

Figure 3.—Packing of  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$  molecules within the unit cell, viewed down  $b$ . The dashed lines represent the half-periods in the unit cell.

(6) Å. These distances are closely similar to the  $\text{S}=\text{O}$  bond length of 1.480 (8) Å in  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{-C}_4\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$ .<sup>1,37</sup> The present sulfur- $\text{sp}^3$  carbon bond,  $\text{S}-\text{C}(1)$ , is 1.840 (8) Å long; this is consistent with the sulfur- $\text{sp}^2$  carbon distance of 1.781 (9) Å found in  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$ ,<sup>1,37</sup> since there is a difference of 0.03–0.04 Å in the covalent radii of  $\text{sp}^2$ - and  $\text{sp}^3$ -hybridized carbon atoms.

As may be seen from Tables V–VII, distances within the phenylallyl moiety are in keeping with the structure as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

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TABLE VIII  
INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS TO 3.5 Å<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Dist, Å	Trans <sup>b</sup>	Atoms	Dist, Å	Trans <sup>b</sup>
O(1)···H(6)	2.42	I	C(16)···H(2)	3.34	II
H(1)···H(7)	2.72	I	S···H(6)	3.43	I
H(1)···H(6)	2.87	I	C(17)···H(6)	3.46	III
C(17)···H(2)	3.20	II	O(1)···C(6)	3.47	II
O(3)···H(7)	3.23	I	H(1)···C(7)	3.48	I
H(2)···H(6)	3.25	I	C(11)···H(6)	3.49	III
C(1)···H(6)	3.31	I	C(11)···C(6)	3.50	III

<sup>a</sup> Note that hydrogen atoms belonging to methyl groups of the  $\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5$  ligand have not been located and are not included in these calculations. <sup>b</sup> The translations are as follows: (I)  $x, y, 1+z$ ; (II)  $-1/2+x, 1/2-y, -1/2+z$ ; (III)  $-1/2+x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z$ .

### Crystal Packing

The packing of molecules in the crystal is shown in Figure 3; intermolecular contacts are collected in Table VIII. The shortest contact is  $\text{O}(1)\cdots\text{H}(6)$  [ $x, y, 1+z$ ] = 2.42 Å. This and all other contacts are greater than the sum of the appropriate van der Waals radii.

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## The Bonding of Molecular Nitrogen. III. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Chlorodinitrogen-tetrakis(dimethylphenylphosphine)rhenium(I)

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The crystal and molecular structure of the molecular nitrogen complex chlorodinitrogen-tetrakis(dimethylphenylphosphine)-rhenium(I),  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter techniques. The central rhenium atom is octahedrally coordinated to four phosphorus atoms, to the chlorine atom, and to a nitrogen atom of the molecular nitrogen group. The chlorine and nitrogen atoms are *trans*. The  $\text{Re}-\text{Cl}$  bond distance is 2.521 (4) Å, the  $\text{Re}-\text{N}$  bond distance is 1.97 (2) Å, and the four  $\text{Re}-\text{P}$  bond distances have a mean value of 2.422 (10) Å. The molecular nitrogen group is linear with an  $\text{Re}-\text{N}-\text{N}$  bond angle of 177 (1)° and a  $\text{Cl}-\text{Re}-\text{N}$  bond angle of 175.6 (4)°. Owing to partial disorder between the chlorine atom and the molecular nitrogen entity, a precise determination of the  $\text{N}-\text{N}$  distance has not been possible. Crystal data are as follows: triclinic, space group  $C_1^1-P\bar{1}$ ;  $a = 12.730$  (6) Å,  $b = 12.771$  (6) Å,  $c = 11.523$  (6) Å,  $\alpha = 103.25$  (3)°,  $\beta = 103.96$  (2)°,  $\gamma = 95.37$  (2)° (temperature 22°),  $Z = 2$ ;  $d_{\text{obsd}} = 1.57$  (3) g/cm<sup>3</sup>,  $d_{\text{caled}} = 1.53$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The structure was refined using 1968 independent reflections for which  $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$  and the refinement converged to a conventional  $R$  factor (on  $F$ ) of 3.7%.

### Introduction

In the previously reported structures of transition metal complexes which contain molecular nitrogen as a coordinating ligand,  $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$ ,  $\text{Ru}(\text{N}_2)(\text{NH}_3)_5^{2+}$ , and  $[\text{Ru}(\text{N}_2)(\text{N}_2)(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{PF}_6]$ , it has been shown that molecular nitrogen bonds in a manner similar to the isoelectronic nitrogen carbon mon-

oxide.<sup>1–3</sup> In continuing our studies and collaboration with the Unit of Nitrogen Fixation at the University of Sussex, Brighton, England, to determine factors con-

(1) B. R. Davis, N. C. Payne, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 2719 (1969).

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cerned in the bonding of nitrogen to transition metals, we report here a determination of the structure of chlorodinitrogen tetrakis(dimethylphenylphosphine)rhenium(I).<sup>4</sup> The existence<sup>4</sup> of the carbonyl analog  $\text{ReCl}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$  was an important factor in our choice of the present dinitrogen compound. Eventual comparison of the structures of the dinitrogen compound and its carbonyl analog should provide increased understanding of the bonding of molecular nitrogen to transition metals. Moreover, this dinitrogen compound is of intrinsic interest because it exhibits a very low infrared N-N stretching frequency<sup>4</sup> ( $1922\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and reacts with  $\text{MoCl}_4 \cdot 2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  to form a complex with an  $\text{N}_2$  stretching frequency of  $1680\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The grouping  $\text{Re-N-N-Mo}$ <sup>5</sup> is proposed in this complex. Finally, this work bears directly on our previous studies of metal-nitrogen multiple bonds.<sup>6</sup>

#### Collection and Reduction of Intensity Data

A sample of  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$  was kindly supplied by Professor J. Chatt and Dr. J. R. Dilworth. Suitable crystals were obtained by recrystallization from a benzene-methanol solution. A series of Weissenberg and precession photographs taken with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation revealed no symmetry elements. Hence, the crystals have been assigned to the triclinic system.

The cell constants and their standard deviations were determined at  $22^\circ$  by a least-squares refinement of the setting angles of 12 reflections that had been centered on a Picker four-circle automatic X-ray diffractometer, using procedures previously described.<sup>7</sup> The results (Mo  $\text{K}\alpha_1$  radiation,  $\lambda\ 0.7093\ \text{\AA}$ ) are  $a = 12.730\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$ ,  $b = 12.771\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$ ,  $c = 11.523\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 103.25\ (3)^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 103.96\ (2)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 95.37\ (2)^\circ$ . A Delauney reduction to obtain this cell revealed no hidden symmetry. The calculated density of  $1.53\ \text{g/cm}^3$  for two formula units in the cell is in reasonable agreement with the observed density of  $1.57\ (3)\ \text{g/cm}^3$  obtained by the flotation method. An optical study of the prismatic platelike crystal used in the data collection showed that the prominent faces are  $\bar{1}01$  and  $10\bar{1}$  and the other faces are  $0\bar{1}0$ ,  $\bar{1}00$ ,  $110$ , and  $\bar{1}10$ .

This crystal was approximately  $0.45 \times 0.35 \times 0.20\ \text{mm}$  along the  $[100]$ ,  $[010]$ , and  $[101]$  directions, respectively. It was wedged into a thin-walled glass capillary and mounted on the diffractometer along its long direction  $[100]$ . Several  $\omega$  scans with a narrow source and wide-open counter were taken to determine the mosaicity of the crystal. The average width at half-height for a strong reflection was  $0.15^\circ$ .

A total of 2207 independent reflections were collected in the range  $0^\circ \leq 2\theta\ (\text{Mo K}\alpha_1) \leq 35^\circ$ . The diffracted beams were filtered through 3-mil Nb foil. A takeoff angle of  $1.6^\circ$  was used. At this angle, the peak intensity of a strong reflection was about 80% of the maximum value as a function of takeoff angle. The

counter aperture selected was  $4\ \text{mm} \times 5\ \text{mm}$  and was positioned 29 cm from the crystal. The pulse height analyzer was set for approximately a 90% window, centered on the Mo  $\text{K}\alpha$  peak. The data were collected by the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique at a scan rate of  $1^\circ/\text{min}$ . An asymmetric scan range of  $0.70^\circ$  on the low side and  $1.20^\circ$  on the high side of the calculated  $2\theta$  values was used. Stationary counter, stationary crystal background counts of 10 sec were taken at each end of the scan. Attenuators were inserted automatically when the intensity of the diffracted beam exceeded about 7000 counts/sec during the scan; the attenuators inserted were Cu foil, their thickness being chosen to give attenuator factors of approximately 2.2.

Throughout the collection of the data, the intensities of four reference reflections were measured every 100 reflections as a check on electronic and crystal stability. The average intensity of the reference reflections had dropped approximately 10% after these 2207 reflections had been scanned. For this reason data collection was terminated at a  $2\theta$  of  $35^\circ$ . No attempt was made to correct for the average 10% drop in intensity because the decomposition was not isotropic. The minimum change in a reference intensity was 5% and the maximum was 20%.

The data were processed in a manner previously described.<sup>7</sup> The value of  $p$  in the calculation of  $\sigma(I)$  was selected as 0.04. The values of  $I$  and  $\sigma(I)$  were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects and absorption.<sup>8</sup> The linear absorption coefficient of this compound for Mo  $\text{K}\alpha$  radiation is  $39.6\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ , and for the crystal chosen transmission coefficients ranged from 0.662 to 0.485. Of the 2207 reflections, only the 1968 which obeyed the condition  $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$  were used in subsequent calculations.

#### Solution and Refinement

All least-squares refinements were carried out on  $F$ , the function minimized being  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ , where  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  are the observed and calculated structure amplitudes and the weight  $w$  is  $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$ . In all calculations of  $F_c$ , the atomic scattering factors for rhenium and hydrogen were those calculated by Cromer and Waber<sup>9</sup> and by Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson,<sup>10</sup> respectively; scattering factors for chlorine, phosphorus, carbon, and nitrogen were taken from the usual tabulation.<sup>11</sup> The effects of anomalous dispersion of the rhenium, chlorine, and phosphorus atoms were included in the calculation of  $F_c$ ;<sup>12</sup> the values of  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  used were those calculated by Cromer.<sup>18</sup>

(8) In addition to various local programs, Patterson functions and Fourier syntheses were calculated using a local version of Zalkin's *FORDAP*. Absorption corrections were arrived at by a modification of W. C. Hamilton's *GONO9*. Refinement and structure factor calculations were carried out by our least-squares program, *NUCLS*, which, in its nongroup form, resembles the Busing-Levy *ORFLS*. Errors in derived quantities were obtained from the Busing-Levy *ORFFE* program, and drawings were made with use of Johnson's *ORTEP* program.

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TABLE I  
 POSITIONAL, THERMAL, AND GROUP PARAMETERS FOR  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ 

Atom	$x$	$y$	$z$	$\beta_{11}^a$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Re	0.22640 (4) <sup>b</sup>	0.22963 (4)	0.27108 (4)	0.00652 (6)	0.00472 (5)	0.00742 (7)	0.00128 (4)	0.00171 (4)	0.00193 (4)
Cl <sup>c</sup>	0.3799 (3)	0.2561 (3)	0.4651 (4)	0.0084 (6)	0.0081 (4)	0.0122 (7)	0.0014 (3)	0.0013 (5)	0.0045 (4)
Cl'	0.0729 <sup>d</sup>	0.2032	0.0771	0.0084	0.0081	0.0122	0.0014	0.0013	0.0045
P1	0.3354 (3)	0.3893 (3)	0.2531 (3)	0.0070 (3)	0.0055 (3)	0.0094 (4)	0.0014 (2)	0.0024 (3)	0.0022 (3)
P2	0.3162 (3)	0.1180 (3)	0.1378 (3)	0.0076 (3)	0.0064 (3)	0.0091 (4)	0.0017 (3)	0.0017 (3)	0.0023 (3)
P3	0.1524 (3)	0.0745 (3)	0.3304 (3)	0.0072 (3)	0.0051 (3)	0.0088 (4)	0.0014 (2)	0.0021 (3)	0.0022 (3)
P4	0.1223 (3)	0.3447 (3)	0.3803 (3)	0.0082 (3)	0.0056 (3)	0.0098 (4)	0.0016 (3)	0.0022 (3)	0.0014 (3)
N1	0.1005 (14)	0.2008 (10)	0.1242 (17)	0.0087 (15)	0.0073 (12)	0.0082 (17)	0.0044 (11)	0.0022 (13)	0.0059 (12)
N2	0.0304 (16)	0.1864 (12)	0.0484 (14)	0.0054 (14)	0.0088 (13)	0.0097 (18)	0.0003 (11)	0.0004 (12)	0.0025 (12)
N1'	0.3523	0.2584	0.4180	0.0087	0.0073	0.0082	0.0044	0.0022	0.0059
N2'	0.4224	0.2728	0.4937	0.0054	0.0088	0.0097	0.0003	0.0004	0.0025
C11	0.3666 (11)	0.5092 (10)	0.3845 (12)	0.0095 (14)	0.0070 (12)	0.0128 (17)	0.0004 (10)	0.0020 (12)	0.0020 (12)
C12	0.4778 (11)	0.3739 (10)	0.2617 (13)	0.0102 (15)	0.0071 (12)	0.0143 (18)	0.0006 (10)	0.0031 (13)	0.0038 (12)
C21	0.4416 (12)	0.0762 (11)	0.2133 (13)	0.0109 (15)	0.0098 (14)	0.0167 (20)	0.0037 (11)	0.0055 (14)	0.0065 (14)
C22	0.2381 (12)	-0.0111 (11)	0.0395 (13)	0.0128 (15)	0.0067 (12)	0.0148 (18)	-0.0001 (11)	0.0065 (14)	0.0006 (12)
C31	0.1498 (11)	0.0987 (10)	0.4916 (12)	0.0118 (15)	0.0080 (12)	0.0114 (17)	0.0030 (11)	0.0053 (13)	0.0031 (12)
C32	0.0113 (10)	0.0135 (10)	0.2482 (13)	0.0084 (13)	0.0064 (12)	0.0167 (20)	0.0000 (10)	0.0021 (12)	0.0039 (12)
C41	0.1858 (12)	0.4128 (11)	0.5431 (13)	0.0111 (15)	0.0097 (14)	0.0132 (19)	0.0018 (11)	0.0052 (14)	-0.0001 (13)
C42	0.0799 (11)	0.4585 (11)	0.3163 (14)	0.0112 (14)	0.0092 (14)	0.0175 (20)	0.0043 (11)	0.0056 (13)	0.0050 (14)
Group	$x_0^e$	$y_0$	$z_0$	$\delta$	$\epsilon$	$\eta$			
Ring 1	0.2597 (5)	0.4899 (5)	0.0179 (6)	-1.276 (6)	3.000 (6)	-2.295 (6)			
Ring 2	0.3715 (5)	0.1999 (4)	-0.0896 (5)	-1.916 (6)	3.137 (5)	-2.093 (6)			
Ring 3	0.2815 (5)	-0.1332 (5)	0.3204 (5)	1.975 (6)	2.475 (5)	-2.915 (7)			
Ring 4	-0.1246 (5)	0.2524 (5)	0.3785 (6)	-2.139 (16)	-1.922 (6)	0.773 (17)			

<sup>a</sup> The form of the thermal ellipsoid is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses given here and in other tables are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits. <sup>c</sup> The atoms Cl, N1, and N2 have a multiplicity of 0.88 (2) and the atoms Cl', N1', and N2' have a multiplicity of 0.12. <sup>d</sup> The coordinates of Cl', N1', and N2' were derived from the coordinates of Cl, N1, and N2 such that the Re-Cl' distance equals the Re-Cl distance, the Cl'-Re-Cl angle is 180°, etc. The thermal parameters of Cl, N1, and N2 were assigned to those of Cl', N1', and N2', respectively. <sup>e</sup>  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ , and  $z_0$  are fractional coordinates of the ring center;  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ , and  $\eta$  (in radians) have been defined previously.<sup>14</sup>

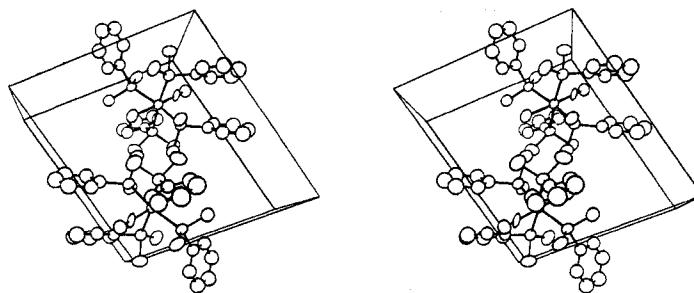
The rhenium and four phosphorus atoms were found from a Patterson function calculation. The eight methyl carbon atoms and four phenyl rings were found on a subsequent difference Fourier map. A least-squares refinement cycle was carried out in which the rhenium, four phosphorus, and eight methyl carbon atoms were refined with isotropic thermal parameters; the four phenyl rings were treated as rigid groups and restricted to their known geometry ( $D_{6h}$  symmetry, C-C = 1.392 Å). The variable parameters for a ring included an overall isotropic thermal parameter, the coordinates of the ring center, and three orientation angles which have been described previously.<sup>14</sup> The usual agreement factors  $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$  and  $R_2$  (or weighted  $R$  factor) =  $(\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$  were 16.5 and 20.6%, respectively. A difference Fourier synthesis revealed the positions of the chlorine atom and the molecular nitrogen group. The atoms of the molecular nitrogen entity were not resolved in the electron density map but appeared as an elongated peak with a single-peak maximum. The two nitrogen atoms were assigned positions 0.5 Å on each side of the peak maximum, resulting in an N-N distance of 1.0 Å, an Re-N distance of 2.0 Å, and an Re-N-N angle of 177°.

Next the absorption correction was applied, and, after subsequent isotropic refinement, the hydrogen atoms of the methyl groups were located from electron density maps calculated in planes perpendicular to

the phosphorus-carbon vectors. The observed hydrogen atoms were idealized using a C-H bond distance of 1.0 Å and an H-C-H bond angle of 109.5°. The positions of the hydrogen atoms of the phenyl rings were calculated from the known geometry of the ring and a C-H distance of 0.90 Å. The fixed contribution to  $F_o$  of these 44 hydrogen atoms (with isotropic thermal parameters of 5.0 Å<sup>2</sup>) was included in subsequent calculations.

In the next cycle of refinement, the sixteen nongroup atoms were refined anisotropically and the four phenyl rings were refined as rigid groups with individual isotropic thermal parameters on each carbon atom; the resulting values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  were 3.7 and 4.7%, respectively.

However, in the resulting structure the N-N bond distance was only 0.94 Å and the Re-N bond distance was 2.02 Å. From previous work we expected an N-N bond distance greater than 1.10 Å and an Re-N bond distance less than 2.00 Å.<sup>1,3</sup> The Co-N distance is 1.807 (23) Å in  $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$ <sup>1</sup> and the Ru-N distance is 1.894 (9) Å in  $[\text{Ru}(\text{N}_3)(\text{N}_2)(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{PF}_6]$ .<sup>3</sup> We believe that a plausible explanation for this short N-N bond distance is a partial disorder between the molecular nitrogen group and the chlorine atom. Because of the distances involved (Re-Cl = 2.5 Å, Re-N1 = 1.9 Å, Re-N2 = 3.0 Å), if there is partial disorder, the nitrogen atoms will refine inward toward the N-N center in an attempt to compensate for chlorine scattering. This will lead to a short N-N bond

Figure 1.—A stereoscopic pair of views of the contents of a unit cell of  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ .

distance and a long Re–N bond distance. Such a model of disorder is feasible, as the steric pockets above and below the plane of the rhenium and four phosphorus atoms are very similar. Therefore in an attempt to account for this disorder the following model was used. The atoms Cl, N1, and N2 were assigned a variable occupancy factor  $\alpha$ . Three additional atoms Cl', N1', and N2' were assigned the occupancy factor  $1 - \alpha$ . The positions of these atoms were derived in the calculations from the positions of Cl, N1, and N2 in such a way that the Re–X bond length was equal to the Re–X' bond length and the X–Re–X' bond angle was  $180^\circ$ . The thermal parameter of X was assigned to X' (X = Cl, N1, N2). In the ensuing least-squares refinement the only additional variable was  $\alpha$ , and appropriate relationships among the derivatives were taken into account in its refinement. This refinement converged to values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  of 3.7 and 4.7% and to a value of  $\alpha$  of 0.88 (2). The resultant Re–N and N–N distances are 1.966 (21) and 1.055 (30) Å. Although no clear distinction can be made on the basis of  $R_2$ , we favor this disordered model because both the derived distances and the value of  $\alpha$  are reasonable and because of the lack of resolution of the nitrogen atoms on electron density maps. Although the Re–N–N portion of the molecule is not well defined in this study, the rest of the molecule is. Even the Re–Cl portion is unaffected by assumptions about the nature of the disorder.

A statistical analysis of  $R_2$  shows no unusual trends with  $|F_o|$ ,  $\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta$ , or various combinations of Miller indices. For the 194 variables and 1968 observations, the error in an observation of unit weight is  $1.97 e^-$ . On a final difference Fourier synthesis, the highest peaks (1.0 and  $0.79 e^-/\text{Å}^3$ ) were associated with the rhenium atom. The agreement factors based on  $F_o^2$  are  $R_1 = 6.6$  and  $R_2 = 9.4\%$ . For the 239 reflections omitted from the refinement for which  $F_o^2 < 3\sigma(F_o^2)$ , three had  $|F_o^2 - F_c^2| > 3\sigma(F_o^2)$ .

The positional, thermal, and group parameters derived from the last cycle of refinement are presented in Table I along with the associated standard deviations, as derived from the inverse matrix. The positional and thermal parameters of the ring carbon atoms and the idealized positional parameters of the methyl and phenyl hydrogen atoms are listed in Tables II and III. The final values of  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$  (in electrons) are given in Table IV for the 1968 reflections which were used in the refinement.

TABLE II				
PARAMETERS FOR RING CARBON ATOMS				
Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , <sup>a</sup> Å <sup>2</sup>
Ring 1				
C1 <sup>b</sup>	0.2933 (7) <sup>c</sup>	0.4484 (7)	0.1202 (7)	4.6 (3)
C2	0.3702 (5)	0.5078 (8)	0.0825 (8)	6.0 (3)
C3	0.3367 (8)	0.5493 (7)	-0.0197 (9)	7.4 (4)
C4	0.2262 (9)	0.5314 (8)	-0.0843 (7)	7.3 (4)
C5	0.1493 (6)	0.4720 (8)	-0.0467 (8)	7.2 (4)
C6	0.1828 (6)	0.4305 (7)	0.0556 (8)	5.5 (3)
Ring 2				
C1	0.3527 (7)	0.1679 (7)	0.0122 (7)	4.0 (3)
C2	0.4552 (6)	0.1664 (7)	-0.0108 (8)	5.9 (3)
C3	0.4740 (6)	0.1984 (8)	-0.1126 (9)	7.1 (4)
C4	0.3903 (9)	0.2319 (8)	-0.1915 (7)	7.1 (4)
C5	0.2878 (7)	0.2334 (8)	-0.1685 (8)	7.8 (4)
C6	0.2690 (6)	0.2014 (7)	-0.0667 (9)	5.2 (3)
Ring 3				
C1	0.2233 (7)	-0.0461 (6)	0.3245 (8)	4.1 (3)
C2	0.1809 (6)	-0.1438 (7)	0.2340 (7)	5.3 (3)
C3	0.2392 (8)	-0.2310 (6)	0.2299 (8)	6.4 (4)
C4	0.3398 (7)	-0.2204 (6)	0.3164 (9)	6.7 (4)
C5	0.3821 (6)	-0.1227 (8)	0.4069 (8)	6.2 (4)
C6	0.3239 (7)	-0.0355 (6)	0.4109 (7)	5.0 (3)
Ring 4				
C1	-0.0176 (6)	0.2904 (7)	0.3815 (8)	4.1 (3)
C2	-0.0424 (7)	0.2793 (7)	0.4898 (6)	5.5 (3)
C3	-0.1494 (8)	0.2414 (9)	0.4869 (8)	7.4 (4)
C4	-0.2316 (6)	0.2145 (9)	0.3755 (10)	8.1 (4)
C5	-0.2068 (7)	0.2256 (8)	0.2672 (8)	7.3 (4)
C6	-0.0998 (8)	0.2635 (8)	0.2702 (6)	5.8 (3)

<sup>a</sup> *B* is the refined isotropic thermal parameter for the individual ring carbon atoms. <sup>b</sup> Ring atoms are numbered sequentially, with Cl attached to the P. <sup>c</sup> The estimated standard deviations are derived from those of the group parameters.

### Description of the Structure

The structure consists of discrete molecules of  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$  upon which no crystallographic symmetry is imposed. A stereoscopic pair of views of the contents of a unit cell is given in Figure 1. The inner coordination sphere of the molecule is displayed in Figure 2 and an overall view of the molecule, with the exclusion of hydrogen atoms, is presented in Figure 3. A selection of intramolecular bond distances and bond angles, together with estimated standard deviations as derived with the inclusion of correlation effects, is given in Tables V and VI. The root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration along the principal axes of vibration for atoms refined anisotropically are

TABLE III  
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR HYDROGEN ATOMS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	x	y	z	Atom	x	y	z
H111 <sup>b</sup>	0.391	0.488	0.466	H2R1 <sup>c</sup>	0.442	0.524	0.124
H112	0.428	0.563	0.381	H3R1	0.385	0.591	-0.045
H113	0.301	0.546	0.387	H4R1	0.203	0.558	-0.152
H121	0.484	0.318	0.186	H5R1	0.079	0.458	-0.090
H122	0.524	0.444	0.268	H6R1	0.135	0.391	0.079
H123	0.512	0.347	0.337	H2R2	0.509	0.146	0.039
H211	0.437	0.051	0.287	H3R2	0.540	0.198	-0.129
H212	0.468	0.021	0.155	H4R2	0.403	0.253	-0.259
H213	0.506	0.144	0.246	H5R2	0.234	0.256	-0.221
H221	0.163	-0.003	-0.003	H6R2	0.203	0.204	-0.053
H222	0.276	-0.043	-0.026	H2R3	0.127	-0.153	0.178
H223	0.233	-0.066	0.089	H3R3	0.214	-0.296	0.172
H311	0.091	0.143	0.510	H4R3	0.379	-0.277	0.314
H312	0.135	0.028	0.516	H5R3	0.448	-0.116	0.463
H313	0.223	0.140	0.551	H6R3	0.351	0.027	0.469
H321	0.004	-0.015	0.155	H2R4	0.010	0.297	0.562
H322	-0.012	-0.052	0.277	H3R4	-0.166	0.234	0.557
H323	-0.040	0.066	0.257	H4R4	-0.301	0.190	0.374
H411	0.192	0.354	0.594	H5R4	-0.261	0.208	0.196
H412	0.263	0.448	0.556	H6R4	-0.085	0.270	0.200
H413	0.143	0.465	0.577				
H421	0.032	0.430	0.229				
H422	0.037	0.502	0.368				
H423	0.145	0.508	0.316				

<sup>a</sup> All atoms have  $B = 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ . <sup>b</sup> H111, H112, and H113 are attached to C11; H121, H122, and H123 are attached to C12; etc. <sup>c</sup> H2R1 is attached to C2 of ring 1, H3R1 to C3 of ring 1, etc.

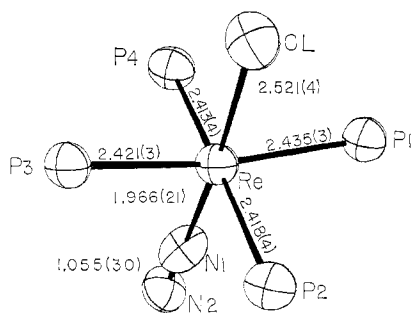


Figure 2.—The inner coordination sphere of  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ .

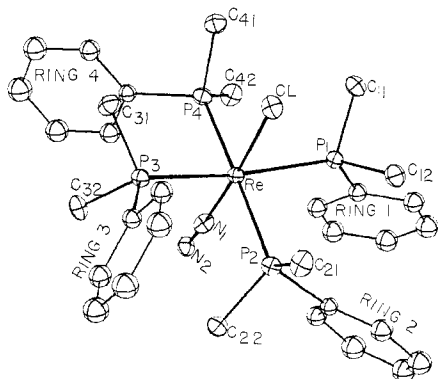


Figure 3.—An overall view of the  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$  molecule.

given in Table VII. The directions of vibration of atoms may be discerned from Figures 2 and 3. These figures also display the numbering scheme employed.

The molecular nitrogen group in this structure is not well defined because of the disorder between it and the

chlorine atom. The Re-N bond distance of 1.97 (2) Å is shorter than the Os-N single-bond distance of 2.136 (9) Å found in  $\text{OsCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ <sup>15</sup> but not as short as the Re-N formal double-bond distance of 1.709 (4) Å found in  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ .<sup>16</sup> The N-N bond distance of 1.06 (3) Å is somewhat shorter than expected in view of the low N-N infrared stretching frequency but the uncertainty in the distance is large. On the basis of the Re-N1-N2 bond angle of 177 (1)° we conclude that the bonding of dinitrogen in this complex is similar to that found in other transition metal complexes of molecular nitrogen.<sup>1-3</sup>

The Re-P mean distance of 2.422 (10) Å compares well with the Os-P distance of 2.411 (2) Å found in  $\text{OsCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ <sup>15</sup> but is slightly shorter than the distance of 2.470 (1) Å found in  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-OCH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ .<sup>16</sup> The least-squares plane through the rhenium and four phosphorus atoms is given in Table VIII. Two phosphorus atoms are below this plane and two are above it. It is also clear from the  $\text{P}\cdots\text{N}$ ,  $\text{P}\cdots\text{Cl}$  distances and the P-Re-N, P-Re-Cl bond angles that P1 and P3 are bent toward the chlorine atom and P2 and P4 are bent toward the molecular nitrogen group.

The Re-Cl distance of 2.521 (4) Å, though long, is slightly shorter than the Re-Cl distance of 2.563 (4) Å found in  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ .<sup>7</sup>

The bond distances in the present structure may be explained in a manner discussed previously.<sup>6</sup> Where there is a short M-N (M = metal) bond length, the steric hindrance caused by a close approach of the nitrogen atom to the metal may be relieved either by

(15) D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1078 (1969).

(16) D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **7**, 1099 (1968).

TABLE IV  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES FOR ReCl(N2)(P(CH2)2C6H5)4

Table with columns for Miller indices (hkl) and structure amplitudes (F\_o, F\_c). The table is organized into several sections labeled with h, k, l values, and contains numerical data for each reflection. The table is rotated 90 degrees counter-clockwise in the image.

pushing the ligands cis to the nitrogen toward the trans chlorine atom (leading to a long M-Cl bond distance) or by lengthening the bonds cis to the metal-nitrogen bond (Table IX).

The OsCl2(NH3)(P(C6H5)3)2<sup>15</sup> (F of Table IX) system is not strained sterically. The Os-N bond distance is long, 2.136 (9) Å, and the Os-P, Os-Cl(cis), and Os-Cl(trans) bond lengths are normal. Also, there are no

TABLE V  
 INTRAMOLECULAR ANGLES IN  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ 

Atoms	Angles, deg	Atoms	Angles, deg
Re-N1-N2	177 (1)	Re-P1-C11	116.2 (5)
Cl-Re-N1	175.6 (4)	Re-P1-C12	113.6 (4)
Cl-Re-P1	82.1 (1)	Re-P2-C21	116.6 (5)
Cl-Re-P2	94.7 (1)	Re-P2-C22	117.0 (5)
Cl-Re-P3	84.8 (1)	Re-P3-C31	116.0 (4)
Cl-Re-P4	92.2 (1)	Re-P3-C32	116.4 (3)
N1-Re-P1	102.2 (4)	Re-P4-C41	117.6 (5)
N1-Re-P2	86.3 (4)	Re-P4-C42	115.8 (5)
N1-Re-P3	91.0 (4)	C11-P1-C1R1	102.2 (5)
N1-Re-P4	87.0 (4)	C12-P1-C1R1	104.0 (5)
N2-Re-P1	102.6 (3)	C21-P2-C1R2	103.4 (5)
N2-Re-P2	87.3 (3)	C22-P2-C1R2	95.9 (5)
N2-Re-P3	90.6 (3)	C31-P3-C1R3	97.0 (5)
N2-Re-P4	86.0 (3)	C32-P3-C1R3	102.3 (5)
P1-Re-P2	88.2 (1)	C41-P4-C1R4	102.3 (5)
P1-Re-P4	90.5 (1)	C42-P4-C1R4	94.8 (5)
P2-Re-P3	92.2 (1)	C11-P1-C12	95.6 (6)
P3-Re-P4	90.7 (1)	C21-P2-C22	101.6 (7)
Re-P1-C1R1	121.5 (3)	C31-P3-C32	102.1 (7)
Re-P2-C1R2	119.0 (3)	C41-P4-C42	102.3 (7)
Re-P3-C1R3	119.8 (3)		
Re-P4-C1R4	120.3 (3)		

TABLE VI

INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES IN  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ 

Atoms	Distance, Å	Atoms	Distance, Å
Re-Cl	2.521 (4)	P3-N1	3.144 (17)
Re-P1	2.435 (3)	P4-N1	3.031 (16)
Re-P2	2.418 (4)	P1-N2	4.272 (20)
Re-P3	2.421 (3)	P2-N2	3.777 (19)
Re-P4	2.413 (4)	P3-N2	3.889 (16)
Re-N1	1.966 (21)	P4-N2	3.733 (16)
Re-N2	3.020 (19)	P1-C11	1.824 (14)
N1-N2	1.055 (30) <sup>a</sup>	P1-C12	1.823 (15)
P1-P2	3.377 (5)	P2-C21	1.814 (14)
P1-P4	3.442 (5)	P2-C22	1.812 (14)
P2-P3	3.487 (5)	P3-C31	1.821 (13)
P3-P4	3.439 (5)	P3-C32	1.819 (13)
P1-Cl	3.257 (5)	P4-C41	1.822 (15)
P2-Cl	3.633 (6)	P4-C42	1.843 (14)
P3-Cl	3.332 (5)	P1-C1R1	1.847 (8)
P4-Cl	3.557 (5)	P2-C1R2	1.847 (8)
P1-N1	3.437 (17)	P3-C1R3	1.853 (8)
P2-N1	3.016 (16)	P4-C1R4	1.854 (8)

<sup>a</sup> See text. <sup>b</sup> The standard deviation for the average quantity is that for an individual estimate as derived from the collection of values assumed to be equivalent. On this basis, it appears that individual standard deviations derived from the inverse matrix are reasonable.

close Cl(cis)···Cl(trans), N···P, or P···Cl(trans) interactions.

In  $\text{OsNCl}_5^{2-}$  (A),<sup>4</sup> the Os-N bond is 1.614 (13) Å and there are four chlorine atoms cis to the nitrogen atom. To relieve the steric strain caused by the close approach of the nitrogen atom, the cis chlorine atoms are bent toward the trans chlorine atom leading to a long Os-Cl(trans) bond distance of 2.605 (4) Å.

In the rhenium-imino complexes (C, D, E),<sup>16,17</sup> the Re-N distance, 1.7 Å, is longer than the Os-N distance in  $\text{OsNCl}_5^{2-}$ , but now there are two chlorine atoms and two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups cis to the nitrogen atom. Therefore, to relieve steric strain, the Re-P and Re-Cl-

TABLE VII

ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION (Å)

Atom	Min	Intermed	Max
Re	0.183 (1)	0.210 (1)	0.224 (1)
Cl	0.215 (9)	0.252 (8)	0.293 (6)
P1	0.200 (5)	0.228 (5)	0.236 (5)
P2	0.210 (6)	0.231 (5)	0.250 (5)
P3	0.192 (6)	0.228 (5)	0.233 (5)
P4	0.203 (6)	0.242 (5)	0.254 (5)
N1	0.11 (4)	0.24 (2)	0.29 (2)
N2	0.19 (3)	0.25 (2)	0.27 (2)
C11	0.23 (2)	0.27 (2)	0.29 (2)
C12	0.22 (2)	0.28 (2)	0.29 (2)
C21	0.23 (2)	0.27 (2)	0.33 (2)
C22	0.22 (2)	0.26 (2)	0.34 (2)
C31	0.23 (2)	0.24 (2)	0.31 (2)
C32	0.21 (2)	0.26 (2)	0.32 (2)
C41	0.23 (2)	0.29 (2)	0.33 (2)
C42	0.23 (2)	0.28 (2)	0.33 (2)

TABLE VIII

WEIGHTED LEAST-SQUARES PLANE<sup>a</sup>

Atom	Dev from plane, Å	Atom	Dev from plane, Å
Re	-0.0069 (5)	P3	0.259 (3)
P1	0.282 (3)	P4	-0.160 (4)
P2	-0.147 (3)		

<sup>a</sup> Equation of plane:  $7.106x - 2.176y + 7.661z = 3.193$  (triclinic coordinates).

(cis) bonds are lengthened. The Cl(cis)···Cl(trans), N···P, and P···Cl(trans) interactions are shorter than in  $\text{OsCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ .

The  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$  (B)<sup>7</sup> system is more sterically strained than the rhenium-imino complexes because of the close approach of the nitrogen atom to the rhenium atom and the placing of one chlorine atom and three  $\text{PR}_3$  groups cis to the nitrogen atom. All bond lengths are longer to relieve this strain.

In  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$  (G), we have a situation similar to  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ <sup>7</sup> except that the

(17) D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 703 (1969).

TABLE IX

DISTANCES (Å) BETWEEN ADJACENT ATOMS IN

(A)  $\text{OsNCl}_5^{2-}$ , (B)  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ ,(C)  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ ,(D)  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ ,(E)  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{NCH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5)_2$ , (F)  $\text{OsCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ ,AND (G)  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ 

Atoms	A <sup>d</sup>	B <sup>e</sup>	C <sup>f</sup>	D <sup>f</sup>	E <sup>g</sup>	F <sup>h</sup>	G <sup>i</sup>
M <sup>a</sup> -N	1.61	1.79	1.71	1.69	1.69	2.14	1.96
M-Cl(trans) <sup>b</sup>	2.61	2.56	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.36	2.52
M-Cl(cis)	2.37	2.45	2.42	2.40	2.41	2.36	
	2.36			2.43	2.43		
	2.36						
M-P <sup>c</sup>		2.44	2.47	2.46	2.48	2.41	2.44
		2.47		2.46	2.49		2.42
		2.49					2.42
							2.41
N···Cl(cis)	3.03	3.26	3.04	3.11	3.11	3.04	
	3.00			2.98	2.94		
	2.98						
Cl(cis)···Cl(trans)	3.32	3.37	3.34	3.30	3.34	3.49	
	3.27			3.28	3.28		
	3.35						
N···P		3.11	3.15	3.02	3.12	3.21	3.43
		3.16		3.15	3.12		3.01
		3.02					3.14
							3.02
P···Cl(trans)		3.55	3.28	3.32	3.26	3.38	3.25
		3.25		3.32	3.37		3.63
		3.58					3.33
							3.56

<sup>a</sup> M is the metal atom. <sup>b</sup> Cis and trans in the table show positions relative to the nitrogen. <sup>c</sup> All P atoms are cis. <sup>d</sup> See ref. 6. <sup>e</sup> See ref. 7. <sup>f</sup> See ref. 16. <sup>g</sup> See ref. 17. <sup>h</sup> See ref. 15. <sup>i</sup> This work.

Re-N bond distance is longer and the steric strain results mainly from the placement of four  $\text{PR}_3$  groups cis to the nitrogen atom. In  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ ,<sup>7</sup> the cis chlorine atom and one  $\text{PR}_3$  group bend toward the trans chlorine atom to give Cl-Re-Cl and P-Re-Cl bond angles of 84.36 (15) and 80.90 (14)°, respectively. The other two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups cannot bend toward the nitrogen atom because of the short Re-N bond distance and the N-Re-P bond angles, 91.8 (4) and 89.1 (4)°. This leads to N···P interactions which range from 3.024 (13) to 3.164 (11) Å and P···Cl(trans) interactions which range from 3.249 (6) to 3.578 (6) Å. In the present study of  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups bend toward the chlorine atom to give Cl-Re-P bond angles of 82.1 (1) and 84.8 (1)°, but now the other two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups may bend more toward the nitrogen

atom resulting in N-Re-P bond angles of 86.3 (4) and 87.0 (4)°. Three of the N···P interactions, 3.016 (16), 3.144 (17), and 3.031 (16) Å, compare well with the range found in  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ ,<sup>7</sup> but the N···P1 distance of 3.437 (17) Å is longer. This is the result of the close approach of C6 of ring 1 to the nitrogen atom leading to an N···H6R1 distance of 2.6 Å. The P···Cl(trans) interactions also compare well with the distances found in  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ ,<sup>7</sup> except for the longer P2···Cl(trans) distance of 3.633 (6) Å. Possibly once P1 has made a close approach to the chlorine atom with a P1···Cl(trans) interaction of 3.257 (5) Å, steric balance is achieved with P2 being further from the chlorine atom. The bending of the two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups toward the trans chlorine atom prohibits a close approach of this atom to the rhenium atom and results in the long Re-Cl bond length of 2.521 (4) Å. Since now two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups may bend toward the nitrogen atom when the other two groups bend toward the trans chlorine atom, there is no need to lengthen the Re-P bonds to relieve steric hindrance. In  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ ,<sup>7</sup> the two  $\text{PR}_3$  groups which do not bend are found to have Re-P bond distances of 2.490 (5) and 2.469 (5) Å. The  $\text{PR}_3$  group which is bent toward the trans chlorine atom has a bond distance of 2.442 (4) Å. In  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , three of the Re-P distances are 2.418 (4), 2.421 (3), and 2.413 (4) Å, similar to the Os-P distance of 2.411 (2) Å found in the unstrained complex  $\text{OsCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ .<sup>15</sup> The Re-P1 bond distance of 2.435 (3) Å is slightly longer, possibly because of the close approach of C6 of ring 1 to the nitrogen atom. Just as has been found earlier in our studies of metal-nitrogen multiple bonds,<sup>6</sup> a simple steric explanation will suffice to describe these structures and their differences.

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