

showed a single sharp  $-\text{CH}_2-$  proton resonance at  $\tau$  8.75 whereas the pattern of  $-\text{CH}_2-$  and  $-\text{CH}-$  proton resonances for VI was much more complex, consisting of three broad resonances for each type of proton.

Compounds VII and VIII, which have molecular formulas  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{S}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10-11}]_2$  and  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{MoS}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10-11}]_2$ , respectively, on the basis of analytical data could not be assigned structures. VII was not a simple derivative of a  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3$  group since the infrared spectrum showed bridging carbonyls; unless the latter contains an uncoordinated sulfur atom it is difficult to conceive of a way to use all the possible coordination sites of all sulfur atoms. Lacking further data we regard the molecular structures as only tentatively correct.

The orange crystalline compound  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{MoSO}]_2$  (IV) appeared not to be formed as a direct product in the reaction since no single band on the original chromatographic column was observed to contain this material. Instead IV appeared in several crude products and was presumably a product of air oxidation of one or several organosulfur molybdenum compounds. This product was exceptionally stable thermally and was also insensitive to oxygen or moisture in the solid state.

A suggestion as to the structure of this compound is seen in the paper of Green and Cousins<sup>17</sup> discussing oxomolybdenum compounds. In this paper a compound of the formula  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{MoO}_2]_2$  is described; this was obtained with other products on air oxidation of

(17) M. L. H. Green and M. Cousins, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1567 (1964).

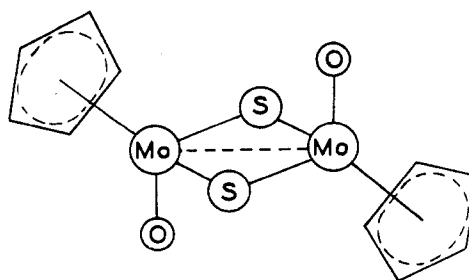


Figure 2.—Structure of  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{MoSO}]_2$ .

$\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{H}$  or  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3]_2$ . The physical properties and reactivity were not greatly dissimilar from those of IV, and the infrared spectrum appeared rather similar to that of IV, as might be expected if the only difference in these compounds was the presence of two sulfur atoms rather than two oxygen atoms in bridging positions (Figure 2). Specifically the two Mo-O stretching frequencies predicted by Green and Cousins to fall at approximately 920 and 850 or 898  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in the oxo compounds were observed in IV at 920 and 895  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

The structural formulation of IV in Figure 2 can be seen to fall two electrons short of the inert gas configuration for each molybdenum atom. The sharp  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5$  proton resonance indicates this compound is diamagnetic, however.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichloro(1,10-phenanthroline)zinc

By CURT W. REIMANN, S. BLOCK, AND A. PERLOFF

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Crystals of dichloro(1,10-phenanthroline)zinc are monoclinic with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions  $a = 9.73$ ,  $b = 15.67$ ,  $c = 7.97$  Å,  $\beta = 101^\circ 5'$ , space group  $P2_1/n$ . Three-dimensional data were used, and the structure was solved as a heavy-atom problem. The coordination about the zinc atom is distorted tetrahedral. The 1,10-phenanthroline molecule itself is essentially planar, and the zinc atom departs 0.13 Å from this plane. The chlorine atoms are nearly equidistant from the zinc atom. The plane of the zinc and two chlorine atoms makes an angle of  $79^\circ$  with the plane of the 1,10-phenanthroline molecule.

### Introduction

The electron paramagnetic resonance technique has provided considerable information about the bonding in paramagnetic transition element complexes.<sup>1</sup> Especially useful data have been obtained when the paramagnetic ion under investigation resides as a substitutional impurity in a diamagnetic lattice. This special utility is a consequence of the fact that magnetic dilution frequently permits the observation of ligand

hyperfine structure which can, in turn, be related to bonding parameters. The paramagnetic copper(II) ion has been investigated in a variety of environments and in several instances crystals of the zinc compound have served as the diamagnetic host for these ions. Crystals of copper(II)-doped dichloro(1,10-phenanthroline)zinc (hereafter called  $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{phen}$ ) were obtained and preliminary paramagnetic resonance spectra revealed the presence of abundant hyperfine structure. In order to carry through an analysis of this hyperfine

(1) W. Low, *Solid State Phys. Suppl.*, **2**, 1 (1960).

structure, however, the crystal structure and molecular geometry were required. The present investigation was undertaken to provide this structural information.

### Experimental Section

Crystals of  $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{phen}$  doped with copper(II) were grown in a gelatin medium. Details of the method of preparation are described elsewhere.<sup>2</sup> Chemical analysis indicated that the copper to zinc ratio was 1:100. All calculations throughout this structure determination, however, were carried out ignoring the presence of the small amount of copper impurity.

Unit cell dimensions<sup>3</sup> were determined from precession photographs taken with  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  ( $\lambda$  0.7107 Å) radiation. A summary of the crystal data is given in Table I. The systematic extinctions observed ( $h0l$ ,  $h + l = 2n + 1$ ;  $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n + 1$ ) allowed the unambiguous assignment of the space group as  $\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$ . The density of  $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{phen}$  determined by the sink-float method was found to be 1.74 g/cc which corresponds to four molecules per unit cell.

TABLE I  
CRYSTAL DATA

$a = 9.73 \pm 0.01$ Å	Space group $\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$
$b = 15.67 \pm 0.02$ Å	$Z = 4$
$c = 7.97 \pm 0.01$ Å	$\rho_o = 1.74$ g/cc
$\beta = 101^\circ 5' \pm 10'$	$\rho_c = 1.76$ g/cc
Systematic extinctions	
$0k0$ $k = 2n + 1$	
$h0l$ $h + l = 2n + 1$	

For the structure determination, a nearly cylindrical crystal 0.3 mm long with a diameter of 0.1 mm was mounted along the  $c$  axis:  $hk0 \dots hk4$  data were obtained on an integrating Weissenberg camera with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  (1.5418 Å) radiation. Intensities of 623 reflections were determined on a densitometer comparator, and 867 reflections were estimated visually. The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied, but no absorption corrections were made.

### Determination and Refinement of the Structure

Two sets of approximate coordinates for zinc and chlorine atoms were determined from an analysis of the largest peaks in a three-dimensional Patterson function map. For each of these sets of coordinates, a Fourier synthesis was carried out based upon the observed magnitudes and calculated phases for structure factors which met the criterion that  $|F_o| \geq \frac{1}{2} |F_c|$ . One of these Fourier syntheses yielded approximate atomic coordinates for twelve carbon atoms and two nitrogen atoms while the other synthesis yielded nothing that appeared correct.

The structure obtained by the above analysis was refined by complete matrix least-squares methods using the coordinates of the 17 atoms, isotropic temperature factors, and individual level scale factors as variables. The quantity  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  was minimized with the following weighting scheme:  $w = 1$  for  $|F_o| < 15$  and  $w = 15/|F_o|$  for  $|F_o| > 15$ . Scattering factors employed were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography.<sup>4</sup> The agreement factor  $R =$

(2) G. F. Kokoszka, C. W. Reimann, and H. C. Allen, Jr., in preparation.

(3) The uncertainties quoted on the cell dimensions are estimates based on past experience with the camera and measuring device used. In the authors' opinion a conservative estimate of error will be obtained if these uncertainties are treated as standard deviations.

$\Sigma|\Delta F|/\Sigma|F_o|$  based upon observed data only decreased smoothly to 0.106.

Further refinement with anisotropic thermal variables was undertaken. The individual level scale factors were refined while holding the atom positions and temperature factors constant. The level scale factors were then held constant, and atomic positions and temperature factors were allowed to vary. The same form factors and weighting scheme as described above were used, and the  $R$  factor decreased to 0.066. A difference synthesis based upon the best atomic coordinates yielded no spurious peaks but indicated only that the form factor for the zinc atom had been slightly underweighted as the zinc(II) ion. In Table II the final positional parameters are given and the anisotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table III. Table IV lists the observed and calculated structure factors.

TABLE II  
ATOMIC COORDINATES

Atom	X	Y	Z
Zn	0.54423 (12) <sup>a</sup>	0.27901 (6)	0.78268 (19)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.50082 (27)	0.18598 (15)	0.57276 (42)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.61011 (26)	0.22244 (14)	1.03912 (38)
N <sub>1</sub>	0.6719 (7)	0.3726 (4)	0.7185 (11)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.4218 (7)	0.3850 (4)	0.8051 (12)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.7970 (9)	0.3638 (5)	0.6783 (15)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.8713 (10)	0.4343 (6)	0.6303 (16)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.8132 (9)	0.5136 (6)	0.6251 (15)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.6802 (9)	0.5244 (5)	0.6691 (14)
C <sub>5</sub>	0.6136 (11)	0.6049 (5)	0.6660 (15)
C <sub>6</sub>	0.4879 (11)	0.6119 (5)	0.7143 (15)
C <sub>7</sub>	0.4199 (9)	0.5383 (5)	0.7667 (14)
C <sub>8</sub>	0.2909 (10)	0.5411 (6)	0.8247 (16)
C <sub>9</sub>	0.2326 (10)	0.4687 (7)	0.8748 (16)
C <sub>10</sub>	0.2985 (9)	0.3898 (6)	0.8620 (15)
C <sub>11</sub>	0.4794 (9)	0.4583 (5)	0.7635 (14)
C <sub>12</sub>	0.6163 (9)	0.4506 (5)	0.7168 (15)

<sup>a</sup> The numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figures.

TABLE III  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Zn	124 (1) <sup>b</sup>	29 (1)	164 (5)	-2 (1)	46 (2)	2 (1)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	150 (3)	38 (1)	154 (10)	-3 (1)	31 (4)	-21 (2)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	168 (3)	30 (1)	131 (10)	10 (1)	55 (4)	3 (2)
N <sub>1</sub>	85 (8)	24 (2)	139 (26)	-2 (4)	34 (10)	-10 (6)
N <sub>2</sub>	88 (8)	33 (3)	106 (27)	-11 (4)	20 (10)	-9 (6)
C <sub>1</sub>	90 (10)	36 (4)	149 (35)	3 (5)	25 (13)	5 (8)
C <sub>2</sub>	126 (12)	41 (4)	139 (35)	-4 (5)	39 (15)	14 (8)
C <sub>3</sub>	105 (11)	38 (4)	115 (35)	-9 (5)	34 (14)	-10 (8)
C <sub>4</sub>	119 (11)	26 (3)	131 (34)	-4 (5)	29 (14)	2 (6)
C <sub>5</sub>	152 (13)	29 (3)	75 (36)	1 (5)	29 (15)	-7 (7)
C <sub>6</sub>	170 (15)	25 (3)	96 (35)	0 (5)	29 (16)	-3 (7)
C <sub>7</sub>	100 (11)	37 (4)	85 (34)	6 (5)	16 (13)	-12 (8)
C <sub>8</sub>	112 (12)	44 (4)	152 (37)	11 (6)	30 (15)	-20 (9)
C <sub>9</sub>	116 (12)	56 (5)	106 (37)	9 (6)	25 (15)	-25 (10)
C <sub>10</sub>	100 (11)	46 (4)	93 (34)	7 (5)	26 (14)	0 (8)
C <sub>11</sub>	93 (10)	28 (3)	133 (34)	4 (4)	21 (12)	-9 (7)
C <sub>12</sub>	101 (10)	25 (3)	116 (34)	4 (4)	35 (13)	8 (7)

<sup>a</sup> The general anisotropic temperature factor has the form:  $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$ . <sup>b</sup> The numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figure.

(4) "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, pp 202-205.

TABLE IV  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS<sup>a,b,c</sup>

Table with multiple columns for hkl reflections, observed intensity (Fo), and calculated intensity (Fc). The table is organized into groups based on the reflection type (e.g., 2k, 0k, 4k, etc.).

<sup>a</sup> All tabulated structure factors have been multiplied by 10. <sup>b</sup> Asterisks indicate that the observed intensities for these reflections were less than the threshold for measurement. The F<sub>o</sub> values for these reflections were determined by assuming an intensity equal to this threshold value. <sup>c</sup> The scale factors for the five observed levels are as follows: hk0, s = 2.4793; hk1, s = 2.48987; hk2, s = 2.74754; hk3, s = 2.39455; hk4, s = 2.21731.

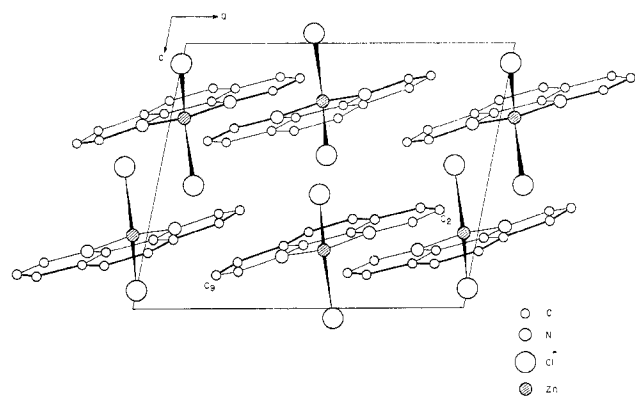


Figure 1.—The structure projected along the  $b$  axis. Atoms  $C_2$  and  $C_9$  are numbered according to the scheme shown in Figure 2.

All computer computations on this structure were carried out using the X-ray 63 system of programs developed at the University of Maryland and at the University of Washington.

### Description of the Structure

There are no crystallographic restrictions on the symmetry of the  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$  molecule since all atoms lie in general positions. The  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$  structure consists of discrete  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$  molecules packed into the unit cell as shown in the projection along the  $b$  axis in Figure 1. The long axis ( $C_9-C_2$ ) of the phenanthroline ring system makes an angle of  $4.5^\circ$  with the  $ac$  plane. The phenanthroline molecule itself was found to be very nearly planar. The least-squares plane and individual atom deviations from this plane are given in Table V. The plane of the phenanthroline molecule is inclined  $8.1^\circ$  to the  $b$  axis. This projection along the  $b$  axis shows that  $ZnCl_2$  is chelated by the bidentate phenanthroline molecule and that the coordination of the nitrogen and chlorine atoms about the zinc atom is essentially tetrahedral. The highest symmetry possible for such an atomic arrangement is  $C_{2v}$  and the actual molecular geometry will be described in terms of the degree of departure from the elements of  $C_{2v}$  symmetry. If  $C_{2v}$  symmetry obtained, the zinc atom would lie on a twofold axis which would be the line of intersection of the plane of the phenanthroline molecule and a plane perpendicular to it which would be defined by the zinc and chlorine atoms. Figure 2 shows the detailed geometry of the  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$  molecule and demonstrates that none of the requirements of  $C_{2v}$  is strictly met. The zinc atom departs from the plane of the phenanthroline molecule by 0.13 Å, which is about three times as large as the mean deviation of the carbon and nitrogen atoms from the plane.

The zinc atom also lies  $0.02 \pm 0.01$  Å closer to  $N_1$  than to  $N_2$  as well as  $0.010 \pm 0.004$  Å closer to  $Cl_1$  than to  $Cl_2$ . Moreover, the plane defined by the zinc and chlorine atoms makes an angle of  $11.0^\circ$  with the normal to the phenanthroline ring. This angle corresponds very nearly to an  $11.0^\circ$  rotation of the  $ZnCl_2Cl_2$  plane around the would-be twofold axis of the molecule. Remaining details of the structure can be visualized with the

TABLE V  
DEVIATIONS OF THE RING ATOMS FROM THE  
LEAST-SQUARES PLANE OF THE PHENANTHROLINE RING<sup>a</sup>

Atom	Dev, Å	Atom	Dev, Å
$N_1$	0.019	$C_6$	0.024
$N_2$	0.070	$C_7$	0.009
$C_1$	-0.018	$C_8$	-0.047
$C_2$	-0.048	$C_9$	-0.077
$C_3$	-0.033	$C_{10}$	-0.000
$C_4$	0.006	$C_{11}$	0.048
$C_5$	0.037	$C_{12}$	0.008

<sup>a</sup> The mean standard deviation of the atoms defining the plane from the plane is 0.041. Equation of plane in direct space:  $PX + QY + RZ = S$ , where  $P = 2.7452$ ,  $Q = 2.2160$ ,  $R = 6.9921$ ,  $S = 7.7141$ .

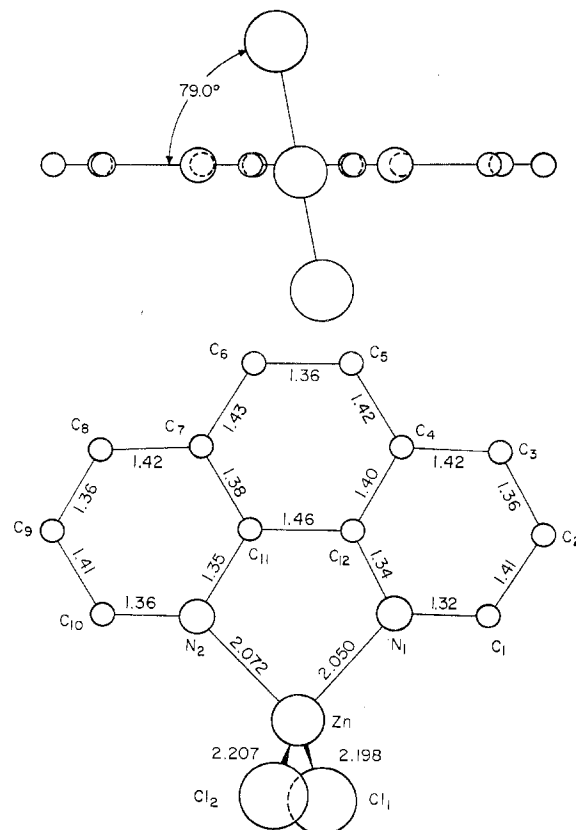


Figure 2.—Molecular structure with the plane of the 1,10-phenanthroline molecule perpendicular to page (top) and with the 1,10-phenanthroline molecule parallel to page (bottom). Average standard deviations are as follows:  $Zn-Cl$ ,  $\pm 0.003$ ;  $Zn-N$ ,  $\pm 0.007$ ;  $C-C$ ,  $\pm 0.01$ ;  $C-N$ ,  $\pm 0.01$ .

aid of Figure 2 and with Table VI, which lists principal bond angles and standard deviations.

### Discussion

The  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$  molecule is rather distorted compared with the  $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2NH_3$ <sup>5</sup> molecule. The latter molecule has also been shown to consist of zinc atoms with a tetrahedral array of chlorine and nitrogen atoms. The bond angles in  $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2NH_3$ , however, were found to correspond to tetrahedral angles which stand in contrast to those observed for  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$ , in which only  $N_1-Zn-Cl_1$  and  $N_2-Zn-Cl_2$  are approximately tetrahedral. The major difference between the bond angles in these two structures is undoubtedly a consequence

(5) C. H. MacGillavry and J. M. Bijvoet, *Z. Krist.*, **94**, 249 (1936).

TABLE VI  
BOND ANGLES

Bonded atoms	Bond angle, deg	Bonded atoms	Bond angle, deg
Cl <sub>1</sub> -Zn-Cl <sub>2</sub>	114.7 ± 0.1	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>12</sub>	121.0 ± 0.9
N <sub>1</sub> -Zn-Cl <sub>1</sub>	108.7 ± 0.3	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	120.1 ± 0.9
N <sub>1</sub> -Zn-Cl <sub>2</sub>	115.9 ± 0.2	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	120.7 ± 0.8
N <sub>2</sub> -Zn-Cl <sub>1</sub>	124.6 ± 0.2	C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>11</sub>	120.4 ± 0.9
N <sub>2</sub> -Zn-Cl <sub>2</sub>	108.2 ± 0.3	C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>11</sub>	115.7 ± 0.8
N <sub>1</sub> -Zn-N <sub>2</sub>	80.4 ± 0.3	C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	120.9 ± 0.9
C <sub>12</sub> -N <sub>1</sub> -Zn	113.2 ± 0.6	C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>10</sub>	119.3 ± 1.0
C <sub>11</sub> -N <sub>2</sub> -Zn	112.9 ± 0.6	C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	121.0 ± 0.9
C <sub>12</sub> -N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	118.8 ± 0.7	C <sub>10</sub> -N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>11</sub>	118.0 ± 0.7
N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	121.8 ± 0.8	N <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	124.9 ± 0.9
C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	119.4 ± 1.0	C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>12</sub>	119.1 ± 0.8
C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	119.7 ± 0.9	C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	118.5 ± 0.7
C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>12</sub>	116.4 ± 0.8	N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	124.0 ± 0.9

of the fact that in  $ZnCl_2 \cdot phen$  the N<sub>1</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> atoms are separated by 2.67 Å and fixed in a relatively rigid ring system. Thus an N<sub>1</sub>-Zn-N<sub>2</sub> tetrahedral angle would require Zn-N bond distances of 1.64 Å, which would represent a drastic reduction from the Zn-N bond distance of 2.04 Å observed in  $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2NH_3$ , in which the N-N distance is not fixed.

The geometry of the phenanthroline molecule is similar to the geometry of the phenanthrene molecule determined by Trotter.<sup>6</sup> The latter molecule differs from the former by the replacement of nitrogen atoms by carbon atoms. In the phenanthroline molecule, it was observed that bond C<sub>11</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> is longer than bond C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> while bonds C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> and C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> are longer than bonds C<sub>10</sub>-N<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>1</sub>-N<sub>1</sub>, respectively. The corresponding bonds in phenanthrene were observed to be in the same order.

The interpretation of the paramagnetic resonance and electronic spectral data on copper(II)-doped dichloro-(1,10-phenanthroline)zinc is in progress. The hyperfine structure in the paramagnetic resonance spectrum has been shown to arise from a coupling to both the nitrogen and the chlorine nuclei. The extent of 4p admixture into the primarily 3d copper(II) orbitals, the bonding parameters, and all supporting spectroscopic data will be reported elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

(6) J. Trotter, *Acta Cryst.*, **16**, 605 (1963).

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY AND DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
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## The Crystal Structure of $(B_9C_2H_{11})Re(CO)_3Cs$ <sup>1</sup>

BY ALLAN ZALKIN, TED E. HOPKINS, AND DAVID H. TEMPLETON

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The crystal structure of the cesium salt of  $\pi$ -(1)-2,3-dicarbollylrhenium tricarbonyl,  $(B_9C_2H_{11})Re(CO)_3Cs$ , has been determined from an X-ray diffraction study of a single crystal specimen. The monoclinic cell, space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c, with  $a = 11.435$  Å,  $b = 9.516$  Å,  $c = 12.730$  Å, and  $\beta = 92.87^\circ$ , contains four formula units. The structure was determined by straightforward crystallographic techniques, and the atomic parameters of all but the hydrogen atoms were refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure. The rhenium atom occupies an apex position of an icosahedron containing boron and carbon, and on the other side occupies the apex of a trigonal pyramid whose base is three carbonyls. In the icosahedron the two carbon atoms are adjacent to each other and to the rhenium.

### Introduction

$\pi$ -(1)-2,3-Dicarbollylrhenium tricarbonyl was synthesized by Hawthorne and Andrews.<sup>2</sup> The structure work was undertaken to reaffirm the results of our previous study on the dicarbollyliron structure<sup>3</sup> in  $C_5H_5FeB_9C_2H_{11}$ . In that study there was considerable thermal motion of the cyclopentadienyl ring, and to a lesser extent of the dicarbollyl portion,  $B_9C_2H_{11}$ . This thermal motion, evidenced by large thermal parameters, does not permit the calculation of accurate bond distances. The  $B_9C_2H_{11}Re(CO)_3Cs$  crystal does not suffer these thermal effects as badly, and the resulting structure is we believe a more accurate description of the dicarbollyl geometry.

(1) Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) M. F. Hawthorne and T. D. Andrews, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 2496 (1965).

(3) A. Zalkin, D. H. Templeton, and T. E. Hopkins, *ibid.*, **87**, 3988 (1965).

The present work confirms the geometry of this compound postulated by Hawthorne and Andrews.<sup>2</sup>

### Experimental Section

The crystals were sent to us by Dr. M. F. Hawthorne of the Riverside campus of the University of California. A small white crystal,  $\sim 0.25$  mm long and  $\sim 0.08 \times \sim 0.08$  mm in cross section, was glued to the end of a Pyrex glass fiber. The long direction of the crystal was parallel to the fiber and is the direction of the  $b$  axis. A General Electric XRD-5 X-ray diffraction setup equipped with a Molybdenum X-ray tube (Mo  $K\alpha_1$ ,  $\lambda 0.70926$  Å), a scintillation counter, a pulse height discriminator, and a quarter-circle Eulerian-cradle type goniostat was used. The X-ray tube was operated at 50 kv and 20 ma, and a Zr filter was used on the receiving slit. The crystal was oriented such that the  $b$  axis was parallel to the  $\phi$  axis. The cell dimensions were obtained from carefully measured  $2\theta$  ( $\theta$  is the Bragg angle) values of the  $0k0$ ,  $h00$ , and  $00l$  reflections whose  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  components were resolved. The  $\beta$  angle was measured directly from the angle between the  $h00$  and  $00l$  sets of reflections.

A total of 2452 independent intensities were measured, of which 138 were recorded as zero. A stationary crystal, station-