

Dichloro( $\eta^5$ -pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)-(pyridine-*N*)rhodium

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

 $T = 150\text{ K}$ Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$  $R$  factor = 0.016 $wR$  factor = 0.046

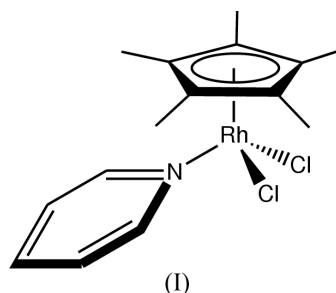
Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.0

For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound,  $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15})(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})]$ , the Rh atom displays a piano-stool configuration. The two halves of the molecule are related by mirror symmetry.

## Comment

The structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), is comparable to the previously reported ruthenium analog, dichloro( $\eta^5$ -pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)(pyridine-*N*)ruthenium (Bottomley & Sutton, 1992). The Rh atom displays a piano-stool configuration. The two halves of the molecule are related by symmetry. The Rh, N, C1, C8 and C11 atoms, as well as H8 and H11*B*, lie on a mirror plane. The Rh— $\text{Cp}^*$  distance ( $\text{Cp}^*$  is the centroid of the cyclopentadienyl ring) of 1.771 (1) Å is slightly longer than that reported for  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2\text{Rh}_2(\mu\text{-Cl})_2\text{Cl}_2]$  (1.7558 Å; Churchill *et al.*, 1977).



## Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by a previously described procedure (Kang *et al.*, 1969). Crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of a benzene solution.

## Crystal data

 $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15})(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})]$  $M_r = 388.13$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/m$  $a = 7.1501(14)\text{ \AA}$  $b = 13.185(3)\text{ \AA}$  $c = 8.4979(17)\text{ \AA}$  $\beta = 106.45(3)^\circ$  $V = 768.4(3)\text{ \AA}^3$  $Z = 2$  $D_x = 1.678\text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

Cell parameters from 4203

reflections

 $\theta = 2.5\text{--}26.4^\circ$  $\mu = 1.45\text{ mm}^{-1}$  $T = 150(2)\text{ K}$ 

Prism, red

 $0.38 \times 0.06 \times 0.05\text{ mm}$ 

## Data collection

Siemens SMART CCD area-  
detector diffractometer $\omega$  scansAbsorption correction: multi-scan  
(Blessing, 1995) $T_{\min} = 0.610$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.931$ 

4626 measured reflections

1631 independent reflections

1549 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.013$  $\theta_{\max} = 26.4^\circ$  $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$  $k = -13 \rightarrow 16$  $l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.017$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.046$   
 $S = 1.11$   
 1631 reflections  
 96 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0240P)^2 + 0.3726P]$$

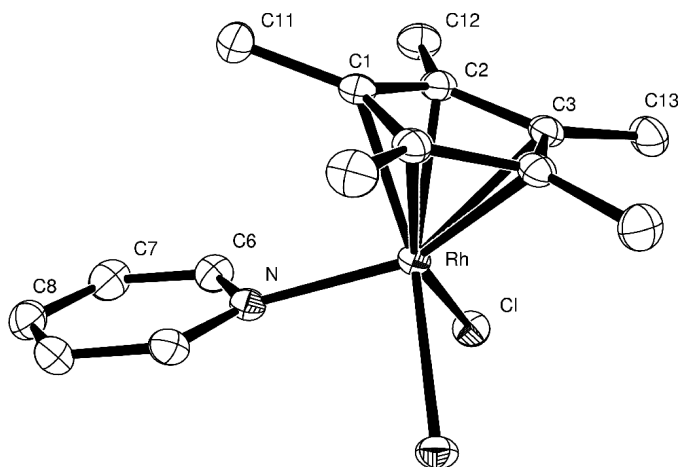
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.024$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.42 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.40 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SMART*; data reduction: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97*; molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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## References

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**Figure 1**  
*ORTEP* view of (I) showing displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level.

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