9)	-0.0989 (8)	0.047 (5)	
C(13)	0.2224 (8)	-0.1809 (8)	0.3354 (8)	0.037 (5)	
C(14)	0.1081 (8)	-0.1370 (8)	0.2976 (9)	0.049 (5)	
C(15)	0.0288 (10)	-0.2105 (10)	0.3112 (10)	0.059 (6)	
C(16)	0.0628 (10)	-0.3262 (10)	0.3600 (11)	0.070 (7)	
C(17)	0.1757 (11)	-0.3736 (10)	0.3989 (13)	0.086 (9)	
C(18)	0.2552 (10)	-0.2991 (9)	0.3840 (11)	0.066 (6)	

isotropic displacement parameters ( $Å^2$ )

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max}$  = 0.16

zaod а common variable isotropic displacement parameter. Refinement was by full-matrix least squares with anistropic displacement parameters for non-H atoms. Structure determination and refinement were performed with the SHELXTL-Plus program system (Sheldrick, 1987).

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71651 (20 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: NA1047]

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