

TABLE IV
 DERIVATIVES CHARACTERISTIC OF β - ReCl_4 AND OBTAINED WITH THE PRODUCT OF CCl_4 - $\text{ReO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ AT HIGH TEMPERATURE

Derivative	Yield, %		% compn									
	Found	Lit.	C		H		N		S		Cl	
			Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found
$[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8$	36	39	33.6	33.7	6.4	6.6	2.5	2.7	...	...	24.9	24.4
$[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8$	46	...	32.7	32.7	6.1	6.0	2.4	2.7	...	...	27.2	26.5
$[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{As}]_2\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8$	50	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{As}]_2\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8$	44	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\text{ReCl}_5(\text{tu})_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3)^a$	...	...	8.9	8.2	2.6	3.4	15.5	15.3	17.8	17.8	19.7	18.8
$\text{ReCl}_5(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$	32	50	39.0	38.9	7.7	3.4	...	...	...	...	10.2	18.3
$\text{ReOCl}_3 \cdot \text{bipy}^b$	...	...	25.8	26.2	1.7	2.0	6.0	6.1	...	...	22.9	22.5
$\text{ReOCl}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$	32	...	52.0	51.0	3.6	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
$(\text{bipyH})\text{ReOCl}_4$	...	...	23.9	23.3	1.8	2.1	5.6	4.9	...	...	...	...
$\text{Re}_2\text{O}_5(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N})_4\text{Cl}_4$	...	...	27.3	27.5	2.33	2.33	6.3	5.4	...	...	...	...
Green ppt from ReCl_4^- , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$ - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$	...	...	18.2 ^a	16.2	1.9 ^a	1.9	2.9 ^a	3.3	...	...	...	...

^a tu = thiourea. ^b bipy = 2,2'-bipyridyl.

chemical properties of β - ReCl_4 so that these methods are now available as starting points for examining new derivatives unique to ReCl_4 .

Experimental Section

Thionyl Chloride.—This was purified by the linseed oil-quinoline method²⁵ and fractionated (bp 75–76°, lit.²⁵ bp 77°). The origin of carbon in our α - ReCl_4 clearly results from contaminated thionyl chloride, possibly from the ingredients used in purifying it. However, some purification of SOCl_2 is essential since very poor results are obtained with crude or recovered SOCl_2 (*viz.*, preparations 1 and 2, Table I). Colton, *et al.*, did not state how they purified their SOCl_2 .

Hydrated Rhenium Dioxide.—Preparations 1–13 employed dioxide from the reduction of KReO_4 with zinc and hydrochloric acid. Although this material contains detectable amounts of zinc (probably as metallic fragments), the over-all results were the same as in preparations 14–28 where dioxide from the hy-

drolysis of ReCl_5 was employed. The precipitated dioxide was washed with water and acetone and then vacuum dried at room temperature.

The First Transition Element Hydroxides.—The colloidal precipitates from the action of alkali on the appropriate chloride were washed (assisted by centrifugation for separation) and dried as for $\text{ReO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Analyses.—Cl was determined by potentiometric titration and Re by the α -furyl dioxime method.²⁶ The remaining transition elements were analyzed by flame spectrophotometry against standard solutions; C, H, N, and S were determined by commercial microanalyses.

Reaction Products.—These were efficiently separated from the SOCl_2 phase by centrifugation and decantation. The chloride products were handled under dry nitrogen and dried in vacuum.

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(25) A. I. Vogel, "A Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry," 3rd ed, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1956, p 189.

(26) V. W. Meloche, R. L. Martin, and W. H. Webb, *Anal. Chem.*, **29**, 527 (1957).

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Crystallographic Studies on Polynuclear Rhenium Carbonyl Hydrides and Anions. II.¹ The Characterization of $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2[\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}]$

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The tetra-*n*-butylammonium salt of the hexadecacarbonyltetrarhenium dianion— $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2[\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}]$ —crystallizes as deep red parallelepipeds in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group $\text{C}2/c$ (no. 15; C_{2h}^6) with $a = 24.65 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.93 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 19.49 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 107.7 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $Z = 4$. Observed and calculated densities are 1.89 ± 0.01 and 1.887 g cm^{-3} , respectively. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study has been completed. Data to $\sin \theta = 0.37$ ($\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation) were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, and the structure was solved by a combination of Patterson, Fourier, and least-squares refinement techniques. The final discrepancy index is $R_F = 10.65\%$ for 2696 independent nonzero reflections. The crystal consists of discrete $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ and $(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ ions. The $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion has crystallographically imposed C_2 symmetry with the rhenium atom skeleton defining two fused, coplanar, approximately equilateral triangles. Individual rhenium-rhenium bond distances range from 2.956 ± 0.007 to $3.024 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$. Each rhenium atom is associated with four terminal carbonyl ligands, two of which are approximately *axial* and two approximately *equatorial*. The $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion distorts from idealized D_{2h} symmetry, probably as a result of intramolecular oxygen...oxygen contacts. The tetra-*n*-butylammonium ions have the expected configuration, but one of the *n*-butyl chains appears to have a disordered $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ moiety.

Introduction

The reaction of dirhenium decacarbonyl with sodium borohydride (in tetrahydrofuran) gives rise to a solu-

tion with an intense red coloration.³ Evidence that this solution contains a number of different rhenium-carbonyl species comes from (i) the highly complicated infrared absorption spectrum in the carbonyl stretching

(1) Part I: M. R. Churchill and R. Bau, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 2086 (1967).
 (2) On leave from the Department of Chemistry, University of California at Los Angeles; supported by Grant GP-6720, from the National Science Foundation.

(3) R. Bau, B. Fontal, H. D. Kaesz, and M. R. Churchill, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 8374 (1967).

region and (ii) the results of acid hydrolysis, which yields $\text{HRe}(\text{CO})_5$, $\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$, $\text{H}_3\text{Re}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$, and $\text{HRe}_3(\text{CO})_{14}$.³ The addition of tetra-*n*-butylammonium iodide to the red solution gives rise to a red, crystalline salt.⁴ A crystallographic analysis of this material was originally undertaken because it was believed that the compound might be the $(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ salt of an anionic rhenium-carbonyl-hydride precursor to $\text{HRe}_3(\text{CO})_{14}$ (possibly $\text{HRe}_2(\text{CO})_9^-$). However, the completed crystallographic study (*vide infra*) shows the red salt to be derived from the polynuclear rhenium carbonyl anion $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$. This structural analysis thus represents the characterization of a compound of unknown formula and stereochemistry. A preliminary account of this work has appeared previously.³

Unit Cell and Space Group

Crystals of the material under investigation (later found to be $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2[\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}]$) were prepared by Mr. B. Fontal and supplied to us by Professor H. D. Kaesz of the University of California at Los Angeles. The complex crystallizes as dark red, air-stable crystals which do not appear to be X-ray sensitive.

Optical examination and the observed reciprocal lattice symmetry (C_{2h} ; $2/m$) indicated that the crystals belonged to the monoclinic system. Unit cell parameters obtained from calibrated ($a_{\text{NaCl}} = 5.640 \text{ \AA}$) $h0l$ and $0kl$ precession photographs taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) at $22 \pm 2^\circ$ are: $a = 24.65 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.93 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 19.49 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 107.7 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The unit cell volume is 5918 \AA^3 .

A careful survey of $hk0$ and $hk1$ Weissenberg photographs and $h0l$, $h1l$, $0kl$, and $1kl$ precession photographs revealed the systematic absences hkl for $h + k = 2n + 1$ and $h0l$ for $l = 2n + 1$, compatible with space group Cc (no. 9) or $C2/c$ (no. 15).

The density of the compound, measured by flotation in an iodomethane-carbon tetrachloride mixture, was $1.89 \pm 0.01 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$. This is rather lower than the value calculated for $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{HRe}_2(\text{CO})_9]$ ($\rho = 1.99 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ for $M = 866$, $Z = 8$) but was found (at a later date) to be consistent with the density calculated for $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2[\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}]$ ($\rho = 1.887 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ for $M = 1678$, $Z = 4$).

It should be emphasized that, at this stage of the analysis, it was not possible to determine unambiguously either the space group or the number of molecules per unit cell. The subsequent solution to the Patterson synthesis and the determination of the crystal structure (*vide infra*) showed the true space group to be the centrosymmetric $C2/c$ (no. 15, C_{2h}^6).

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Diffraction Data

Two crystals were used during the process of collecting data. Crystal I ($0.12 \times 0.12 \times 0.44 \text{ mm}$) was close to cylindrical in cross section and was mounted along its extended c direction. Crystal II (a platelike parallelepiped of thickness 0.16 mm , with face diag-

onals 0.71 and 0.20 mm) was obtained by carefully slicing a large, freshly prepared crystal and was mounted along the 0.71-mm diagonal of its largest face—*i.e.*, the b direction. Each crystal was glued to a lithium borate fiber and was inserted into a 0.2-mm diameter thin-walled capillary.

Intensity data (Mo $K\alpha$ radiation; $\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, using the standard "stationary-background, ω -scan, stationary-background" counting sequence. Equiinclination Weissenberg geometry was used throughout the analysis. The apparatus, experimental procedure, and general precautions have been described at length in a previous publication.⁵ Details pertinent to this particular crystallographic analysis include: (i) The angle scanned (ω) is given by $\omega = [1.5 + (0.8/L)]^\circ$, where $1/L$ is the Lorentz factor. (ii) The speed of the ω scan was $2^\circ/\text{min}$. (iii) Each background (B_1 and B_2) was measured for one-fourth the time of the main scan (C counts). (iv) Within each zone the stability of the system was monitored by remeasuring a carefully preselected check reflection after each batch of 20 reflections had been collected. [No appreciable—*i.e.*, $\geq 3(\text{count})^{1/2}$ —variation from the mean was detected.]

$I(hkl)$, the integrated intensity of the reflection hkl , was calculated as: $I(hkl) = C(hkl) - 2[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$. Data were assigned standard deviations according to the scheme: $I(hkl) \geq 625$, $\sigma(hkl) = 0.1[I(hkl)]$; $I(hkl) < 625$, $\sigma(hkl) = 2.5[I(hkl)]^{1/2}$. Reflections were omitted from the subsequent analysis if $I(hkl) \leq 3[2B_1(hkl) + 2B_2(hkl)]^{1/2}$.

Data for the reflections in the quadrants hkL and $\bar{h}kL$ ($L = 0-20$) were collected from crystal I, and data for hKl and $\bar{h}Kl$ ($K = 0-13$) were collected from crystal II. [In each case this represents a single set of diffraction data complete to $\sin \theta = 0.37$, save for the few reflections with $\theta \leq 4^\circ$ that are shielded by the lead backstop. The limit $\sin \theta_{\text{max}} = 0.37$ is high enough to include every reflection visible on long-exposure Weissenberg or precession photographs taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation.] All data were next corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects ($(LP)^{-1} = 2 \cos^2 \mu \sin \Upsilon / (1 + \cos^2 2\theta)$). Although the absorption coefficient (μ) is 87.12 cm^{-1} for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, crystal I is close to cylindrical in shape and no absorption corrections were applied to data from this crystal. [It may be noted that with $R = 0.006 \text{ cm}$, $\mu R = 0.52$ and the variation in transmission coefficient over the range $0 \leq \theta \leq 22^\circ$ is less than 1.5% .⁶] For crystal II a specific absorption correction was made, using a local modification of Burnham's GNABS;⁷ transmission factors were found to vary between 0.19 and 0.27 .

The 35 zones of data were now correlated by means of a least-squares procedure which minimized a sum of

(5) M. R. Churchill and J. P. Fennessey, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1123 (1968).

(6) W. L. Bond in "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 2, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1959, Table 5.3.5B, p 295.

(7) C. W. Burnham, GNABS, a general absorption program for the IBM 7094.

(4) Precise details of the isolation of this salt are contained in ref 3.

TABLE I (Continued)

Table with columns: H L FO FC, repeated 10 times. Rows contain numerical data representing structure factor calculations for different h, l, and k values.

^a Table shows h, l, |F₀|, and |F_c| in blocks of constant k.

independent peaks of sufficient magnitude to be attributable to rhenium-rhenium interactions.

A search of the Harker line O, V, 1/2 (for peaks of the type 0, ±2y, 1/2) and the Harker section U, O, W (for the peaks ±2x, 0, 1/2 ± 2z) failed to reveal an internally consistent pair of rhenium atom positions that could account successfully for all major peaks on the Patterson map. It was at this particular juncture that suspicions regarding the formulation of the complex as [(n-C4H9)4N][HRh2(CO)9] were really aroused. It now seemed probable that the rhenium anion might contain more than two rhenium atoms. Accordingly, the Patterson map was scanned for peaks located at ~3 Å from the origin, since they would be indicative of Re-Re or Re-(H)-Re bonds. [The rhenium-rhenium bond length in Re2(CO)10 is ~3.02 Å,¹⁰ and the rhenium-rhenium distance in (OC)6Re-H-ReMn(CO)9 is 3.39 Å.^{1,11}] Two independent peaks of this nature were quickly found. This suggested the presence of three rhenium atoms in a triangular arrangement. Further

examination of the Patterson map established that two of the rhenium atoms [Re1 (0.00, 0.13, 0.25) and Re2 (0.00, 0.35, 0.25)] had to lie on a twofold rotation axis. This requirement, in turn, indicated that the third rhenium atom [Re3 (0.11, 0.24, 0.26)] must generate a fourth rhenium atom [Re3* (-0.11, 0.24, 0.24)] as its symmetry-related mate. This arrangement of a cluster of four metal atoms was found to be consistent with the observed Patterson synthesis, both as regards the position and the height (strictly, of course, the volume) of the vector peaks; further it was now clear that the rhenium atom framework (at least) was consistent with the centrosymmetric space group C2/c. All subsequent calculations were performed in this space group, and the successful solution of the crystal structure (vide infra) indicates that this is, indeed, the correct choice. The asymmetric unit of the crystal structure thus consists of half of a tetranuclear rhenium dianion and a single tetra-n-butylammonium cation.

The initial structure factor calculation,⁹ phased by rhenium atoms only, had the discrepancy index R_F = 0.32.¹² A difference-Fourier synthesis⁹ quickly re-

(10) L. F. Dahl, E. Ishishi, and R. E. Rundle, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **26**, 1750 (1957).

(11) H. D. Kaesz, R. Bau, and M. R. Churchill, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 2775 (1967).

(12) $R_F = \sum |F_0| - |F_c| / \sum |F_0|$; $R_w F^2 = \sum w(|F_0|^2 - |F_c|^2) / \sum w F_0^2$.

vealed the positions of eight crystallographically independent carbonyl ligands, indicating that the tetranuclear rhenium anion was probably $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$. No attempt was yet made to locate the atoms of the tetra-*n*-butylammonium cation, although its approximate location was already clear. Two cycles of refinement⁹ of positions and isotropic thermal parameters for the rhenium atoms and the constituent atoms of the carbonyl ligands led to a reduction in the unweighted discrepancy index from $R_F = 0.288$ to 0.190. A second difference-Fourier synthesis now revealed the positions of all nonhydrogen atoms in the $(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ cation, except for C_{20} which was rather ill defined. An approximate position for C_{20} was found from a third difference-Fourier map, which was phased by all nonhydrogen atoms other than C_{20} . Four cycles of refinement of positional and individual isotropic thermal parameters for all 36 nonhydrogen atoms now reduced the discrepancy index to $R_F = 0.113$ ($R_{wF^2} = 0.061$).¹² At this stage it was noticed that the thermal parameters for atoms C_{19} and C_{20} had assumed unreasonable values and that the geometry around these centers was equally disturbing. A high-resolution difference-Fourier map, phased by all nonhydrogen atoms other than C_{19} and C_{20} , showed very diffuse peaks in the vicinity where these two carbon atoms were expected, indicating that they were disordered. [A careful survey of this difference-Fourier map did not suggest any simple alternative positions for C_{19} and C_{20} .] Attempts to refine the positional parameters of these atoms were unsuccessful, so it was finally decided to reset their coordinates at the positions of the maxima on the two diffuse peaks and to hold these two atoms at fixed positions during subsequent refinement procedures. [Disorder of this one terminal $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$ group in the tetra-*n*-butylammonium ion is discussed later in this text.]

As a final stage of the refinement process, the thermal parameters for rhenium atoms were allowed to refine anisotropically. After seven cycles of refinement of anisotropic thermal parameters for rhenium atoms, isotropic thermal parameters for carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms, and positional parameters for all atoms save C_{19} and C_{20} , no parameter was varying by more than one-tenth of the appropriate standard deviation. A difference-Fourier synthesis at this stage ($R_F = 0.1065$, $R_{wF^2} = 0.0574$) showed no peak of height greater than $1 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ except in the vicinity of rhenium and oxygen atoms, and in the general region around C_{19} and C_{20} . [A final attempt to unravel the pattern of disorder for these two atoms was again unsuccessful.]

It was felt that the application of anisotropic thermal parameters for carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms was ill advised since: (i) evidence (from difference-Fourier maps) for such motion was not well defined, (ii) the esd's on the isotropic parameters were already large, (iii) anisotropic refinement of rhenium atom thermal parameters had produced only a relatively small (although significant) improvement in *R* factor, and (iv) any possible advantages would be offset by the high cost of the process, which would take approxi-

mately 1 hr of IBM 7094 time per cycle. Refinement was therefore discontinued at this point. No attempt was made to locate hydrogen atoms on the $(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ ion.

Throughout the analysis, the scattering factors for neutral rhenium, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon (as compiled by Ibers¹³) were used. A specific correction was applied for dispersion [$\Delta f'(\text{Re}) = -1.2 \text{ e}^-$, $\Delta f''(\text{Re}) = +8.0 \text{ e}^-$ for Mo $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation].¹⁴ The residual minimized during refinement processes was $\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$, and the final error in an observation of unit weight was 2.9 (indicating that the standard deviations of the intensity data have been underestimated).

The final observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table I. Positional and thermal parameters for all atoms are collected in Table II.

Description of the Molecular Structure

Crystals of $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}]_2[\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}]$ consist of individual tetra-*n*-butylammonium— $(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ —cations and hexadecacarbonyltetranuclear— $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ —dianions. Figure 1 depicts the structure projected on 010 and also gives the key to the numbering of atoms within both the anion and the cation. All important bond distances (with their appropriate esd's) are collected in Table III; bond angles (with esd's) are given in Table IV.

The over-all configuration of the $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion is shown clearly in Figure 2. The four rhenium atoms are arranged as two fused, approximately equilateral triangles. A crystallographic twofold axis passing through Re_1 and Re_2 requires that the four rhenium atoms lie in a plane. The $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion contains the first-reported planar, triangulated, tetranuclear cluster of metal atoms, thus adding another regular shape to the abundance of geometries (*viz.*, octahedron in $\text{Rh}_6(\text{CO})_{16}$,¹⁵ square pyramid in $\text{Fe}_5(\text{CO})_{15}\text{C}$,¹⁶ tetrahedron in $\text{Ir}_4(\text{CO})_{12}$,¹⁷ equilateral triangle in $\text{Os}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$,¹⁸ isosceles triangle in $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ ¹⁹) that have been observed in metal-carbonyl clusters. [A fused, triangulated, tetranuclear cluster of cobalt atoms appears in the metal atom skeleton of $\text{Co}_4(\text{CO})_{10}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$,²⁰ but there is a dihedral angle of 118° between the two three-membered rings in this complex.]

Individual rhenium-rhenium distances within the $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion are: $\text{Re}_1\text{-Re}_2 = 2.956 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{Re}_1\text{-Re}_3 = 2.982 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{Re}_2\text{-Re}_3 = 3.024 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, and $\text{Re}_3 \cdots \text{Re}_3^* = 5.227 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$. The observation that the shortest of the bonding distances involves the triply bridging rhenium atoms (Re_1 and Re_2) is probably not chemically significant, since the chemically equivalent distances $\text{Re}_1\text{-Re}_3$ and $\text{Re}_2\text{-Re}_3$ differ by

(13) J. A. Ibers in "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, pp 202-203, 211-212.

(14) See ref 13, p 217.

(15) E. R. Corey, L. F. Dahl, and W. Beck, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **85**, 1202 (1963).

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(17) G. R. Wilkes, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1965.

(18) E. R. Corey and L. F. Dahl, *Inorg. Chem.*, **1**, 521 (1962).

(19) C. H. Wei and L. F. Dahl, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 1821 (1966).

(20) L. F. Dahl and D. L. Smith, *ibid.*, **84**, 2450 (1962).

TABLE II

(A) Final Atomic Parameters for $[(C_4H_9)_4N]_2[Re_4(CO)_{16}]^a$

Atom	x	y	z	B, Å ²
Re ₁	0.0000 ^b	0.12364 (14)	0.25000 ^b	c
Re ₂	0.0000 ^b	0.35228 (13)	0.25000 ^b	c
Re ₃	0.10890 (6)	0.23465 (11)	0.26427 (7)	c
O ₁	0.0879 (13)	-0.0511 (20)	0.2463 (15)	8.3 (7)
O ₂	0.0403 (12)	0.1141 (19)	0.4177 (17)	8.4 (7)
O ₃	0.0899 (10)	0.5251 (16)	0.2872 (12)	6.2 (5)
O ₄	0.0058 (12)	0.3446 (18)	0.4119 (15)	7.8 (7)
O ₅	0.2028 (13)	0.0703 (22)	0.3099 (16)	9.6 (8)
O ₆	0.1327 (14)	0.2808 (22)	0.4263 (18)	9.7 (8)
O ₇	0.1899 (12)	0.4077 (19)	0.2557 (14)	7.6 (6)
O ₈	0.0874 (13)	0.1827 (22)	0.1026 (16)	9.5 (7)
N	0.1194 (12)	0.2842 (19)	0.6389 (14)	5.8 (6)
C ₁	0.0563 (15)	0.0204 (23)	0.2505 (18)	6.1 (8)
C ₂	0.0244 (17)	0.1266 (25)	0.3552 (21)	6.3 (8)
C ₃	0.0605 (17)	0.4498 (26)	0.2763 (20)	6.9 (9)
C ₄	0.0058 (17)	0.3472 (25)	0.3523 (22)	6.9 (9)
C ₅	0.1674 (17)	0.1354 (26)	0.2912 (20)	6.6 (8)
C ₆	0.1209 (15)	0.2667 (23)	0.3644 (20)	5.8 (7)
C ₇	0.1800 (17)	0.3365 (27)	0.2565 (20)	6.7 (9)
C ₈	0.0898 (17)	0.2020 (28)	0.1658 (21)	6.9 (9)
C ₉	0.0627 (16)	0.2720 (24)	0.6616 (19)	6.4 (8)
C ₁₀	0.0119 (27)	0.2362 (35)	0.6002 (32)	11.7 (15)
C ₁₁	-0.0404 (22)	0.2231 (34)	0.6327 (26)	9.7 (12)
C ₁₂	-0.0918 (24)	0.1799 (36)	0.5779 (27)	10.7 (13)
C ₁₃	0.1325 (19)	0.1760 (31)	0.6150 (23)	8.3 (10)
C ₁₄	0.1901 (19)	0.1726 (30)	0.5982 (22)	8.0 (10)
C ₁₅	0.1878 (21)	0.0521 (33)	0.5596 (24)	8.9 (11)
C ₁₆	0.2372 (31)	0.0455 (52)	0.5337 (36)	15.4 (20)
C ₁₇	0.1141 (16)	0.3552 (26)	0.5711 (26)	6.7 (8)
C ₁₈	0.0916 (20)	0.4658 (33)	0.5927 (25)	9.6 (12)
C ₁₉ ^d	0.094	0.542	0.525	12.0
C ₂₀ ^d	0.132	0.535	0.495	12.0
C ₂₁	0.1641 (16)	0.3271 (25)	0.7009 (20)	6.7 (8)
C ₂₂	0.1820 (17)	0.2478 (25)	0.7688 (21)	6.9 (8)
C ₂₃	0.2285 (19)	0.2997 (32)	0.8236 (24)	8.5 (10)
C ₂₄	0.2514 (26)	0.2527 (35)	0.8977 (32)	12.2 (16)

(B) Anisotropic Temperature Factors for Rhenium Atoms

Atom	10 ⁴ β ₁₁	10 ⁴ β ₂₂	10 ⁴ β ₃₃	10 ⁴ β ₁₂	10 ⁴ β ₁₃	10 ⁴ β ₂₃
Re ₁	22.7 (6)	73.1 (12)	37.6 (9)	0.0 ^b	27.0 (11)	0.0 ^b
Re ₂	19.5 (5)	75.0 (13)	29.7 (8)	0.0 ^b	15.1 (10)	0.0 ^b
Re ₃	18.2 (3)	100.8 (10)	33.4 (5)	4.9 (10)	19.1 (6)	8.4 (13)

(C) Thermal Vibration Ellipsoids for Rhenium Atoms^c

	B _{max} (dc's, major axis)	B _{med} (dc's, median axis)	B _{min} (dc's, minor axis)
Re ₁ Atom			
	5.72	4.88	3.93
(0.535, -0.203, 0.619)	(0.296, -0.951, 0.000)	(-0.709, -0.533, 0.655)	
Re ₂ Atom			
	5.01	4.29	4.06
(0.169, -0.984, 0.000)	(0.875, -0.345, 0.057)	(-0.349, -0.251, 0.966)	
Re ₃ Atom			
	6.83	4.51	3.65
(0.078, 0.981, 0.146)	(0.354, -0.194, 0.764)	(-0.932, 0.008, 0.628)	

^a Numbers in parentheses are the estimated standard deviations of the coordinates and are right-adjusted to the least significant digit of the preceding number. ^b These parameters are required to be fixed by the space group symmetry. ^c See anisotropic parameters in part B of this table. ^d Atoms C₁₉ and C₂₀ were disordered and could not be refined. These parameters have been estimated from a difference-Fourier map. Isotropic thermal parameters have been fixed at $B = 12 \text{ \AA}^2$. ^e The thermal vibration ellipsoids are defined in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter B , which is related to the root-mean-square displacement, $(\overline{U^2})^{1/2}$, by $(\overline{U^2})^{1/2} = [B/8\pi^2]^{1/2}$. The direction cosines (dc's) refer to the natural crystal axes— a , b , c .

$\sim 0.04 \text{ \AA}$. This latter discrepancy perhaps arises as a combination of (i) asymmetry in the oxygen...oxygen repulsions between adjacent sets of carbonyl ligands (*vide infra*) and (ii) statistical errors in bond distance determination. In any case, each of the observed rhenium-rhenium bond lengths is close to the value of $\sim 3.02 \text{ \AA}$ found for the rhenium-rhenium single bond

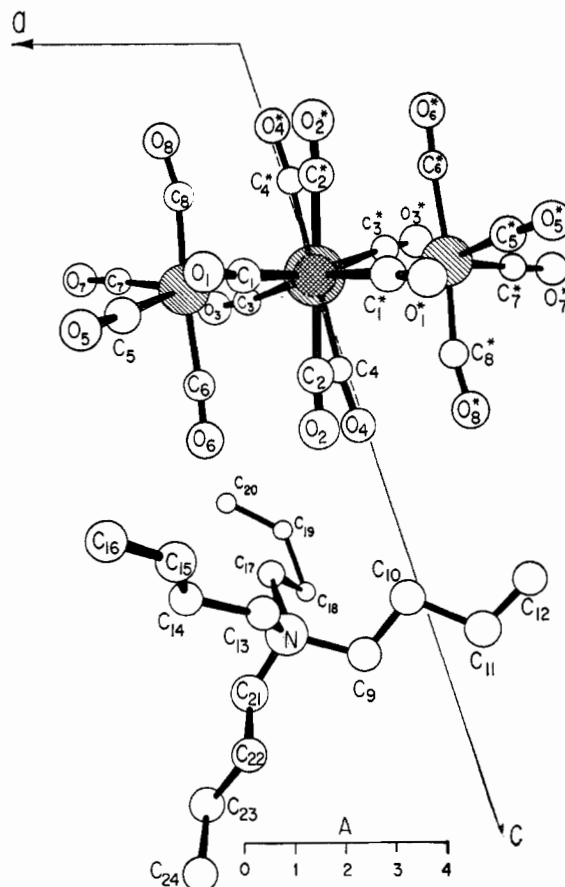


Figure 1.—The structure projected on 010. For the sake of clarity, rhenium-rhenium bonds have not been drawn in. Atoms related to the basic asymmetric unit by the relationship $(-x, y, 1/2 - z)$ are marked with an asterisk.

in $Re_2(CO)_{10}$.¹⁰ [It should be noted that the rhenium-rhenium distance of $\sim 2.48 \text{ \AA}$, found in trinuclear halogenated $Re(III)$ complexes such as $Re_3Cl_{12}^{3-}$,²¹⁻²³ corresponds to a formal metal-metal bond order of 2;^{32,33} and the rhenium-rhenium distance of $\sim 2.24 \text{ \AA}$ in such ions as $Re_2Cl_8^{2-}$ ³⁴⁻³⁶ corresponds to a formal quadruple metal-metal bond.^{34,36-37}]

As is usually the case for third-row transition metals, the $Re_4(CO)_{16}^{2-}$ ion contains no bridging carbonyl

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TABLE III
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ESD'S FOR
[(C₄H₉)₄N]₂[Re₄(CO)₁₆] (ALL IN Å)^a

(a) Metal-Metal Distances			
Re ₁ -Re ₂	2.956 (07)	Re ₂ -Re ₃	3.024 (07)
Re ₁ -Re ₃	2.982 (07)	Re ₃ ···Re ₃ *	5.227 (10)
(b) Metal-Carbon Distances			
Re ₁ -C ₁	1.92 (3)	Re ₃ -C ₅	1.88 (4)
Re ₁ -C ₂	1.95 (4)	Re ₃ -C ₆	1.93 (4)
Re ₂ -C ₃	1.90 (4)	Re ₃ -C ₇	1.86 (4)
Re ₂ -C ₄	1.96 (3)	Re ₃ -C ₈	1.88 (4)
		Re-C (av)	1.91
(c) Metal-Oxygen Distances			
Re ₁ ···O ₁	3.15 (3)	Re ₃ ···O ₅	3.07 (3)
Re ₁ ···O ₂	3.12 (2)	Re ₃ ···O ₆	3.09 (3)
Re ₂ ···O ₃	3.07 (2)	Re ₃ ···O ₇	3.04 (3)
Re ₂ ···O ₄	3.12 (2)	Re ₃ ···O ₈	3.10 (3)
		Re···O(av)	3.09
(d) Carbon-Oxygen Distances			
C ₁ -O ₁	1.22 (4)	C ₅ -O ₅	1.19 (5)
C ₂ -O ₂	1.17 (5)	C ₆ -O ₆	1.17 (4)
C ₃ -O ₃	1.19 (4)	C ₇ -O ₇	1.18 (5)
C ₄ -O ₄	1.16 (4)	C ₈ -O ₈	1.24 (5)
		C-O(av)	1.19
(e) Nonbonding Contacts			
O ₁ ···O ₅	3.14 (4)	C ₁ ···C ₅	3.00 (6)
O ₂ ···O ₄	3.09 (4)	C ₂ ···C ₄	2.89 (4)
O ₃ ···O ₆	3.10 (4)	C ₂ ···C ₆	2.96 (5)
O ₃ ···O ₇	3.11 (4)	C ₃ ···C ₇	2.98 (6)
O ₄ ···O ₈	3.16 (4)	C ₄ ···C ₆	2.96 (5)
O ₈ ···O ₂ *	3.18 (4)	C ₃ ···C ₂ *	2.89 (6)
O ₈ ···O ₄ *	3.06 (4)	C ₃ ···C ₄ *	2.95 (5)
(f) Nitrogen-Carbon and Carbon-Carbon Distances			
N-C ₉	1.60 (5)	N-C ₁₇	1.58 (4)
N-C ₁₈	1.54 (5)	N-C ₂₁	1.47 (4)
		N-C(av)	1.55
C ₉ -C ₁₀	1.52 (7)	C ₁₇ -C ₁₈	1.63 (5)
C ₁₀ -C ₁₁	1.61 (9)	C ₁₈ -C ₁₉	[1.66] ^b
C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	1.49 (7)	C ₁₉ -C ₂₀	[1.25] ^b
C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	1.55 (7)	C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	1.63 (5)
C ₁₄ -C ₁₅	1.72 (7)	C ₂₂ -C ₂₃	1.47 (6)
C ₁₅ -C ₁₆	1.46 (9)	C ₂₃ -C ₂₄	1.51 (7)
		C-C(av)	1.56 ^c

^a ESD's (in parentheses) are right-adjusted to the last digit of the preceding number. They include contributions from errors in cell constants. ^b Atoms C₁₉ and C₂₀ were disordered and could not be refined. These distances are based on positions estimated from a difference Fourier map (see text). ^c This average does not include C₁₈-C₁₉ or C₁₉-C₂₀.

groups.^{38,39} Each of the four rhenium atoms is associated with four terminal carbonyl ligands, two of which are approximately *axial* and two approximately *equatorial*. [The disposition of carbonyl ligands about each rhenium center is fairly regular. Since hydride ligands are now known to occupy regular coordination sites, the lack of large "holes" in the individual rhenium coordination spheres confirms that the anion is Re₄(CO)₁₆²⁻, rather than H_nRe₄(CO)₁₆²⁻ (*n* = integer).

(38) This results mainly from the inability for carbonyl ligands to bridge distances greater than ~2.8 Å. When a compound of a third-row element has metal-metal bond lengths less than this value, there is no reason for the "terminal only" rule, and in such cases (*e.g.*, Ir₄(CO)₁₀[P(C₆H₅)₃]₂)³⁹) bridging carbonyls are observed.

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TABLE IV
INTERATOMIC ANGLES (DEG) WITHIN THE
[(C₄H₉)₄N]₂[Re₄(CO)₁₆] MOLECULE^a

(a) Angles between Metal Atoms			
Re ₁ -Re ₂ -Re ₃	59.80 (0.04)	Re ₃ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	61.23 (0.04)
Re ₂ -Re ₃ -Re ₁	58.96 (0.05)		
(b) Angles at Metal Atoms			
O ₁ -Re ₁ -Re ₃	75.0 (0.5)	C ₁ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	72.9 (1.0)
O ₁ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	135.9 (0.5)	C ₁ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	133.9 (1.0)
O ₁ -Re ₁ -Re ₃ *	161.9 (0.5)	C ₁ -Re ₁ -Re ₃ *	164.2 (1.0)
O ₁ -Re ₁ -O ₁ *	88.2 (0.7)	C ₁ -Re ₁ -C ₁ *	92.1 (1.4)
O ₂ -Re ₁ -O ₁	89.6 (0.7)	C ₂ -Re ₁ -C ₁	90.9 (1.4)
O ₂ -Re ₁ -Re ₃	86.0 (0.6)	C ₂ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	84.9 (1.1)
O ₂ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	92.3 (0.5)	C ₂ -Re ₁ -Re ₂	88.9 (0.9)
O ₂ -Re ₁ -Re ₃ *	96.2 (0.6)	C ₂ -Re ₁ -Re ₃ *	94.0 (1.1)
O ₂ -Re ₁ -O ₁ *	87.1 (0.8)	C ₂ -Re ₁ -C ₁ *	90.6 (1.4)
O ₂ -Re ₁ -O ₂ *	175.5 (0.7)	C ₂ -Re ₁ -C ₂ *	177.8 (1.3)
O ₃ -Re ₂ -Re ₃	77.8 (0.4)	C ₃ -Re ₂ -Re ₃	72.9 (1.1)
O ₃ -Re ₂ -Re ₁	136.6 (0.4)	C ₃ -Re ₂ -Re ₁	131.6 (1.1)
O ₃ -Re ₂ -Re ₃ *	160.6 (0.4)	C ₃ -Re ₂ -Re ₃ *	163.8 (1.1)
O ₃ -Re ₂ -O ₃ *	86.7 (0.6)	C ₃ -Re ₂ -C ₃ *	96.9 (1.5)
O ₄ -Re ₂ -O ₃	88.6 (0.6)	C ₄ -Re ₂ -C ₃	86.5 (1.5)
O ₄ -Re ₂ -Re ₃	97.2 (0.5)	C ₄ -Re ₂ -Re ₃	95.8 (1.0)
O ₄ -Re ₂ -Re ₁	88.2 (0.5)	C ₄ -Re ₂ -Re ₁	88.1 (0.8)
O ₄ -Re ₂ -Re ₃ *	81.0 (0.5)	C ₄ -Re ₂ -Re ₃ *	82.2 (1.0)
O ₄ -Re ₂ -O ₃ *	94.0 (0.6)	C ₄ -Re ₂ -C ₃ *	96.1 (1.5)
O ₄ -Re ₂ -O ₄ *	176.4 (0.7)	C ₄ -Re ₂ -C ₄ *	176.2 (1.1)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₁	94.3 (0.6)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₁	93.1 (1.0)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₂	83.4 (0.6)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₂	81.0 (1.0)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₇	89.4 (0.8)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₇	91.8 (1.4)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₅	86.9 (0.8)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -C ₅	89.7 (1.6)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₁	86.0 (0.6)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₁	81.9 (1.2)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₂	98.2 (0.6)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -Re ₂	94.6 (1.2)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₇	90.9 (0.8)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₇	92.3 (1.6)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₅	91.4 (0.8)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -C ₅	93.7 (1.7)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₈	178.3 (0.9)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -C ₈	174.6 (1.7)
Re ₁ -Re ₃ -O ₅	105.8 (0.6)	Re ₁ -Re ₃ -C ₅	106.8 (1.5)
O ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₇	94.3 (0.8)	C ₅ -Re ₃ -O ₇	91.4 (1.8)
Re ₂ -Re ₃ -O ₇	101.8 (0.5)	Re ₂ -Re ₃ -O ₇	104.0 (1.1)
Re ₁ -Re ₃ -O ₇	159.7 (0.5)	Re ₁ -Re ₃ -O ₇	161.1 (1.1)
Re ₂ -Re ₃ -O ₅	161.0 (0.6)	Re ₂ -Re ₃ -O ₅	162.2 (1.4)
(c) Re-C-O Angles			
Re ₁ -C ₁ -O ₁	174 (3)	Re ₃ -C ₅ -O ₅	177 (4)
Re ₁ -C ₂ -O ₂	171 (3)	Re ₃ -C ₆ -O ₆	174 (3)
Re ₂ -C ₃ -O ₃	167 (3)	Re ₃ -C ₇ -O ₇	173 (3)
Re ₂ -C ₄ -O ₄	176 (3)	Re ₃ -C ₈ -O ₈	169 (4)
(d) Angles Associated with the (C ₄ H ₉) ₄ N ⁺ Cation			
C ₉ -N-C ₁₃	106 (3)	C ₁₈ -N-C ₁₇	104 (3)
C ₉ -N-C ₁₇	116 (3)	C ₁₈ -N-C ₂₁	115 (3)
C ₉ -N-C ₂₁	108 (3)	C ₁₇ -N-C ₂₁	109 (3)
N-C ₉ -C ₁₀	113 (3)	N-C ₁₇ -C ₁₈	104 (3)
C ₉ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₁	107 (4)	C ₁₇ -C ₁₈ -C ₁₉	[103] ^b
C ₁₀ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	111 (4)	C ₁₈ -C ₁₉ -C ₂₀	[123] ^b
N-C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	112 (3)	N-C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	112 (3)
C ₁₃ -C ₁₄ -C ₁₅	102 (3)	C ₂₁ -C ₂₂ -C ₂₃	105 (3)
C ₁₄ -C ₁₅ -C ₁₆	106 (4)	C ₂₂ -C ₂₃ -C ₂₄	120 (4)

^a Angular esd's are shown in parentheses. ^b Atoms C₁₉ and C₂₀ were disordered and could not be refined. These angles are based on positions estimated from a difference-Fourier map (see text).

Considerations of the "noble gas rule" (below) are in keeping with this conclusion.]

The two triply bridging rhenium atoms (*i.e.*, Re₁ and Re₂) have distorted pentagonal-bipyramidal stereochemistries and may each be regarded as being in a zerovalent oxidation state; these d⁷ Re(0) atoms then achieve the appropriate noble gas configuration (*i.e.*,

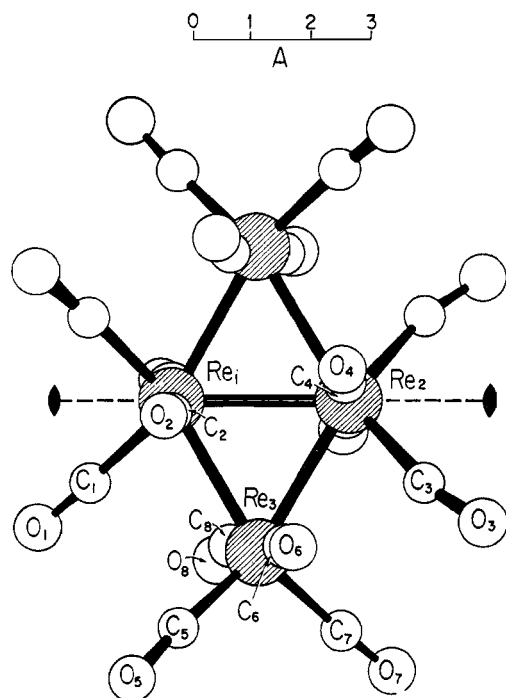


Figure 2.—The $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion projected in the plane of the four rhenium atoms.

that of Rn) by obtaining one electron from each of three rhenium atoms and two electrons from each of the four associated terminal carbonyl ligands. The singly bridging rhenium atoms (Re_3 and Re_3^*) may be regarded formally as $\text{Re}(-1)$ ions having a d^8 configuration; the inert gas configuration is again achieved, this time by the metal atom obtaining one electron from each of two rhenium atoms and a total of eight electrons from the four terminal carbonyl groups. Thus, the two negative charges on the tetranuclear cluster are formally associated with the well-separated Re_3 and Re_3^* . It seems probable, however, that a molecular orbital treatment of this rhenium cluster would show that the distinction between $\text{Re}(0)$ and $\text{Re}(-1)$ ions is not so clear-cut as that outlined above and that delocalization of the net negative charge over all four rhenium atoms would blur the formal distinction between zerovalent and uninegative metal centers.

A further interesting feature of the tetranuclear dianion is that the carbonyl groups adopt a skewed configuration relative to the plane of the four rhenium atoms. Thus, relative to imaginary axes drawn from the center of the metal cluster through each rhenium atom, each of the $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_4$ groups is rotated in a clockwise manner. [The direction of rotation mentioned here refers to the molecule depicted in Figures 1 and 2; as discussed below, the direction of rotation varies from molecule to molecule.] As shown in Table V, this results (*inter alia*) in the equatorial carbonyl groups lying alternatively above and below the plane of the four rhenium atoms. Visual representation of the effect on equatorial carbonyl groups is available in Figure 1, while the clockwise rotation of the axial carbonyl groups is clearly demonstrated in Figure 2. A quan-

titative measure of the skewing may be obtained from the direction cosines (dc's) in Table VI, and it can be shown that the carbonyl groups on Re_1 have been rotated by $6^\circ 21'$, those on Re_2 by $11^\circ 17'$, and those on Re_3 (and Re_3^*) by $12^\circ 41'$ relative to the idealized D_{2h} conformation. This effect is almost certainly the result of intramolecular repulsions. The rotation of the axial carbonyl ligands results in the relieving of oxygen...oxygen repulsions. If each of the axial carbonyl groups lay perpendicular to the plane of the four rhenium atoms, the oxygen...oxygen contacts would be identical with the observed rhenium-rhenium distances (*i.e.*, between 2.96 and 3.02 Å). As it is, the axial oxygen...oxygen contacts are increased to: $\text{O}_2 \cdots \text{O}_4 = 3.09$ Å, $\text{O}_2 \cdots \text{O}_6 = 3.10$ Å, $\text{O}_6 \cdots \text{O}_4 = 3.16$ Å, $\text{O}_4 \cdots \text{O}_8^* = 3.06$ Å, $\text{O}_8^* \cdots \text{O}_2 = 3.18$ Å—*i.e.*, by about 0.1 Å unit in each case. [The equatorial oxygen...oxygen contacts are also relieved by the skewing distortion.]

TABLE V
DISTANCES OF CARBON AND OXYGEN ATOMS FROM THE
RHENIUM ATOM PLANE (WITH ESD'S)

Plane: $-0.1013X + 0.0000Y + 0.9948Z - 4.7681 - 0^a$			
Atom	Dist, Å	Atom	Dist, Å
O_1	-0.29 (3)	C_1	-0.13 (4)
O_3	+0.49 (2)	C_3	+0.35 (4)
O_5	+0.63 (3)	C_5	+0.37 (4)
O_7	-0.37 (3)	C_7	-0.28 (4)
O_2	+3.10 (3)	C_2	+1.95 (4)
O_4	+3.07 (2)	C_4	+1.94 (4)
O_6	+3.03 (3)	C_6	+1.88 (4)
O_8	-3.03 (3)	C_8	-1.83 (4)

^a The equation to the plane is expressed in Cartesian coordinates (X, Y, Z). These are related to the cell coordinates (x, y, z) by: $X = xa + zc \cos \beta$; $Y = yb$; $Z = zc \sin \beta$.

TABLE VI
DIRECTION COSINES FOR LEAST-SQUARES PLANES
WITHIN THE $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ANION

Each Plane: $C_1X + C_2Y + C_3Z - d = 0^a$					
Plane	C_1	C_2	C_3	d	
a $\text{Re}_1, \text{Re}_2, \text{Re}_3$	-0.1013	0.0000	0.9948	4.7681	
b $\text{Re}_1, \text{Re}_2, \text{O}_1, \text{C}_1, \text{O}_1^*, \text{C}_1^*$	0.0204	0.0000	0.9997	4.6107	
c $\text{Re}_1, \text{Re}_2, \text{O}_2, \text{C}_2, \text{O}_2^*, \text{C}_2^*$	0.9999	0.0000	0.0027	-1.4684	
d $\text{Re}_1, \text{Re}_2, \text{O}_3, \text{C}_3, \text{O}_3^*, \text{C}_3^*$	-0.3322	0.0000	0.9432	4.8703	
e $\text{Re}_1, \text{Re}_2, \text{O}_4, \text{C}_4, \text{O}_4^*, \text{C}_4^*$	0.9670	0.0000	0.2546	-0.2499	
f $\text{Re}_3, \text{Re}_3^*, \text{C}_5, \text{O}_5, \text{C}_7, \text{O}_7$	-0.1146	0.2277	0.9669	5.3672	
g $\text{Re}_3, \text{Re}_3^*, \text{C}_6, \text{O}_6, \text{C}_8, \text{O}_8$	-0.0247	-0.9779	0.2074	-1.9578	

^a See footnote a, Table V.

The sterically forced deviation of the dianion from D_{2h} symmetry has another rather interesting result. That is, that the $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion is not superposable on its mirror image and is therefore optically active. By virtue of the c -glide operation in space group $C2/c$, the present crystal contains equal numbers of molecules in which the $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_4$ groups are rotated "clockwise" and "anticlockwise" with respect to the idealized D_{2h} conformation. However, in principle, it should be possible to separate the "clockwise" and "anticlockwise" optical isomers.

A final point of chemical interest concerns possible redox behavior of the $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ anion. Thus, in

both a tetrahedral $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}$ molecule and a square-planar $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{4-}$ anion, each metal atom would attain the appropriate noble gas configuration. It might be possible, therefore, for the known $\text{Re}_4(\text{CO})_{16}^{2-}$ ion to undergo both a two-electron oxidation (to the tetrahedral neutral species) and a two-electron reduction (to the square-planar tetraanion). Experiments involving these and related reactions are presently in progress in the laboratories of Professor H. D. Kaesz.

The Tetra-*n*-butylammonium Cation

The over-all configuration of the tetra-*n*-butylammonium cation is shown in Figure 1. Three of the *n*-butyl limbs take up a *trans* conformation, while the fourth limb has a *gauche* conformation in which the terminal two carbon atoms may reasonably be assumed to be disordered. A survey of the thermal parameters of the carbon atoms within the tetra-*n*-butylammonium ion shows evidence of large amplitudes of thermal motion. [Mean isotropic thermal parameters are 7.0 \AA^2 for α -carbon atoms, 9.1 \AA^2 for β -carbons, 9.0 \AA^2 for γ -carbons (neglecting C_{19}), and 12.8 \AA^2 for δ -carbons (neglecting C_{20}).]

It should be emphasized that disorder of the terminal $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ group of a single *n*-butyl group has previously been reported for $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{Fe}_2(\text{S}_2\text{C}_2(\text{CN})_2)_4]$,⁴⁰ and disorder of a single terminal methyl group probably occurs in $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{Cu}(\text{S}_2\text{C}_2(\text{CN})_2)]$.⁴¹ Similarly, although the $(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ ion in $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{Co}(\text{S}_2\text{C}_2(\text{CN})_2)_2]$ ⁴² is ordered, even here three of the *n*-butyl chains adopt the *trans* conformation while the fourth takes up a *gauche* conformation.

These observations should result in some hesitation in using tetra-*n*-butylammonium salts in future crystallographic investigations.

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Crystal Structure and Absolute Configuration of (–)-Tetracarbonyl(fumaric acid)iron

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The molecular and crystal structure of (–)-tetracarbonyl(fumaric acid)iron ((–)- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{CHCOOH})_2$) has been determined by X-ray diffraction methods. The unit cell of $P2_12_12$ symmetry ($a = 6.10$ (2) \AA , $b = 13.37$ (4) \AA , $c = 19.20$ (6) \AA) contains six molecules of the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{CHCOOH})_2$ formula. The measured and calculated densities are, respectively, 1.77 and 1.80 g cm^{-3} . A total of 610 nonzero intensities were collected photographically by Weissenberg equiinclination methods. The structure was determined by the Patterson method and refined by the least-squares method to a conventional *R* factor of 11.6%. A trigonal-bipyramidal coordination of the ligands around the central iron atom has been found. Two significantly different conformations are observed of the same molecule since only one of the three crystallographically independent molecules shows the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ group of the coordinated fumaric acid lying on the equatorial plane. For two molecules, on the contrary, a significant deviation from the planarity is observed. The absolute configuration has been determined utilizing the anomalous diffraction of the $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation by the iron atom. According to the rule used by Cahn, Ingold, and Prelog the absolute configuration is *R,R*. Two different patterns of hydrogen bonding have been observed. Each molecule of type A is hydrogen bonded to four others of the same type. Molecules of type B and C, on the other hand, are hydrogen bonded according to the sequence... B-C-B-C...

Introduction

Recent studies on olefin and transition metal complexes carried out in our laboratory have shown that when an olefinic compound without asymmetric substituents and with no symmetry plane normal to the plane of the double bond is π bonded to a coordinative center, pairs of enantiomorphic molecules are obtained.¹⁻⁸ The structures of some of these complexes containing Pt or Fe as the coordination center are under study in our laboratory. In this paper we report the results of a three-dimensional X-ray study on the (–)- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{CHCOOH})_2$ complex.

Experimental Section

A sample of racemic tetracarbonyl(fumaric acid)iron, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{CHCOOH})_2$, was prepared following the method described by

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