# The Crystal Structure of $\mathrm{Ru}_{6} \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C O})_{17}$ 

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Controlled thermal decomposition of $\left[\mathrm{Ru}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]_{3}$ gave ${ }^{1}$ a cluster ruthenium carbonyl complex, assigned the structure $\mathrm{Ru}_{6}(\mathrm{CO})_{18}$ from analytical data. Johnson, Johnston, and Lewis ${ }^{2}$ 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 $R u_{6} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CO})_{17}$. A preliminary account of the structure of the mesitylene derivative $\mathrm{Ru}_{6} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CO})_{14}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Me}_{3}\right)$ 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 $\mathrm{Ru}_{6} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CO})_{17}$ (Figure). The crystals are monoclinic with $a=24.06 \pm 0.10 \AA, b=9.36 \pm 0.04 \AA$, $c=17.70 \pm 0.08 \AA, \beta=96^{\circ} 22^{\prime} \pm 30^{\prime}$, space group $P 2 / c$ 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 $P 2 / c$. The present value of $R$ is $0 \cdot 139$.


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 $\mathrm{Ru}-\mathrm{C}$ distance $2.05 \AA$ [maximum deviation $0.07 \AA, \quad \sigma \quad(\mathrm{Ru}-\mathrm{C})=0.05 \AA$ ]: $\mathrm{Ru}(1)-\mathrm{Ru}(2)=2.885(6), \mathrm{Ru}(1)-\mathrm{Ru}(3)=2.951(6), \mathrm{Ru}(1)-\mathrm{Ru}(5)=$ $2 \cdot 827(5), \quad \mathrm{Ru}(1)-\mathrm{Ru}(6)=2 \cdot 927(5), \quad \mathrm{Ru}(2)-\mathrm{Ru}(3)=2.897(5)$, $\mathrm{Ru}(2)-\mathrm{Ru}(4)=2 \cdot 969(5), \mathrm{Ru}(2)-\mathrm{Ru}(5)=2 \cdot 855(6), \mathrm{Ru}(3)-\mathrm{Ru}(4)=$ $2.917(6), \mathrm{Ru}(3)-\mathrm{Ru}(6)=2 \cdot 840(6), \mathrm{Ru}(4)-\mathrm{Ru}(5)=2 \cdot 858(6)$, $\mathrm{Ru}(4)-\mathrm{Ru}(6)=2.872(7), \mathrm{Ru}(5)-\mathrm{Ru}(6)=3.034(5)$ ( $\sigma$ values in parentheses.)
(Received, April 14th, 1969; Com. 510.)
${ }^{1}$ F. Piacenti, M. Bianchi, and E. Benedetti, Chem. Comm., 1967, 775.
${ }^{2}$ B. F. G. Johnson, R. D. Johnston, and J. Lewis, Chem. Comm., 1967, 1057.
${ }^{3}$ R. Mason and W. R. Robinson, Chem. Comm., 1968, 468.

