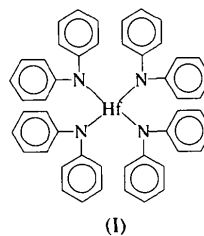


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dialkylamides have been reported. The only hafnium complexes related to the title compound, (I), are bis(trimethylsilylamido) complexes, which have a similar N—Hf bonding pattern (Airoldi *et al.*, 1980).



The tetrahedral coordination of the title complex is distorted (Fig. 1). The N—Hf1—N angles vary between 101.63(14) and 121.33(14)°, whereas the Hf—N bond distances show only slight variations, from 2.047(4) to 2.085(3) Å (Table 2). This is in agreement with the geometry of chlorotris[bis(trimethylsilyl)amido]hafnium, for which Hf—N bond lengths of 2.040(10) Å have been reported (Airoldi *et al.*, 1980). The positions of the amido N atoms deviate only slightly from their respective Hf—C_α—C_α planes, the largest deviation being 0.124(4) Å for N3 from the Hf1—C25—C31 plane.

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Tetrakis(diphenylamido-*N*)hafnium

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Abstract

The hafnium coordination in the monomeric title molecule, [Hf(C₁₂H₁₀N)₄], is distorted tetrahedral, with Hf—N distances between 2.047(4) and 2.085(3) Å, and angles between 101.63(14) and 121.33(14)°. One molecule forms the asymmetric unit.

Comment

Since the structure of tetrakis(diethylamido)uranium(IV) was reported (Jones, Karmas, Martin & Gilman, 1956), the syntheses and spectroscopic properties of numerous homoleptic dialkylamido complexes have been reported (Bradley & Gitlitz, 1969). Relatively few crystal structures of this type of compound have been reported however. The structure of the monomeric homoleptic complex tetrakis(diphenylamido)niobium(IV) has been reported recently (Bott, Hoffman & Rangarajan, 1995) and the present hafnium complex seems to have a similar structure. Corresponding dialkylamido complexes having less bulky alkyl groups have a tendency to dimerize, as can be seen in the compound tetrakis(dimethylamido)zirconium (Chisholm, Hammond & Huffman, 1988). So far, no crystal structures of hafnium

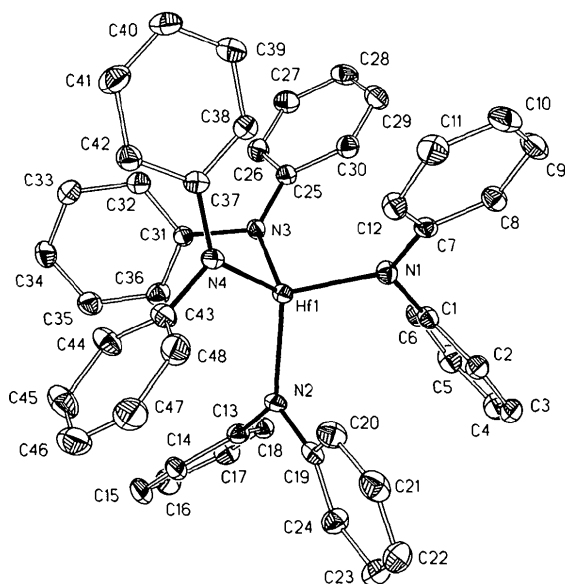


Fig. 1. View of the title molecule with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. The H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Experimental

The title complex was prepared by refluxing the lithium salt of the ligand precursor and hafnium(IV) chloride in toluene for 3 h. The lithium salt of the ligand precursor was prepared in tetrahydrofuran with butyl lithium as described in the literature (Jones, Karmas, Martin & Gilman, 1956).

The reaction mixture was filtered to remove precipitated LiCl. A few drops of *n*-pentane were added to the filtrate, which was cooled to 273 K. Colorless prismatic crystals suitable for single-crystal measurements were obtained after 24 h. All reaction steps were carried out under an argon atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. The crystal used for the X-ray measurements was mounted on a glass fiber using the oil-drop method (Kottke & Stalke, 1993) and data were collected at 193 K.

Crystal data

[Hf(C₁₂H₁₀N)₄]

M_r = 851.33

Triclinic

P $\bar{1}$

a = 9.781 (2) Å

b = 10.597 (2) Å

c = 20.216 (4) Å

α = 101.49 (3)°

β = 93.85 (3)°

γ = 109.53 (3)°

V = 1914.8 (7) Å³

Z = 2

D_x = 1.477 Mg m⁻³

D_m not measured

Mo *K*α radiation

λ = 0.71073 Å

Cell parameters from 20 reflections

θ = 5–20°

μ = 2.763 mm⁻¹

T = 193 (2) K

Prismatic

0.45 × 0.40 × 0.40 mm

Colorless

Data collection

Rigaku AFC-7S diffractometer

ω -2 θ scans

Absorption correction:

ψ scan (North, Phillips & Mathews, 1968)

T_{min} = 0.644, *T_{max}* =

1.000

6606 measured reflections

6606 independent reflections

6362 observed reflections

[*I* > 2σ(*I*)]

θ_{\max} = 24.99°

h = -11 → 10

k = 0 → 12

l = -24 → 23

3 standard reflections

monitored every 200

reflections

intensity decay: 2.2%

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²

R(*F*) = 0.0305

wR(*F*²) = 0.0757

S = 1.038

6606 reflections

639 parameters

All H-atom parameters

refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0334P)^2 + 3.7344P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.092

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.517 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.286 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Extinction correction: none

Atomic scattering factors

from *International Tables for Crystallography* (1992,

Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and

6.1.1.4)

C1	1.0319 (5)	0.3794 (4)	0.1641 (2)	0.0291 (9)
C2	1.1034 (5)	0.5202 (5)	0.1702 (2)	0.0361 (10)
C3	1.2541 (5)	0.5747 (6)	0.1787 (3)	0.0421 (12)
C4	1.3371 (5)	0.4926 (6)	0.1835 (3)	0.0468 (13)
C5	1.2669 (5)	0.3533 (6)	0.1773 (3)	0.0432 (12)
C6	1.1142 (5)	0.2960 (5)	0.1671 (2)	0.0334 (10)
C7	0.7913 (5)	0.3472 (4)	0.1066 (2)	0.0283 (9)
C8	0.8397 (5)	0.3542 (5)	0.0441 (2)	0.0352 (10)
C9	0.7538 (6)	0.3682 (5)	-0.0095 (2)	0.0441 (12)
C10	0.6166 (6)	0.3742 (5)	-0.0011 (3)	0.0455 (12)
C11	0.5681 (6)	0.3694 (5)	0.0610 (3)	0.0436 (12)
C12	0.6554 (5)	0.3583 (5)	0.1151 (2)	0.0357 (10)
C13	1.0542 (5)	0.3232 (4)	0.3741 (2)	0.0299 (9)
C14	1.0129 (5)	0.3295 (5)	0.4393 (2)	0.0365 (10)
C15	1.0773 (6)	0.2790 (6)	0.4858 (3)	0.0459 (12)
C16	1.1835 (6)	0.2246 (6)	0.4687 (3)	0.0472 (13)
C17	1.2295 (6)	0.2240 (5)	0.4060 (3)	0.0421 (12)
C18	1.1654 (5)	0.2729 (5)	0.3581 (2)	0.0327 (10)
C19	1.0197 (5)	0.5095 (5)	0.3332 (2)	0.0309 (9)
C20	0.9220 (6)	0.5633 (5)	0.3057 (3)	0.0399 (11)
C21	0.9595 (7)	0.7031 (6)	0.3122 (3)	0.0468 (13)
C22	1.0941 (7)	0.7934 (6)	0.3463 (3)	0.0554 (15)
C23	1.1913 (7)	0.7440 (6)	0.3741 (3)	0.0519 (14)
C24	1.1549 (5)	0.6033 (5)	0.3680 (3)	0.0412 (11)
C25	0.8195 (4)	-0.0619 (4)	0.1464 (2)	0.0290 (9)
C26	0.8225 (5)	-0.1928 (5)	0.1445 (3)	0.0365 (10)
C27	0.8253 (5)	-0.2785 (5)	0.0838 (3)	0.0398 (11)
C28	0.8287 (5)	-0.2358 (5)	0.0238 (3)	0.0421 (12)
C29	0.8281 (5)	-0.1041 (6)	0.0252 (3)	0.0414 (11)
C30	0.8223 (5)	-0.0196 (5)	0.0853 (2)	0.0347 (10)
C31	0.7576 (5)	-0.0385 (4)	0.2624 (2)	0.0285 (9)
C32	0.6123 (5)	-0.1280 (5)	0.2524 (3)	0.0401 (11)
C33	0.5534 (6)	-0.1826 (6)	0.3053 (3)	0.0460 (12)
C34	0.6386 (6)	-0.1450 (5)	0.3690 (3)	0.0444 (12)
C35	0.7817 (6)	-0.0591 (5)	0.3786 (3)	0.0422 (11)
C36	0.8420 (5)	-0.0066 (5)	0.3248 (2)	0.0358 (10)
C37	0.4890 (5)	0.1145 (4)	0.2154 (2)	0.0309 (9)
C38	0.4932 (5)	0.0605 (5)	0.1477 (2)	0.0369 (10)
C39	0.3676 (6)	-0.0304 (5)	0.1052 (3)	0.0464 (12)
C40	0.2342 (6)	-0.0680 (6)	0.1296 (3)	0.0502 (13)
C41	0.2307 (6)	-0.0162 (6)	0.1965 (3)	0.0503 (13)
C42	0.3547 (5)	0.0728 (5)	0.2394 (3)	0.0382 (11)
C43	0.6073 (5)	0.2737 (5)	0.3254 (2)	0.0350 (10)
C44	0.6290 (5)	0.2192 (6)	0.3800 (2)	0.0429 (12)
C45	0.6292 (6)	0.2893 (8)	0.4459 (3)	0.057 (2)
C46	0.6108 (6)	0.4140 (7)	0.4571 (3)	0.059 (2)
C47	0.5836 (7)	0.4651 (6)	0.4028 (3)	0.060 (2)
C48	0.5799 (6)	0.3952 (5)	0.3370 (3)	0.0471 (12)

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

Hf1—N1	2.047 (4)	N2—C19	1.415 (6)
Hf1—N3	2.066 (3)	N2—C13	1.432 (5)
Hf1—N4	2.065 (4)	N3—C25	1.428 (5)
Hf1—N2	2.085 (3)	N3—C31	1.459 (5)
N1—C7	1.421 (5)	N4—C37	1.430 (5)
N1—C1	1.441 (5)	N4—C43	1.438 (6)
N1—Hf1—N3	108.73 (14)	C19—N2—C13	114.8 (3)
N1—Hf1—N4	109.07 (14)	C19—N2—Hf1	120.6 (3)
N3—Hf1—N4	101.63 (14)	C13—N2—Hf1	124.5 (3)
N1—Hf1—N2	106.36 (14)	C25—N3—C31	115.9 (3)
N3—Hf1—N2	121.33 (14)	C25—N3—Hf1	136.2 (3)
N4—Hf1—N2	109.30 (14)	C31—N3—Hf1	106.0 (2)
C7—N1—C1	116.9 (3)	C37—N4—C43	117.0 (3)
C7—N1—Hf1	136.6 (3)	C37—N4—Hf1	126.2 (3)
C1—N1—Hf1	106.4 (3)	C43—N4—Hf1	115.8 (3)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i>
Hf1	0.83215 (2)	0.23068 (2)	0.239672 (8)	0.02485 (8)
N1	0.8747 (4)	0.3222 (4)	0.1594 (2)	0.0294 (8)
N2	0.9800 (4)	0.3652 (4)	0.3239 (2)	0.0279 (7)
N3	0.8176 (4)	0.0281 (3)	0.2089 (2)	0.0264 (7)
N4	0.6211 (4)	0.2076 (4)	0.2581 (2)	0.0297 (8)

Data collection: *MSCIAFC Diffractometer Control Software* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1993a). Cell refinement: *MSCIAFC Diffractometer Control Software*. Data reduction: *TEXSAN* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1993b). Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1990a). Program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL93* (Sheldrick, 1993). Molecular graphics: *SHELXTL/PC* (Sheldrick, 1990b). Software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL93*.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: AB1336). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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[Li₂(μ₃-*t*-Bu₂P)(μ₂-*t*-Bu₂P)(thf)₂]: a Redetermination

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Abstract

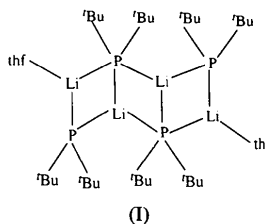
The crystal structure of the title compound as its *n*-hexane solvate, bis(μ₃-di-*tert*-butylphosphino)-1:2:3 κ³P; 2:3:4 κ³P-bis(μ₂-di-*tert*-butylphosphino)-1:2 κ²P; 3:4 κ²P-bis(tetrahydrofuran)-1 κO; 4 κO-tetra-lithium, [Li₄(C₈H₁₈P)₄(C₄H₈O)₂].C₆H₁₄, has been re-determined to improved precision using diffractometer data collected at 213 K, resulting in more accurate bond distances and angles with reduced standard deviations. Furthermore, the relatively high *R* values (*R* = 0.10, *wR* = 0.13) of the previous structure determination at room temperature [Jones, Stuart & Wright (1983). *J.*

Am. Chem. Soc. **105**, 7459–7460] were caused by the omission of the molecule of solvent *n*-hexane, which was not localized; the inclusion of this solvent molecule reduced the *R* value to 0.0552.

Comment

Lithium diorganophosphides are useful transfer agents for -PR₂ groups. In contrast to the corresponding amido derivatives of the alkaline metals, relatively little information has been published on the related diorganophosphides (Hey, Hitchcock, Lappert & Rai, 1987). These synthetically important reagents are also of interest with respect to their solid-state structures (Bartlett, Olmstead & Power, 1986).

We have recently reported the synthesis and X-ray crystal structure determination of two formally four-coordinate lanthanide phosphido species, trivalent (*t*-Bu₂P)₂La[(μ-P^{*t*}Bu₂)₂Li(thf)] and divalent Yb[(μ-P^{*t*}Bu₂)₂Li(thf)]₂ (Rabe, Riede & Schier, 1996). In our attempted synthesis of the lanthanum complex, we isolated the title compound, (I), as its *n*-hexane solvate.



The single-crystal X-ray structure determination of the title compound at room temperature has been published previously (Jones, Stuart & Wright, 1983). However, the presence of an *n*-hexane molecule in the unit cell was not reported although *n*-hexane was used for crystallization. Relatively high *R* and *wR* values of 0.0982 and 0.1312 were found. These, according to the authors, were the result of substantial thermal motion, especially of the coordinated thf molecules. Furthermore, a strikingly low calculated density of 0.842 g cm⁻³ was determined for the title complex. These two points lead us to believe that both samples are identical. The authors were planning to collect a low-temperature data set in order to resolve this. However, to the best of our knowledge, this low-temperature determination has not yet been reported.

Whereas the relatively high *U*_{eq} values of the thf C atoms in our data set are the result of slight disorder of this ligand, the values for the hexane C atoms (C5–C7) in the same range (Table 1) might be indicative of site-occupancy factors of less than 1 for the solvent molecule. This would be in accordance with our findings and the observation of Jones, Stuart & Wright (1983) that the crystals were found to rapidly crumble to a white powder in the absence of either hexane or tetrahydrofuran vapour at room temperature. Thus, it is very likely that the solvent molecule, which shows substantial