The Crystal Structure of Ru₆C(CO)₁₇

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Controlled thermal decomposition of $[\mathrm{Ru}(\mathrm{CO})_4]_3$ gavel a cluster ruthenium carbonyl complex, assigned the structure $\mathrm{Ru}_6(\mathrm{CO})_{18}$ from analytical data. Johnson, Johnston, and Lewis² independently synthesized what appeared to be the same compound and some of its arene derivatives; on the basis of mass spectral data they assigned it the structure $\mathrm{Ru}_6\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CO})_{17}$. A preliminary account of the structure of the mesitylene derivative $\mathrm{Ru}_6\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CO})_{14}(\mathrm{C}_6\mathrm{H}_3\mathrm{Me}_3)$ has been given by Mason and Robinson.³ The formulation of the compound as a carbide was confirmed.

We have now determined the structure of the ruthenium carbonyl prepared by Piacenti *et al.* and show that the correct structure is Ru₆C(CO)₁₇ (Figure). The crystals are monoclinic with $a=24\cdot06\pm0\cdot10$ Å, $b=9\cdot36\pm0\cdot04$ Å, $c=17\cdot70\pm0\cdot08$ Å, $\beta=96^{\circ}22'\pm30'$, space group P2/c or Pc, Z=6.

The structure was determined by direct Sayre–Zachariasen and Patterson methods. The refinement was carried out for 3070 observed reflections (Weissenberg–photographic data, visual estimation of the intensities) by the block-diagonal least-squares method in the space group P2/c. The present value of R is 0.139.

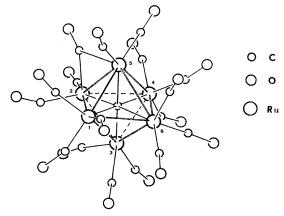


Figure. Only the molecule located at the general position in the unit cell is shown; the molecule at the special position, along a twofold axis, is not substantially different. The carbon atom is at the centre of the octahedral metal cluster. Mean Ru–C distance 2.05 Å [maximum deviation 0.07 Å, σ (Ru–C) = 0.05 Å]: Ru(1)–Ru(2) = 2.885(6), Ru(1)–Ru(3) = 2.951(6), Ru(1)–Ru(5) = 2.827(5), Ru(1)–Ru(6) = 2.927(5), Ru(2)–Ru(3) = 2.897(5), Ru(2)–Ru(4) = 2.969(5), Ru(2)–Ru(5) = 2.855(6), Ru(3)–Ru(4) = 2.917(6), Ru(3)–Ru(6) = 2.840(6), Ru(4)–Ru(5) = 2.858(6), Ru(4)–Ru(6) = 2.872(7), Ru(5)–Ru(6) = 3.034(5) (σ values in parentheses.)

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