

TABLE VI
 ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION (Å)^a

Atom	Minimum	Intermediate	Maximum
Re	0.206 (2)	0.251 (2)	0.263 (1)
Cl ₁	0.217 (7)	0.294 (7)	0.336 (6)
Cl ₂	0.254 (7)	0.267 (6)	0.310 (6)
P ₁	0.215 (7)	0.241 (8)	0.291 (7)
P ₂	0.208 (8)	0.224 (7)	0.254 (7)
P ₃	0.207 (8)	0.249 (7)	0.270 (7)

^a Figure 2 provides an indication of the directions of these principal axes of vibration.

group phenyl atoms seem reasonable; there is the general trend that vibration is least for the C₁ atoms attached to P and greatest for the C₄ atoms *trans* to C₁. Similarly, the α-carbon atoms of the ethyl groups are vibrating less than the β-carbon atoms. In short, it appears that this particular data set is free enough from systematic errors so that the information on thermal motions derived from it has some elements of truth.

The derived bond distances may be "corrected" for the effects of thermal motion under various assumptions.²⁹ Perhaps the most reasonable assumption to

(29) W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 142 (1964).

make in the present case is that the lighter atoms are riding on the Re atom. The corrections for thermal motion are then rather small. For example, the Re-N bond distance becomes 1.782 Å. This small decrease (0.006 Å) occurs because the amplitude of vibration of the N atom normal to the Re-N bond is less than that of Re. It is important to keep in mind that generally the errors of assumption in the thermal model exceed the precision with which the bond distances have been determined. Thus great care must be exercised in discussing apparent, small differences in bond distances, especially in those determinations where the thermal motions of the atoms are poorly defined owing to residual systematic errors in the data.

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Studies of Metal-Nitrogen Multiple Bonds. II. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Nitridodichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)rhenium(V), ReNCl₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂

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The crystal and molecular structure of nitridodichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)rhenium(V), ReNCl₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The structure has been refined by least-squares techniques down to a final *R* factor of 4.8% on *F*. The material crystallizes in space group C_{2h}⁸-I2/a of the monoclinic system, with four molecules in a cell of dimensions *a* = 15.71, *b* = 9.53, *c* = 22.17 Å; β = 103° 26'. The crystal structure is made up of well-separated monomeric molecular units. Twofold crystallographic symmetry is imposed on the molecule. The inner coordination about Re is distorted from both idealized five-coordinate geometries: the trigonal bipyramid and the tetragonal pyramid. Roughly the structure may be described as a distorted tetragonal pyramid, with N at the apex and with the P atoms moved out of the basal plane of the Cl atoms toward the Re. The Re-Cl, Re-P, and Re-N distances are 2.377 ± 0.002, 2.448 ± 0.002, and 1.603 ± 0.009 Å. Although the Re-Cl and Re-N distances differ markedly from those found in the closely related six-coordinated Re(V) complex, ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₂, the nonbonded interligand distances in the two compounds are very similar.

Introduction

This paper describes the crystal and molecular structure of nitridodichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)rhenium(V), ReNCl₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂. This study is part of a series on the structures of complexes containing metal-nitrogen multiple bonds and it was undertaken for two interrelated reasons. First, the compound may be thought of as derived from ReNCl₂(PR₃)₃, in which the Re is six-coordinated, by removal of one PR₃ ligand with no resultant change in the formal oxidation state

of Re (Re(V)). It seemed to us to be of obvious interest to carry out accurate structure determinations on both the six- and five-coordinated complexes in order that useful information on the relations of six- and five-coordination might be obtained. The first paper in this series¹ described the structure of ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₂. Second, five-coordinate transition metal complexes are of interest in themselves, since no consistent

(1) P. W. R. Corfield, R. J. Doedens, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 197 (1967).

set of rules exists that allows one to predict which, if either, idealized geometry (trigonal bipyramidal or tetragonal pyramidal) will obtain in a given case.^{2,3} Obviously, reliable experimental information on five-coordination is needed before much advance can be made on the theoretical side.

Collection and Reduction of the Intensity Data

Crystals of $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ were prepared by Miss R. J. Paske in the manner described by Chatt, *et al.*,⁴ and were kindly supplied by Professor J. Chatt. Optical and X-ray examination of the small, well-formed orange crystals confirmed the monoclinic symmetry and lattice constants reported by Chatt, *et al.*⁴ The lattice constants and standard deviations obtained by a least-squares refinement of the setting angles of 13 reflections which had been carefully centered on a Picker four-circle automatic X-ray diffractometer are: $a = 15.712 \pm 0.005$, $b = 9.531 \pm 0.004$, $c = 22.168 \pm 0.009$ Å; $\beta = 103^\circ 26' \pm 1'$ (t 28° ; $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1)$ 1.5405 Å). The extinctions observed on Weissenberg and precession photographs were hkl absent for $h + k + l$ odd and $h0l$ absent for h odd. These extinctions, which are those previously reported,⁴ are consistent with either of the space groups C_{2h}^6 -I2/a or C_s^4 -Ia. The density of 1.65 g/cm³ calculated for four molecules in the unit cell agrees satisfactorily with the reported⁴ density of 1.63 g/cm³. Thus if the space group is the centrosymmetric one, I2/a, then twofold molecular symmetry is imposed; if the space group is the noncentrosymmetric one, Ia, then no crystallographic symmetry need be imposed on the molecule.

The experimental and computational procedures used in data collection and processing parallel those described previously,¹ and only the differences will be emphasized. No crystal could be found that was large enough to be ground into a suitable sphere. The crystal used for gathering intensity data was a small plate of approximate dimensions $0.13 \times 0.11 \times 0.05$ mm. In preparation for an absorption correction of the intensity data, the selected crystal was carefully measured by means of a micrometer eyepiece and the eight crystal faces were identified with the aid of an optical goniometer. The crystal was attached to the end of a small glass fiber and was then mounted roughly along a^* on the Picker diffractometer. Since the crystal was not oriented about a symmetry direction, the effects of multiple reflections were minimized.⁵ The cell parameters and orientation angles were determined from a least-squares refinement of observations on a series of centered reflections in the manner previously described.¹ The small size and low mosaicity of the crystal were indicated by an average half-width of 0.06° on ω scans through several strong reflections by the narrow-source, open-counter technique.⁶

(2) J. A. Ibers, *Ann. Rev. Phys. Chem.*, **16**, 375 (1965).

(3) E. L. Muetterties and R. A. Schunn, *Quart. Rev. (London)*, **20**, 245 (1966).

(4) J. Chatt, J. D. Garforth, N. P. Johnson, and G. A. Rowe, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1012 (1964).

(5) W. H. Zachariasen, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 705 (1965).

(6) T. C. Furnas, Jr., "Single Crystal Orienter Instruction Manual," General Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1957.

For reasons indicated earlier¹ Cu K α radiation was employed in the data collection. The diffracted beams were filtered through 1.0-mil Ni foil. The intensities were collected by the θ - 2θ scan technique at a take-off angle of 0.8° . At this take-off angle the peak intensity of a typical reflection was about 75% of its maximum value as a function of take-off angle. A symmetric scan range of 1.4° in 2θ was found to be sufficient for all reflections. Stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts of 10 sec were taken at each end of the scan. The scan rate was $1.0^\circ/\text{min}$. A counter aperture 3.5 mm high by 5.0 mm wide was used, and the aperture was placed 21 cm from the crystal.

Intensity data were collected from all possible forms of this monoclinic crystal (hkl , $\bar{h}\bar{k}l$, $h\bar{k}l$, and $\bar{h}k\bar{l}$) up to $\theta(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1) \leq 54^\circ$. Past this point, very few intensities were above background under the conditions of data collection just described. A total of 7169 intensities were collected. The data were processed in the manner described earlier¹ with the following exceptions. After initial correction for background, and estimation of the standard deviation $\sigma(I)$ of the corrected intensity I from the formula

$$\sigma(I) = [CT + 0.25(t_o/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2]^{1/2}$$

where CT is the total integrated peak count obtained in a scan of time t_o , B_1 and B_2 are the background counts, each obtained in time t_b , and $I = CT - 0.5(t_o/t_b)(B_1 + B_2)$, and $p = 0.03$, the intensities were corrected for Lorentz-polarization factors, and then for absorption. The absorption correction was carried out by numerical methods using our version of the program GONO9, originally written by W. C. Hamilton. With the use of a calculated absorption coefficient of 101.1 cm^{-1} the corresponding transmission factors ranged from 1.6 to 2.7. This again emphasizes that even with very small crystals (ours had a computed volume of 0.00049 mm^3 corresponding to a weight of 0.8 μg) absorption corrections can be very important, especially if one wishes to achieve high accuracy in the description of the structure.

The anomalous scattering of Cu K α radiation by Re (and even by P and Cl) cannot be ignored at the level of precision with which intensity data can be obtained by counter methods. In the presence of such anomalous scattering, Friedel's law, which states that $F^2(hkl) = F^2(\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l})$ (F being the structure amplitude), breaks down if the space group is not centrosymmetric. Thus before the possibly equivalent F^2 values can be averaged, it is necessary to know which space group, I2/a or Ia, is the correct one. It may not be commonly realized that, in principle, the point group can be determined from the manner in which Friedel's law breaks down. Table I details this for the monoclinic system. In our case we wish to distinguish point group m (Ia) from point group 2/m (I2/a), and the absorption-corrected data, now corresponding to F^2 values, were examined to see if there were systematic variations among possibly equivalent forms that would correspond to point group m; *i.e.*, $F^2(hkl) \neq F^2(\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l})$.

No systematic variations could be detected. This, together with our failure to observe a piezoelectric effect, suggested that the correct space group is the centrosymmetric one, $I2/a$. As a final check on this, a Patterson function was calculated from the inner reflections and it too provided support for $I2/a$. Consequently, the four forms were averaged together and standard deviations were assigned in the manner described earlier.¹ Of the 1966 independent F^2 values thus obtained, 170 were less than one standard deviation above background. The weighted R factor, R_2 , on F^2 is defined as $R_2 = (\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w F_o^4)^{1/2}$. If it is assumed that $\sigma(F^2)$ is a measure of $|F_o^2 - F_c^2|$, then one may, prior to the solution of the structure, compute an R_2 value from the F^2 and $\sigma(F^2)$ values; in our case we calculate R_2 to be 4.0%. If the range estimates of standard deviations do not exceed the individual estimates¹ and if the effects of counting statistics on $\sigma(F^2)$ are negligible, then the predicted value of R_2 should be $100p$ (3.0% in our case). An initial estimate of R_2 serves the useful function of preventing overrefinement of the data; in principle, the final value of R_2 , as computed from the agreement of F_o^2 with the F_c^2 values from the final structure, should not be less than the initial value.

TABLE I

POINT GROUP DETERMINATION FROM FAILURE OF FRIEDEL'S LAW
(MONOCLINIC SYSTEM, b AXIS UNIQUE)

Point group	Relations among squares of structure amplitudes
2	$F^2(hkl) = F^2(\bar{h}\bar{k}l)$; $F^2(h\bar{k}l) = F^2(hkl)$; $F^2(hkl) \neq F^2(h\bar{h}l)$
m	$F^2(hkl) = F^2(h\bar{k}l)$; $F^2(\bar{h}\bar{k}l) = F^2(\bar{h}kl)$; $F^2(hkl) \neq F^2(\bar{h}\bar{h}l)$
2/m	$F^2(hkl) = F^2(\bar{h}\bar{k}l) = F^2(h\bar{h}l) = F^2(\bar{h}kl)$

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The coordinates of the rhenium and one other atom (later shown to be a chlorine) were found from a three-dimensional Patterson function,⁷ and two successive difference Fourier syntheses, with intermediate least-squares refinements, yielded the coordinates of the remaining nonhydrogen atoms. The Re and N atoms occupy the special fourfold positions of $I2/a$: $(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 1/2, 1/2) \pm (1/4, y, 0)$; the remaining atoms are in the general eightfold positions: $(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 1/2, 1/2) \pm (x, y, z; 1/2 - x, y, \bar{z})$. Calculation of structure factors based on these trial coordinates yielded discrepancy factors $R_1 = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$ and $R_2 = (\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ of 24.0 and 25.6%, respectively, where the weights w were taken as $4F^2/\sigma^2(F^2)$. In all calculations of F_c , the atomic scattering factors tabulated by Ibers⁸ were used for P, Cl, C, N, and H, and those of Cromer and Waber⁹ were used for Re. The effects of anomalous dispersion were included in F_c ;¹⁰ the values of f' and f'' for Re, Cl, and P were those given by Cromer.¹¹

(7) In addition to our various local programs for the CDC 3400, the programs used in this work were local modifications of Zalkin's *FORDAP* Fourier program and of the Busing-Levy *ORFFE* error function program.

(8) J. A. Ibers, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, Table 3.3.1A.

(9) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(10) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *ibid.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

(11) D. T. Cromer, *ibid.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

Initial refinements were carried out on F , rather than F^2 . After three cycles of isotropic least-squares refinement the values of R_1 and R_2 were 5.4 and 5.7%. A difference Fourier computed at this point showed evidence of anisotropic motion of the heavier atoms, although the maximum peak height of $1.4 \text{ e}^-/\text{A}^3$ indicated that the degree of anisotropy was not great. Although the peaks due to hydrogen atoms by no means dominated the map, the calculated positions of the 15 phenyl hydrogen atoms all lay on or near positive peaks ranging in height from 0.5 to $0.8 \text{ e}^-/\text{A}^3$.

Least-squares refinements were continued with the phenyl rings treated as rigid groups, use being made of the group-refinement program *NUGLS*.¹ Comparison of the weighted R factor of 5.9% obtained after the initial group refinement employing isotropic thermal parameters with that of 5.7% obtained in the unrestricted refinement indicates¹² that the unrestricted refinement is better than the group refinement at the 0.5% significance level. This statistical test is based on the premise that there are only random errors in the data. Again¹ it seems to us more reasonable to conclude that there are residual systematic errors in the data that invalidate the statistical test, rather than to conclude that the phenyl rings are significantly distorted. In two further cycles of group least-squares refinement, anisotropic thermal parameters were assigned to the Re, Cl, and P atoms. In agreement with the modest degree of anisotropy deduced from the difference map, the R factors dropped only slightly to 5.2 and 5.8%. An additional cycle in which the hydrogen atoms ($\text{C-H} = 1.08 \text{ \AA}$) were included as fixed atoms lowered the R factors to 4.8 and 4.9%.

For the reasons outlined in the previous paper,¹ a final cycle of least-squares refinement was based on F^2 ; that is, the function $\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$ was minimized, where the weights w were taken as $1/\sigma^2(F^2)$. In this final cycle the parameter shifts were small, with 12 parameters shifting by amounts greater than their standard deviations, the highest shift being 1.9σ . The final values of R_1 and R_2 (based on F^2) were 7.8 and 9.7%. These parameters (Table II) lead to a value of R_1 (based on F) of 4.8%. The estimated standard deviation of an observation of unit weight is 1.37, indicating that the standard deviations of the intensity data were underestimated only slightly. A difference map based on the final parameters contains no peaks higher than $1.4 \text{ e}^-/\text{A}^3$.

Comparison of the final values of F_o and F_c did not suggest that a correction for secondary extinction was needed.

The positional, thermal, and group parameters derived from the last cycle of least-squares refinement on F^2 are presented in Table II, along with the corresponding standard deviations in these parameters as derived from the inverse matrix. The corresponding positional parameters of the group carbon atoms are presented in Table III. The final values of $10F_o$ and $10F_c$ (in electrons) are given in Table IV.

(12) W. C. Hamilton, *ibid.*, **18**, 502 (1965).

TABLE II
 POSITIONAL, THERMAL, AND GROUP PARAMETERS FOR $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}^2 or $B_1, \text{Å}^2$	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}			
Re	0.25	0.26567 (5) ^b	0.0	0.002551 (26)	0.006471 (74)	0.001226 (14)	0.0	0.000361 (14)	0.0			
Cl	0.14683 (15)	0.34962 (23)	0.05463 (10)	0.00360 (11)	0.01114 (30)	0.00176 (6)	0.00165 (16)	0.00069 (6)	-0.00014 (11)			
P	0.36453 (14)	0.30334 (22)	0.09443 (10)	0.00273 (10)	0.00686 (27)	0.00143 (5)	-0.00026 (14)	0.00042 (6)	0.00026 (10)			
N	0.25	0.09756 (96)	0.0	2.8 (2)								
Group	x_c^c	y_c	z_c	δ	ϵ	η	$B_1, \text{Å}^2$	$B_2, \text{Å}^2$	$B_3, \text{Å}^2$	$B_4, \text{Å}^2$	$B_5, \text{Å}^2$	$B_6, \text{Å}^2$
Ring 1	0.3413 (3)	0.1361 (4)	0.2156 (2)	1.911 (4)	-0.306 (3)	-2.030 (4)	2.8 (2)	2.8 (2)	3.8 (2)	4.5 (2)	5.4 (3)	4.9 (2)
Ring 2	0.5546 (3)	0.1955 (4)	0.0845 (1)	-0.404 (3)	0.085 (4)	0.291 (4)	2.6 (2)	3.2 (2)	4.4 (2)	3.8 (2)	5.0 (2)	4.0 (2)
Ring 3	0.3745 (3)	0.6318 (4)	0.1278 (2)	2.316 (13)	1.274 (4)	-0.793 (13)	2.7 (2)	3.6 (2)	5.0 (2)	5.0 (2)	5.4 (3)	4.2 (2)

^a The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. ^b Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits. ^c x_c , y_c , and z_c are the fractional coordinates of the ring centers. The angles δ , ϵ , and η (in radians) which bring about alignment (except for translation) of an internal coordinate system within the ring with a fixed external coordinate system have been defined in previous papers: S. J. La Placa and J. A. Ibers, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 511 (1965); R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 773 (1965). B_i is the isotropic thermal parameter of atom i in a given ring. The rings are numbered so that C_1 is attached to P; C_4 is *para* to C_1 .

 TABLE III
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR GROUP CARBON ATOMS

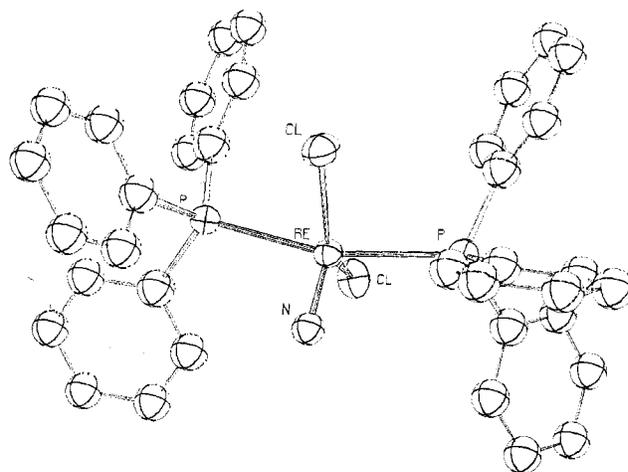
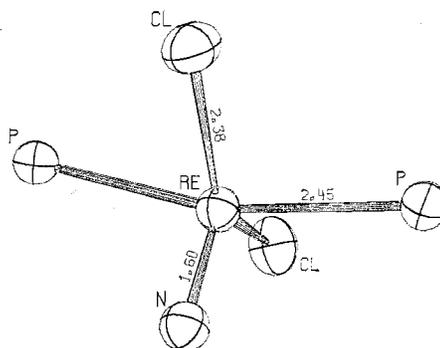
Ring 1			
C_1	0.3510 (4) ^a	0.2103 (6)	0.1636 (2)
C_2	0.2752 (3)	0.1330 (6)	0.1615 (2)
C_3	0.2655 (4)	0.0588 (6)	0.2136 (3)
C_4	0.3316 (5)	0.0619 (6)	0.2677 (2)
C_5	0.4073 (4)	0.1392 (7)	0.2697 (2)
C_6	0.4170 (3)	0.2134 (7)	0.2177 (3)
Ring 2			
C_1	0.4735 (3)	0.2472 (6)	0.0891 (2)
C_2	0.5449 (4)	0.3371 (4)	0.0965 (3)
C_3	0.6260 (3)	0.2854 (6)	0.0920 (3)
C_4	0.6357 (3)	0.1438 (6)	0.0800 (3)
C_5	0.5643 (4)	0.0539 (4)	0.0726 (3)
C_6	0.4831 (3)	0.1056 (5)	0.0771 (3)
Ring 3			
C_1	0.3722 (6)	0.4891 (5)	0.1144 (5)
C_2	0.3564 (4)	0.5354 (6)	0.1703 (3)
C_3	0.3586 (4)	0.6781 (6)	0.1837 (3)
C_4	0.3767 (6)	0.7745 (5)	0.1413 (5)
C_5	0.3926 (5)	0.7282 (6)	0.0854 (4)
C_6	0.3903 (4)	0.5855 (6)	0.0719 (3)

^a The estimated standard deviations are derived from those of the group parameters and are meant to be used in error analyses on inter-ring distances. Intra-ring distances, of course, are fixed ($\text{C}-\text{C} = 1.392 \text{ Å}$).

Description of the Structure

The unit cell dimensions, symmetry operations, and parameters of Table II lead to a crystal structure made up of loosely packed monomeric molecular units. In Figure 1 the over-all molecular structure is displayed; in Figure 2 only the inner coordination about the Re atom is shown. Principal intramolecular distances and angles and their estimated standard deviations, as derived from the data of Table II and the correlation matrix, are given in Table V. Only the closest intermolecular approaches to Re and N are tabulated in Table V. The packing of the molecules is almost entirely dictated by intermolecular interactions of the bulky phenyl groups: the volume per triphenylphosphine group is 404 Å^3 , approximately 10% higher than in triphenylphosphine itself.¹³ All intermolecular interactions appear to be normal.

The molecule itself, by virtue of the imposed crystal-


 Figure 1.—A perspective drawing of the molecular structure of $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$.

 Figure 2.—A perspective drawing of the inner coordination sphere in $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$.

lographic twofold axis, has symmetry C_2 . This symmetry is consistent with either of the two idealized five-coordinate geometries: the trigonal bipyramid or the tetragonal pyramid. In the present case the molecule has an intermediate geometry, and it is a matter of taste whether one wishes to describe the coordination around Re as that of a distorted trigonal bipyramid or a distorted tetragonal pyramid. The distortions from trigonal-bipyramidal geometry are: the apical P atoms are displaced so that the $\text{P}-\text{Re}-\text{P}$ angle, rather than being 180° , is 163° ; the angles about Re in the basal plane, rather than being 120° , are 110 , 110 , and 140° .

TABLE IV: OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (X10) (IN ELECTRONS) FOR $\text{ReNCl}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$

M	L	OBS	CALC	M	L	OBS	CALC	M	L	OBS	CALC	M	L	OBS	CALC	M	L	OBS	CALC	M	L	OBS	CALC	M	L	OBS	CALC																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
0	0	1555	1555	1	1	1267	1267	2	2	1161	1161	3	3	1033	1033	4	4	933	933	5	5	853	853	6	6	783	783	7	7	723	723	8	8	673	673	9	9	633	633	10	10	593	593	11	11	563	563	12	12	533	533	13	13	503	503	14	14	473	473	15	15	443	443	16	16	413	413	17	17	383	383	18	18	353	353	19	19	323	323	20	20	293	293	21	21	263	263	22	22	233	233	23	23	203	203	24	24	173	173	25	25	143	143	26	26	113	113	27	27	83	83	28	28	53	53	29	29	23	23	30	30	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	32	32	0	0	33	33	0	0	34	34	0	0	35	35	0	0	36	36	0	0	37	37	0	0	38	38	0	0	39	39	0	0	40	40	0	0	41	41	0	0	42	42	0	0	43	43	0	0	44	44	0	0	45	45	0	0	46	46	0	0	47	47	0	0	48	48	0	0	49	49	0	0	50	50	0	0	51	51	0	0	52	52	0	0	53	53	0	0	54	54	0	0	55	55	0	0	56	56	0	0	57	57	0	0	58	58	0	0	59	59	0	0	60	60	0	0	61	61	0	0	62	62	0	0	63	63	0	0	64	64	0	0	65	65	0	0	66	66	0	0	67	67	0	0	68	68	0	0	69	69	0	0	70	70	0	0	71	71	0	0	72	72	0	0	73	73	0	0	74	74	0	0	75	75	0	0	76	76	0	0	77	77	0	0	78	78	0	0	79	79	0	0	80	80	0	0	81	81	0	0	82	82	0	0	83	83	0	0	84	84	0	0	85	85	0	0	86	86	0	0	87	87	0	0	88	88	0	0	89	89	0	0	90	90	0	0	91	91	0	0	92	92	0	0	93	93	0	0	94	94	0	0	95	95	0	0	96	96	0	0	97	97	0	0	98	98	0	0	99	99	0	0	100	100	0	0	101	101	0	0	102	102	0	0	103	103	0	0	104	104	0	0	105	105	0	0	106	106	0	0	107	107	0	0	108	108	0	0	109	109	0	0	110	110	0	0	111	111	0	0	112	112	0	0	113	113	0	0	114	114	0	0	115	115	0	0	116	116	0	0	117	117	0	0	118	118	0	0	119	119	0	0	120	120	0	0	121	121	0	0	122	122	0	0	123	123	0	0	124	124	0	0	125	125	0	0	126	126	0	0	127	127	0	0	128	128	0	0	129	129	0	0	130	130	0	0	131	131	0	0	132	132	0	0	133	133	0	0	134	134	0	0	135	135	0	0	136	136	0	0	137	137	0	0	138	138	0	0	139	139	0	0	140	140	0	0	141	141	0	0	142	142	0	0	143	143	0	0	144	144	0	0	145	145	0	0	146	146	0	0	147	147	0	0	148	148	0	0	149	149	0	0	150	150	0	0	151	151	0	0	152	152	0	0	153	153	0	0	154	154	0	0	155	155	0	0	156	156	0	0	157	157	0	0	158	158	0	0	159	159	0	0	160	160	0	0	161	161	0	0	162	162	0	0	163	163	0	0	164	164	0	0	165	165	0	0	166	166	0	0	167	167	0	0	168	168	0	0	169	169	0	0	170	170	0	0	171	171	0	0	172	172	0	0	173	173	0	0	174	174	0	0	175	175	0	0	176	176	0	0	177	177	0	0	178	178	0	0	179	179	0	0	180	180	0	0	181	181	0	0	182	182	0	0	183	183	0	0	184	184	0	0	185	185	0	0	186	186	0	0	187	187	0	0	188	188	0	0	189	189	0	0	190	190	0	0	191	191	0	0	192	192	0	0	193	193	0	0	194	194	0	0	195	195	0	0	196	196	0	0	197	197	0	0	198	198	0	0	199	199	0	0	200	200	0	0	201	201	0	0	202	202	0	0	203	203	0	0	204	204	0	0	205	205	0	0	206	206	0	0	207	207	0	0	208	208	0	0	209	209	0	0	210	210	0	0	211	211	0	0	212	212	0	0	213	213	0	0	214	214	0	0	215	215	0	0	216	216	0	0	217	217	0	0	218	218	0	0	219	219	0	0	220	220	0	0	221	221	0	0	222	222	0	0	223	223	0	0	224	224	0	0	225	225	0	0	226	226	0	0	227	227	0	0	228	228	0	0	229	229	0	0	230	230	0	0	231	231	0	0	232	232	0	0	233	233	0	0	234	234	0	0	235	235	0	0	236	236	0	0	237	237	0	0	238	238	0	0	239	239	0	0	240	240	0	0	241	241	0	0	242	242	0	0	243	243	0	0	244	244	0	0	245	245	0	0	246	246	0	0	247	247	0	0	248	248	0	0	249	249	0	0	250	250	0	0	251	251	0	0	252	252	0	0	253	253	0	0	254	254	0	0	255	255	0	0	256	256	0	0	257	257	0	0	258	258	0	0	259	259	0	0	260	260	0	0	261	261	0	0	262	262	0	0	263	263	0	0	264	264	0	0	265	265	0	0	266	266	0	0	267	267	0	0	268	268	0	0	269	269	0	0	270	270	0	0	271	271	0	0	272	272	0	0	273	273	0	0	274	274	0	0	275	275	0	0	276	276	0	0	277	277	0	0	278	278	0	0	279	279	0	0	280	280	0	0	281	281	0	0	282	282	0	0	283	283	0	0	284	284	0	0	285	285	0	0	286	286	0	0	287	287	0	0	288	288	0	0	289	289	0	0	290	290	0	0	291	291	0	0	292	292	0	0	293	293	0	0	294	294	0	0	295	295	0	0	296	296	0	0	297	297	0	0	298	298	0	0	299	299	0	0	300	300	0	0	301	301	0	0	302	302	0	0	303	303	0	0	304	304	0	0	305	305	0	0	306	306	0	0	307	307	0	0	308	308	0	0	309	309	0	0	310	310	0	0	311	311	0	0	312	312	0	0	313	313	0	0	314	314	0	0	315	315	0	0	316	316	0	0	317	317	0	0	318	318	0	0	319	319	0	0	320	320	0	0	321	321	0	0	322	322	0	0	323	323	0	0	324	324	0	0	325	325	0	0	326	326	0	0	327	327	0	0	328	328	0	0	329	329	0	0	330	330	0	0	331	331	0	0	332	332	0	0	333	333	0	0	334	334	0	0	335	335	0	0	336	336	0	0	337	337	0	0	338	338	0	0	339	339	0	0	340	340	0	0	341	341	0	0	342	342	0	0	343	343	0	0	344	344	0	0	345	345	0	0	346	346	0	0	347	347	0	0	348	348	0	0	349	349	0	0	350	350	0	0	351	351	0	0	352	352	0	0	353	353	0	0	354	354	0	0	355	355	0	0	356	356	0	0	357	357	0	0	358	358	0	0	359	359	0	0	360	360	0	0	361	361	0	0	362	362	0	0	363	363	0	0	364	364	0	0	365	365	0	0	366	366	0	0	367	367	0	0	368	368	0	0	369	369	0	0	370	370	0	0	371	371	0	0	372	372	0	0	373	373	0

TABLE V
 SELECTED DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEGREES)

Intramolecular distance		Angle	
Re-Cl	2.377 (2)	Cl-Re-P	88.14 (7)
Re-P	2.448 (2)	Cl-Re-N	109.69 (6)
Re-N ^a	1.602 (9)	Cl-Re-Cl ₁ ^d	140.63 (11)
Cl-P	3.357 (3)	Cl-Re-P ₁ ^d	86.20 (7)
Cl-P ₁	3.297 (3)		
Cl-N	3.283 (7)	P-Re-P ₁	163.13 (10)
P-N	3.117 (6)	P-Re-N	98.44 (5)
P-R ₁ C ₁ ^b	1.826 (6)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₂ C ₁	101.9 (3)
P-R ₂ C ₁	1.823 (6)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	106.4 (3)
P-R ₃ C ₁	1.822 (6)	R ₂ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	106.9 (3)
Intermolecular distances—			
Re-Re	≥9.04		
Re-P ₁ H ₂	3.09 ^c		
N-R ₂ H ₄	2.80 ^c		

^a The Re-N distance corrected for thermal motion is 1.606 Å for the riding model. Corrections to other distances are correspondingly small. For further comments on this problem see the remarks at the end of ref 1. ^b R₁C₁ refers to carbon atom 1 of phenyl ring 1. ^c Closest intermolecular distance to the first named atom. ^d The subscripts "1" on P and Cl refer to atoms related to those given in Table II by the twofold symmetry operation.

The distortion from a tetragonal pyramid results from the facts that the P and Cl atoms do not lie in the same plane and that the N-Re-P angle (98°) differs from the N-Re-Cl angle (110°).

The Re-P distance of 2.448 Å compares favorably with those of 2.442, 2.469, and 2.490 found in ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₃¹ and with those of 2.45 and 2.48 Å found in ReOCl₃(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₂,¹⁴ but all of these distances are somewhat long when compared with a variety of second- and third-row transition metal-phosphine distances found in other complexes. (See the discussion in ref 1 for specific examples.) On the other hand, the Re-Cl distance of 2.377 Å found here is considerably shorter than those of 2.454 and 2.563 Å found in ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₃¹ and is more in keeping with the usual M-Cl distance, for example in the Re₂OCl₁₀⁴⁻ ion¹⁵ (2.38 Å).

The P-C distances and C-P-C angles are well within the range that has been observed in a number of complexes of triphenylphosphine. Again it is evident from Figure 1 that the dihedral angles between adjacent phenyl rings can vary greatly.

Cotton and Lippard¹⁶ have derived a Re(V) radius of 1.38 Å in the bromorhenates, with the use of Pauling's¹⁷ value of 1.11 Å for the Br radius. On this basis, again using Pauling's radii tables, they suggest that the Re-O single-bond length should be 2.04 Å. They further suggest that the Re-O bond length of 1.86 Å found in the Re₂OCl₁₀⁴⁻ ion¹⁵ should be a typical Re=O double-bond length. It turns out that these two values fit Pauling's empirical rule that $D(n) = D(1) - 0.6 \log n$, where $D(n)$ is the length of the bond of order n . On this basis one is tempted to suggest that the Re≡O

triple-bond length should be 1.75 Å, a value close to that found by Cotton and Lippard.¹⁶ If we assume that the covalent radius for N is 0.04 Å longer than for O¹⁷ and if we neglect possible corrections for electronegativity differences, then the theoretical values of the Re-N bond lengths are: single, 2.08 Å; double, 1.90 Å; triple, 1.79 Å. The last value is essentially what we observed in ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₃. The question then arises as to the possible factors which lead to the Re-N bond length of 1.60 Å in the present five-coordinated compound ReNCl₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂. Clearly, one does not expect, again using the language of Pauling, a bond of order greater than 3 between Re and N. One possible suggestion is that the same nonbonded interactions can be achieved in the six-coordinate structure only at the expense of longer Re-ligand distances. In Table VI we give a comparison of the comparable nonbonded interligand distances in the two complexes. It seems to us that the agreement is remarkably good, despite the large variations in *bonded* Re-ligand distances. Thus we conclude that metal-ligand distances can be shorter in five-coordinate than in six-coordinate structures, and yet the nonbonded interligand distances can be the same. Unfortunately, we are unaware of any other examples, such as those presented here, where the structures of closely related five- and six-coordinate compounds with the metal in the same formal oxidation state are known to high accuracy. The obvious next step in this series of investigations is to examine closely related five- and six-coordinate structures containing the Re-N-C₆H₅ grouping; we anticipate that the Re-N distance will again be considerably longer in the six-coordinate than in the five-coordinate complex.

 TABLE VI
 INTERLIGAND DISTANCES IN ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₃
 AND ReNCl₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂

Interaction	Distance, Å, in	
	ReNCl ₂ (P(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₃	ReNCl ₂ (P(C ₆ H ₅) ₃) ₂
N···Cl	3.26	3.29 ^a
N···P	3.02, 3.11, 3.16	3.12
Cl ₁ ···P	3.35, 3.35	3.36, 3.30
Cl ₂ ···P ^b	3.55, 3.25, 3.58	...

^a There are two of each such interactions in this compound.

^b Cl₂ is *trans* to N in the six-coordinate structure and has no direct counterpart in the five-coordinate structure.

Thermal Motions of the Atoms

In Table VII we list the mean-square amplitudes of vibration of those atoms which were refined anisotropically. The directions of vibration can be seen in Figure 2. The vibrations here are somewhat less than they are in ReNCl₂(P(C₂H₅)₂C₆H₅)₃,¹ and this is consistent

 TABLE VII
 ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION (Å)^a

Atom	Minimum	Intermediate	Maximum
Re	0.169 (1)	0.173 (1)	0.176 (1)
Cl	0.179 (4)	0.205 (3)	0.246 (3)
P	0.170 (4)	0.180 (3)	0.192 (3)

^a Figure 2 provides an indication of the directions of these principal axes of vibration.

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with the difference in melting points (220° for the present compound *vs.* 153° for $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3^4$).

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Crystal Structure of Bis(*p*-toluidinium) Hexachlororhenate(IV)

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The structure of bis(*p*-toluidinium) hexachlororhenate(IV) has been determined. The space group is monoclinic $P2_1/c$ with four molecules per unit cell; the cell dimensions are $a = 7.01 \pm 0.02$, $b = 25.04 \pm 0.05$, $c = 11.54 \pm 0.02$ Å; $\beta = 90.0 \pm 0.1^\circ$. Octahedral ReCl_6 anions are packed with planar *p*-toluidinium cations such that the octahedra form layers alternated with organic groups, and the usual bond lengths and angles are maintained. The compound is apparently not magnetically dilute.

Introduction

The magnetic susceptibility of some simple Re(IV) salts, including K_2ReCl_6 , Cs_2ReCl_6 , and K_2ReF_6 , has been reported by Figgis, Lewis, and Mabbs.¹ The interpretation of these measurements is complicated by the possibility of magnetic exchange. In an attempt to dilute the ReCl_6 ions with relatively large organic species and thereby reduce the exchange interaction, Figgis, *et al.*, also measured the susceptibility of bis(*p*-toluidinium) hexachlororhenate(IV) $[(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6]$, bis(pyridinium) hexachlororhenate(IV), and bis(quinolinium) hexachlororhenate(IV). We have determined the crystal structure of $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$ in order to observe the nature of this dilution and to provide structural data to facilitate the interpretation of the magnetic measurements.

Experimental Section

Bright yellow-green crystals of bis(*p*-toluidinium) hexachlororhenate $[(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_3)_2\text{ReCl}_6]$ were prepared by combining 0.25 g of *p*-toluidinium hydrochloride with 0.25 g of potassium hexachlororhenate in 30 ml of concentrated HCl, heating to dissolve, and evaporating on a steam bath until crystals appeared. After standing overnight at room temperature the crystals were filtered on a sintered-glass funnel, washed twice with ethanol and twice with ether, and suction dried. K_2ReCl_6 was made by reduction of KReO_4 with H_2PO_3 in concentrated HCl.²

A single crystal approximately $0.5 \times 0.05 \times 0.005$ mm was mounted on a glass fiber with the long dimension as the axis of rotation. Cell dimensions were obtained from rotation and Weissenberg photographs using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 1.5418 Å). Multiple-film equiinclination Weissenberg photographs were taken for layers $h = 0-4$, yielding 1812 independent nonzero reflections. The intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a calibrated film strip, corrected for spot size elongation and contraction,³ and converted to structure factors in the usual way. Absorption corrections were not made. Interlayer scaling was done according to exposure time.

Unit Cell and Space Group

The crystals are monoclinic with $a = 7.01 \pm 0.02$, $b = 25.04 \pm 0.05$, $c = 11.54 \pm 0.02$ Å; $\beta = 90.0 \pm 0.1^\circ$. There are four formula weights per unit cell giving a calculated density of 2.02 g/cc. The density measured by flotation is 1.99 g/cc. The systematic absence of $h0l$ reflections when l is odd and of $0k0$ reflections when k is odd suggests $P2_1/c$ as the space group. The successful structure determination confirms this choice.

Determination of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson map yielded the rhenium and chlorine atom coordinates; four cycles of least-squares refinement⁴ with these coordinates gave a value of 0.24 for $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$. An electron density map with signs based on rhenium and chlorine coordinates revealed the light-atom positions except for hydrogen which was ignored throughout the structure determination. Nitrogen atoms were distinguished from carbon atoms on chemical grounds only, as being closest to the hexachlororhenate octahedra. Seven cycles of full-matrix, least-squares refinement, using isotropic temperature factors for each atom, reduced R to 0.16. In these and subsequent least-squares calculations the function minimized was $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$ where the weights, w , were assigned according to Hughes.⁵ Atomic scattering factors for neutral atoms were obtained from the listing of Ibers.⁶ The layers were rescaled by making $\Sigma F_o = \Sigma F_c$. Introduction of anisotropic temperature factors in the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$ for rhenium and chlorine and removal of 14 intensities which either suffered from extinction or were

(4) Fourier calculations were carried out with the FORDAP program of Dr. Allan Zalkin; least-squares calculations were done with the Cantzel-Sparks-Trueblood program.

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