

We account for the finding of generally longer bonds as the number of phosphine groups in the molecule increases and the absence of any structural *trans* effect in the imino complexes, as well as the finding of structural *trans* effect in both nitrido complexes. In addition, the failure to isolate a triphenylphosphine analog of $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_3$ may be rationalized. Incorporation of three bulky triphenylphosphine groups into the molecule sets up such steric strain that one of these groups is expelled and a five-coordinate species $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ is obtained. Both the five-coordinate and the six-coordinate nitrido compounds have been prepared with diphenylethylphosphine, and in

view of the above results a structural study of the six-coordinate compound should be extremely interesting as an example of an overcrowded molecule. We can now also rationalize the apparent insensitivity of the Re-N bond length in the imino complexes to change of the substituent on the nitrogen atom. The Re-N bond is already highly strained so that small changes in the bond strength are dissipated in increasing or relieving the strain in the other ligands.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE MALLINCKRODT LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Racemic Bis(π -azulene)iron

By MELVYN R. CHURCHILL AND JOHN WORMALD

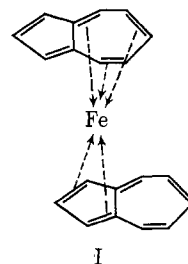
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Bis(π -azulene)iron, $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}$, crystallizes in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group $\text{P}2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 no. 14) with $a = 7.523$ (5) Å, $b = 12.071$ (4) Å, $c = 15.419$ (16) Å, $\beta = 98.26$ (4)°, $Z = 4$. Observed and calculated densities are 1.45 ± 0.03 and 1.496 g cm $^{-3}$, respectively. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study has been completed. Data to $\sin \theta = 0.38$ (Mo $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation) were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, and the structure was solved using conventional Patterson, Fourier, and least-squares refinement techniques. All atoms have been located, the final discrepancy index being $R_F = 7.95\%$ for the 1162 independent nonzero reflections. The crystal consists of distinct molecular units of $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}$, separated by normal van der Waals distances. The molecule is found to be a highly substituted ferrocene in which two azulene systems have dimerized *via ortho-para* (i.e., 4-*endo*,6'-*endo*) coupling.

Introduction

Our recent series of structural studies on the azulene-metal-carbonyl complexes $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$,¹ $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$,² $[(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7)(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$,^{2a,3} $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_6$,⁴ $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{CH}_3]_2$,⁵ $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$,⁶ and $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_4(\text{CO})_{10}$ ⁷ has indicated that a dominant feature of the azulene-to-metal bonding in these complexes is the utilization of the five-membered ring in a π -cyclopentadienyl \rightarrow metal linkage. The only other presently known class of azulene-metal complexes has as its sole representative⁸ the compound bis(π -azulene)iron.⁹ On the basis of its proton magnetic

resonance spectrum and hydrogenation studies (the complex takes up 5 mol of hydrogen), this species has been represented as a complex stabilized by metal-diene and metal-triene bonding (as in I).⁹



We have therefore undertaken an X-ray structural analysis of bis(π -azulene)iron, with a view to determining unequivocally its molecular structure. A brief report of this work has appeared previously.¹⁰

Experimental Section

Bis(π -azulene)iron was prepared *via* the "tris(isopropyl)iron" method,¹¹ following the procedure of Fischer and Müller.⁹ Anhydrous FeCl_3 (1.3 g) and azulene (2 g) in dry diethyl ether (35 ml) were treated at -50° under N_2 with isopropylmagnesium bromide,

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(2) (a) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Chem. Commun.*, 746 (1967); (b) J. S. McKechnie and I. C. Paul, *ibid.*, 747 (1967).

(3) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1545 (1968).

(4) P. H. Bird and M. R. Churchill, *Chem. Commun.*, 145 (1968); M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1793 (1968).

(5) P. H. Bird and M. R. Churchill, *Chem. Commun.*, 705 (1967); *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 349 (1968).

(6) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 800 (1968).

(7) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *ibid.*, **90**, 3241 (1968).

(8) There are, however, two known azulenium complexes of chromium— $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2$ ⁹ and $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Cr}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)$ [E. O. Fischer and S. Breitschaft, *Ber.*, **96**, 2451 (1963)]—and a number of azulenium complexes of iron, including $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2$ [G. R. Knox and P. L. Pauson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4610 (1961)].

(9) E. O. Fischer and J. Müller, *J. Organometal. Chem.* (Amsterdam), **1**, 464 (1964).

(10) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *Chem. Commun.*, 1033 (1968).

(11) E. O. Fischer and J. Müller, *Z. Naturforsch.*, **17b**, 776 (1962).

previously prepared from isopropyl bromide (16 ml) and magnesium turnings (4 g) in dry diethyl ether (45 ml). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and was irradiated with a sunlamp for 15 hr. Gas evolution was observed and a red-brown solution was obtained. Solvolysis of excess Grignard reagent at -50° with 100 ml of 50:50 methanol-diethyl ether was followed by filtration, evaporation, and redissolution in benzene. Chromatography on a 30-cm column of Woelm grade III alumina, with hexane as eluent, yielded the four bands described by Fischer and Müller:⁹ yellow, blue, pale orange, and bright orange (in that order). The last band was collected, concentrated, and rechromatographed. Evaporation and slow cooling of the solution in a refrigerator yielded ca. 100 mg of red-brown crystals (5% yield based on FeCl_3). The identity of the product as $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{Fe}$ was confirmed by a qualitative mass spectral examination, which showed strong peaks at m/e 312, 184, 128, and 56, consistent with $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{Fe}^+$, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}^+$, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8^+$, and Fe^+ , respectively.

Crystals suitable for an X-ray crystallographic analysis were obtained by the slow cooling of a saturated solution of the complex in pentane. The red-brown crystals thus obtained are air stable and are not X-ray sensitive.

Unit Cell and Space Group

Optical examination and the observed reciprocal lattice symmetry (C_{2h} ; $2/m$) indicated that the crystals belonged to the monoclinic system. Unit cell dimensions, obtained by a least-squares analysis of high-angle precession data, taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 0.7107 Å) at $24 \pm 2^\circ$ and calibrated with sodium chloride ($a_{\text{NaCl}} = 5.640$ Å) are: $a = 7.523$ (5) Å, $b = 12.071$ (4) Å, $c = 15.419$ (16) Å, $\beta = 98.26$ (4) $^\circ$. The unit cell volume is 1386 Å³.

A survey of $0kl$, $1kl$, $h0l$, $h1l$, $hk0$, and hkl precession photographs revealed the systematic absences $h0l$ for $l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$, compatible only with space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no. 14).¹² The observed density ($\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.45 \pm 0.03$ g cm⁻³, by flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution) is consistent with four molecules per unit cell ($\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.496$ g cm⁻³ for $M = 312.18$, $Z = 4$). The space group imposes no specific symmetry on the molecule.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Diffraction Data

The crystal used during the crystallographic analysis was a well-formed parallelepiped with large and distinct (100), (011), and (01 $\bar{1}$) faces. Its dimensions were $0.16 \times 0.40 \times 0.38$ mm (referring sequentially to the 100, 011, 01 $\bar{1}$ directions). It was mounted initially along its b axis and was later remounted along its a direction. [Damage caused in transferring the crystal from a b to an a mounting created a rather irregular new face and reduced the volume of the crystal, *vide infra*.]

Intensity data (Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, λ 0.7107 Å) were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Supper-Pace Buerger automated diffractometer, using the stationary-background, ω -scan, stationary-background counting sequence that has been described in detail in a previous publication.¹³ Experimental details specific to the

present structural investigation follow. (i) The X-ray generator was stabilized at 49.5 kV/19.6 mA. (ii) Owing to the relatively large mosaic spread of the diffraction data, the angle scanned (ω) was chosen as $\omega = [3.0 + (1.0/L)]^\circ$, where $1/L$ is the Lorentz factor. (iii) The speed of the ω scan was $2^\circ/\text{min}$. (iv) Initial and final backgrounds (B_1 and B_2) were each measured for one-fourth the time of the main scan (C counts). (v) Within each level, a carefully preselected check reflection was remeasured after each batch of 20 reflections had been collected. (No significant, *i.e.*, $\geq 3(\text{count})^{1/2}$, variations from the mean were detected. This confirms the stability of the electronics and the continued alignment of the crystal.) (vi) $I(hkl)$, the intensity of the reflection hkl , was calculated as $I(hkl) = C(hkl) - 2[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$.

Using equininclination Weissenberg geometry, data for the quadrants hKl and $hK\bar{l}$ ($K = 0-12$) were collected from the b -mounted crystal, and data for the quadrants Hkl and $Hk\bar{l}$ ($H = 0-5$) were collected from the a -mounted crystal. [The first set of data is complete to $\sin \theta = 0.38$, save for the few reflections in the range $0 < \theta < 4^\circ$ which are shielded from the counter by a lead backstop. Long-exposure Weissenberg photographs had shown previously that there were few observable data beyond $\sin \theta = 0.38$.]

Data were assigned standard deviations according to the following scheme {where $\delta(hkl) = 3[C(hkl) + B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]^{1/2}$ —*i.e.*, the maximum probable error based solely on counting statistics}: $I(hkl) \geq 1225$, $\sigma(hkl) = 0.1[I(hkl)]$; $1225 > I(hkl) \geq \delta(hkl)$, $\sigma(hkl) = 3.5[I(hkl)]^{1/2}$; $I(hkl) < \delta(hkl)$, reflection rejected.

Of the 1834 reflections obtained from the b -mounted crystal, 700 were rejected; of 1482 reflections obtained from the a -mounted crystal, 581 were rejected. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects [$(Lp)^{-1} = 2 \cos^2 \mu \sin \Upsilon / (1 + \cos^2 2\theta)$]¹⁴ and an absorption correction was applied¹⁵ ($\mu = 10.76$ cm⁻¹ for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation); calculated transmission coefficients ranged from 0.766 to 0.848 for the b -mounted crystal (volume 0.0119 mm³) and from 0.772 to 0.851 for the a -mounted crystal (volume 0.0072 mm³). The 19 zones of data were merged to a common scale by a least-squares analysis of common reflections.¹⁶ The resulting 1162 independent nonzero reflections were used in a Wilson plot,¹⁷ from which the approximate absolute scale and the over-all isotropic thermal parameter ($\bar{B} = 1.52$ Å²) were obtained.

Elucidation and Refinement of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis,¹⁸ which

(14) μ is the equininclination angle, Υ is the vertical Weissenberg coordinate (in degrees), and θ is the Bragg angle.

(15) Using the general absorption program GNABS, by C. W. Burnham.

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TABLE II

FINAL POSITIONAL PARAMETERS
(WITH ESD'S) FOR $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe^{a-c}$

Atom	x	y	z
Fe	0.16143 (21)	0.18035 (12)	0.12512 (10)
C(1)	0.2905 (17)	0.0327 (10)	0.1379 (8)
C(2)	0.3685 (20)	0.0982 (12)	0.0780 (8)
C(3)	0.4289 (16)	0.1965 (9)	0.1202 (7)
C(4)	0.4468 (15)	0.2811 (8)	0.2794 (7)
C(5)	0.5257 (16)	0.2328 (11)	0.3661 (8)
C(6)	0.4654 (19)	0.1467 (11)	0.4096 (8)
C(7)	0.3242 (18)	0.0680 (9)	0.3804 (9)
C(8)	0.2567 (17)	0.0416 (9)	0.2990 (9)
C(9)	0.3121 (14)	0.0875 (8)	0.2212 (7)
C(10)	0.3957 (14)	0.1929 (8)	0.2097 (7)
C(1')	-0.1072 (16)	0.1708 (9)	0.1375 (9)
C(2')	-0.0832 (18)	0.1826 (11)	0.0483 (10)
C(3')	0.0098 (16)	0.2832 (10)	0.0356 (8)
C(4')	0.1616 (17)	0.4332 (8)	0.1403 (9)
C(5')	0.2661 (16)	0.4485 (8)	0.2137 (8)
C(6')	0.3033 (15)	0.3736 (9)	0.2922 (8)
C(7')	0.1431 (17)	0.3324 (9)	0.3271 (8)
C(8')	0.0019 (16)	0.2797 (8)	0.2794 (8)
C(9')	-0.0203 (15)	0.2648 (9)	0.1847 (8)
C(10')	0.0521 (16)	0.3334 (8)	0.1214 (7)
H(1)	0.2332	-0.0457	0.1144
H(2)	0.3756	0.0776	0.0105
H(3)	0.4903	0.2565	0.0819
H(4)	0.5483	0.3262	0.2510
H(5)	0.6466	0.2721	0.3980
H(6)	0.5322	0.1347	0.4758
H(7)	0.2666	0.0256	0.4314
H(8)	0.1510	-0.0196	0.2903
H(1')	-0.1780	0.0990	0.1565
H(2')	-0.1321	0.1252	-0.0033
H(3')	0.0356	0.3048	-0.0294
H(4')	0.1549	0.4969	0.0908
H(5')	0.3370	0.5265	0.2195
H(6')	0.3648	0.4260	0.3448
H(7')	0.1375	0.3451	0.3960
H(8')	-0.1010	0.2466	0.3141

^a Estimated standard deviations, shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the least significant digit of the preceding number. ^b Positions for hydrogen atoms are calculated as described in footnote 20. ^c A hydrogen atom is numbered similarly to the carbon atom to which it is attached.

was minimized. At the completion of the analysis, the standard error in an observation of unit weight was 2.1.

Scattering factors for neutral carbon and hydrogen^{21a} were used; the Thomas-Fermi-Dirac values for neutral iron^{21b} were corrected for dispersion ($\Delta f' = +0.4 e^-$, $\Delta f'' = +1.0 e^-$).^{21c} Observed and calculated structure factors are collected in Table I. Final atomic positions are shown in Table II. Thermal parameters are given in Table III; their associated vibration ellipsoids are listed in Table IV and are displayed pictorially²² in Figure 1.

(21) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962; (a) p 202; (b) p 211; (c) p 216.

(22) Atomic vibration ellipsoids have been drawn using OLLIPS, a FORTRAN II program for the IBM 1620/CALCOMP-plotter system, written by Dr. P. H. Bird.

The Molecular Structure

Interatomic distances, with their estimated standard deviations (esd's), are collected in Table V; bond angles (with esd's) are shown in Table VI. The scheme used for numbering atoms is illustrated in Figure 1 (hydrogen atoms, which are omitted from this diagram for the sake of clarity, are numbered similarly to the carbon atoms to which they are attached).

The over-all molecular structure of bis(π -azulene)iron differs considerably from that predicted on the basis of proton magnetic resonance and hydrogenation studies (*i.e.*, I). The molecule is, in fact, a substituted ferrocene in which two azulene systems have coupled *via ortho-para* (*i.e.*, 4-*endo*,6'-*endo*) carbon-carbon bond formation. Thus the iron atom is directly associated only with the two *five-membered* rings.

The molecule possesses asymmetric centers at C(4) and C(6') and is not superposable on its mirror image. However, the *c*-glide operation of the space group $P2_1/c$ results in there being equal numbers of molecules of each hand. The crystal thus consists of racemic bis(π -azulene)iron.

Stereochemistry of the Ferrocene Moiety

The π -cyclopentadienyl system defined by C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(10)-C(9) has a root-mean-square (rms) deviation of 0.015 Å from the least-squares plane $0.8636X - 0.4268Y + 0.2679Z - 2.0408 = 0$;²³ the system C(1')-C(2')-C(3')-C(10')-C(9') has an rms deviation of 0.010 Å from the plane $0.8478X - 0.5040Y + 0.1644Z + 1.6257 = 0$ ²³ [see Table VII]. Individual carbon-carbon bond distances within these systems range from 1.397 ± 0.018 to 1.452 ± 0.016 Å and average 1.430 Å. [This average carbon-carbon distance is in extremely good agreement with the value of 1.431 ± 0.005 Å from electron diffraction studies on ferrocene²⁴ and is slightly greater than the average value of 1.419 Å found from X-ray studies on π -cyclopentadienyl compounds.²⁵ Possibly, this reflects the reduced libration in the present more rigidly held π -cyclopentadienyl systems.] C-C-C bond angles within the two five-membered rings vary from 106.2 ± 1.1 to $110.6 \pm 1.3^\circ$, averaging 108.0° —the ideal angle for a regular, planar pentagon. None of the observed bond distances or bond angles is significantly different (at the $>2\sigma$ level) from the mean values.

Individual iron-carbon distances vary from 2.018 \pm 0.011 to 2.072 ± 0.012 Å, averaging 2.044 Å. [This may be compared with the "best" distance of 2.058 ± 0.002 Å found for ferrocene²⁴ and with values ranging from

(23) Cartesian coordinates; see Table VII.

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TABLE III
 ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR $(C_{10}H_8)Fe^{a,b}$

Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Fe	136.3 (4.0)	46.5 (1.2)	29.7 (0.9)	41.7 (3.5)	-23.5 (2.5)	-12.2 (1.7)
C(1)	234 (36)	85 (11)	32 (6)	156 (30)	-76 (22)	-48 (14)
C(2)	372 (43)	127 (13)	20 (7)	299 (35)	-19 (26)	-36 (16)
C(3)	147 (25)	94 (11)	25 (6)	137 (25)	21 (19)	5 (14)
C(4)	135 (26)	60 (8)	30 (6)	-25 (22)	29 (19)	-1 (11)
C(5)	145 (29)	90 (11)	44 (7)	-33 (28)	-45 (23)	-11 (15)
C(6)	281 (38)	100 (13)	24 (6)	102 (34)	-16 (23)	-6 (14)
C(7)	229 (34)	55 (8)	45 (8)	63 (28)	70 (25)	41 (14)
C(8)	253 (34)	48 (8)	41 (7)	-13 (26)	43 (25)	10 (14)
C(9)	92 (24)	50 (8)	31 (6)	29 (21)	-23 (17)	-16 (11)
C(10)	101 (23)	54 (8)	34 (6)	42 (21)	13 (18)	17 (11)
C(1')	147 (28)	47 (8)	59 (8)	-1 (23)	-46 (22)	-21 (14)
C(2')	202 (32)	81 (11)	62 (9)	65 (31)	-112 (25)	-6 (17)
C(3')	190 (30)	87 (11)	39 (7)	112 (27)	-7 (23)	5 (14)
C(4')	151 (29)	42 (8)	67 (9)	46 (24)	48 (25)	25 (13)
C(5')	157 (29)	43 (8)	45 (7)	9 (23)	29 (23)	15 (12)
C(6')	172 (29)	39 (8)	48 (7)	21 (23)	21 (22)	-14 (12)
C(7')	176 (28)	50 (8)	44 (6)	0 (25)	35 (22)	-3 (13)
C(8')	147 (27)	48 (8)	47 (7)	30 (23)	55 (22)	18 (12)
C(9')	138 (26)	52 (8)	42 (7)	66 (23)	-15 (20)	5 (12)
C(10')	189 (28)	48 (8)	30 (6)	38 (24)	24 (19)	4 (11)

^a The anisotropic thermal parameter, T , is defined as $T = \exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - \beta_{12}hk - \beta_{13}hl - \beta_{23}kl)$. ^b Esd's are given in parentheses.

2.01 to 2.10 Å found for ferrocene derivatives²⁶⁻⁵⁰—see Table VIII.]

The relative orientation of the two π -cyclopentadienyl systems in $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$ is pictured in Figure 2, from

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(50) Yu. T. Struchkov, *Dekl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, **67**, 110 (1956); Yu. T. Struchkov and T. L. Khotsyanova, *Kristallografiya*, **2**, 382 (1957).

which it can be seen that the ferrocene moiety adopts an almost perfectly staggered configuration. [The angular rotation from the strictly eclipsed configuration (*i.e.*, ω) is 35.8°.] Since (in the crystalline state) ferrocene adopts a staggered configuration, whereas ruthenocene⁵¹ and osmocene⁵² each adopt an eclipsed configuration, it has become generally believed that the minimization of transannular carbon ··· carbon repulsions is the dominating feature in the stereochemistry of bis(π -cyclopentadienyl) derivatives of the first-row transition metals. However, a survey of structural studies^{24,28-50} of ferrocene derivatives shows that the picture is nowhere nearly as simple as that generally accepted. Thus, the most recent (and most accurate) electron diffraction studies on ferrocene (in the vapor phase at 140°)^{24,29} are found to be consistent with the molecule having an *eclipsed* equilibrium conformation, with a barrier to rotation of 0.9 ± 0.3 kcal/mol. In the solid phase, certain substituted ferrocenes have a strictly staggered conformation (*i.e.*, $\omega = 36^\circ$ —see Table VIII), some are obviously forced by steric requirements to take up a configuration other than the strictly staggered conformation—*viz.*, 1,1':3,3'-bis(trimethylene)ferrocene, ($\omega = \sim 0^\circ$),⁴⁷ $[C_5H_5FeC_5H_4C(CH_3)_2]_2$ ($\omega = 9-10^\circ$),⁴⁸ but there are a number of molecules (including $C_5H_5FeB_9C_2H_{11}$ ³⁵ and terferroceny¹³⁶) in which a ferrocene moiety adopts an eclipsed configuration without there being any obvious intramolecular steric requirement for it to do so. It is apparent, then, that the observed conformation of a ferrocene derivative is probably the result of a balance between *intramolecular* carbon ··· carbon repulsions and *intermolecular* packing

(51) G. L. Hardgrove and D. H. Templeton, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 28 (1959).

(52) F. Jellinek, *Z. Naturforsch.*, **14b**, 737 (1959).

TABLE IV
DIRECTION COSINES^a FOR THE ATOMIC VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS^{b,c} IN (C₁₀H₈)₂Fe

Atom	B_{\max} (dc's major axis)	B_{med} (dc's median axis)	B_{\min} (dc's minor axis)
Fe	4.50 (-0.723, -0.463, 0.611)	2.29 (-0.066, 0.785, 0.619)	2.00 (0.688, -0.412, 0.493)
C(1)	9.69 (-0.703, -0.597, 0.484)	2.30 (-0.586, 0.794, 0.244)	1.81 (0.403, 0.113, 0.841)
C(2)	12.79 (-0.735, -0.668, 0.222)	2.63 (0.627, -0.602, 0.399)	1.45 (-0.259, 0.437, 0.890)
C(3)	7.06 (-0.541, -0.840, 0.027)	2.35 (-0.015, -0.052, 0.990)	1.64 (-0.841, 0.541, 0.136)
C(4)	3.75 (0.507, -0.841, 0.112)	2.93 (0.455, 0.445, 0.697)	2.53 (-0.732, -0.306, 0.708)
C(5)	5.57 (-0.674, 0.269, 0.777)	5.37 (-0.027, -0.939, 0.342)	2.10 (0.738, 0.212, 0.528)
C(6)	8.17 (-0.767, -0.633, 0.220)	4.31 (-0.622, 0.774, 0.206)	2.09 (0.160, -0.022, 0.954)
C(7)	6.42 (0.645, 0.471, 0.503)	3.67 (-0.761, 0.322, 0.666)	2.11 (0.071, -0.821, 0.550)
C(8)	5.63 (0.975, -0.070, 0.070)	3.86 (-0.173, 0.364, 0.930)	2.60 (-0.141, -0.929, 0.360)
C(9)	4.15 (-0.515, -0.569, 0.709)	2.37 (-0.228, 0.812, 0.564)	1.58 (0.827, -0.130, 0.423)
C(10)	3.86 (0.250, 0.744, 0.578)	2.97 (-0.557, -0.413, 0.793)	1.75 (0.792, -0.526, 0.194)
C(1')	6.77 (-0.519, -0.172, 0.903)	2.93 (0.641, -0.726, 0.154)	2.26 (0.565, 0.665, 0.401)
C(2')	9.26 (-0.687, -0.219, 0.784)	4.70 (0.046, 0.938, 0.333)	2.00 (0.725, -0.269, 0.523)
C(3')	6.80 (-0.658, -0.746, 0.193)	3.94 (-0.282, 0.368, 0.917)	2.38 (0.698, -0.555, 0.523)
C(4')	6.48 (0.114, 0.242, 0.937)	3.50 (-0.886, -0.415, 0.333)	1.91 (0.450, -0.877, 0.101)
C(5')	4.34 (0.087, 0.284, 0.933)	3.45 (-0.994, -0.034, 0.242)	2.35 (0.061, -0.958, 0.268)
C(6')	4.65 (-0.324, -0.253, 0.949)	3.85 (0.918, 0.146, 0.232)	2.04 (-0.226, 0.956, 0.216)
C(7')	4.23 (0.457, -0.064, 0.812)	3.74 (-0.889, -0.065, 0.577)	2.93 (-0.028, 0.996, 0.089)
C(8')	4.93 (0.376, 0.349, 0.796)	2.88 (-0.785, -0.373, 0.603)	2.43 (0.493, -0.860, 0.061)
C(9')	4.81 (-0.677, -0.367, 0.729)	3.75 (0.297, 0.657, 0.643)	1.72 (0.674, -0.659, 0.235)
C(10')	4.47 (-0.922, -0.371, 0.026)	2.83 (-0.201, 0.223, 0.973)	2.49 (0.330, -0.901, 0.230)

^a Direction cosines (dc's) are referred to the monoclinic axes. ^b Atomic vibration ellipsoids are defined in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter, B . The transformation to root-mean-square displacement $(\bar{u}^2)^{1/2}$ is: $(\bar{u}^2)^{1/2} = (B/8\pi^2)^{1/2}$. ^c Atomic vibration ellipsoids are shown pictorially in Figure 1.

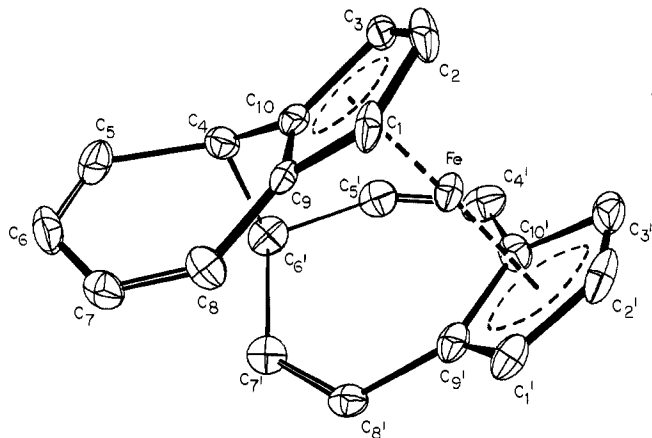


Figure 1.—Numbering of atoms within the (C₁₀H₈)₂Fe molecule. This figure also shows the 68% probability contours of the atomic vibration ellipsoids.²²

forces. The staggered configuration of bis(π -azulene)-iron almost certainly arises to minimize strain in the bridging carbon framework (*vide infra*).

A final point worthy of comment is the dihedral angle (ϕ) of $7^\circ 33'$ between the two π -cyclopentadienyl rings in the present molecule. This is probably indicative of some intramolecular strain, since other ferrocene derivatives with $\phi > 7^\circ$ are each believed to have distorted from the parallel conformation owing to *intramolecular* interactions. Thus, 2-biphenylferrocene ($\phi = 8^\circ$)⁴⁵ distorts because of steric hindrance between its bulky 2-biphenyl substituent and the ferrocene framework, whereas the remaining compounds that have been studied—*i.e.*, α -keto-1,1'-trimethyleneferrocene ($\phi = 8.8^\circ$)⁴⁶, 1,1':3,3'-bis(trimethylene)ferrocene ($\phi = 9^\circ$)⁴⁷ and [C₅H₅FeC₅H₄C(CH₃)₂]₂ ($\phi = 23.2^\circ$)⁴⁸—are each bent from the parallel conformation in order to

TABLE V
 INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES FOR $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe^a$

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
(a) Distances within the Ferrocene System			
Fe-C(1)	2.025 (18)	Fe-C(1')	2.060 (12)
Fe-C(2)	2.063 (14)	Fe-C(2')	2.040 (13)
Fe-C(3)	2.033 (11)	Fe-C(3')	2.072 (12)
Fe-C(9)	2.062 (10)	Fe-C(9')	2.027 (11)
Fe-C(10)	2.042 (10)	Fe-C(10')	2.018 (11)
C(1)-C(2)	1.406 (18)	C(1')-C(2')	1.419 (18)
C(2)-C(3)	1.397 (18)	C(2')-C(3')	1.428 (18)
C(3)-C(10)	1.436 (15)	C(3')-C(10')	1.447 (16)
C(10)-C(9)	1.441 (14)	C(10')-C(9')	1.445 (15)
C(9)-C(1)	1.432 (16)	C(9')-C(1')	1.452 (16)
(b) Distances within the Seven-Membered Rings			
C(10)-C(4)	1.524 (14)	C(10')-C(4')	1.465 (16)
C(4)-C(5)	1.500 (16)	C(4')-C(5')	1.296 (16)
C(5)-C(6)	1.350 (18)	C(5')-C(6')	1.503 (16)
C(6)-C(7)	1.447 (18)	C(6')-C(7')	1.474 (16)
C(7)-C(8)	1.324 (17)	C(7')-C(8')	1.360 (16)
C(8)-C(9)	1.436 (15)	C(8')-C(9')	1.456 (16)
(c) The 4-6' Link			
C(4)-C(6')	1.584 (15)		

^a Esd's, shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the least significant digit in the preceding number.

seven-membered rings each take up a distinctly non-planar conformation in order to accommodate the linkage between the sp^3 -hybridized carbon atoms C(4) and C(6'). Thus, in the seven-membered ring defined by C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10), the tetrahedral C(4) [and, also, the trigonal C(8)] is approximately coplanar with the five-membered ring, but the remaining atoms (except, of course, C(9) and C(10)) are bent away from the iron atom such that their deviations from the least-squares plane through the five-membered ring are 0.97 Å for C(5), 1.12 Å for C(6), and 0.54 Å for C(7). The other seven-membered ring is even more drastically nonplanar, deviations from the plane of the five-membered ring C(1')-C(2')-C(3')-C(10')-C(9') being 0.11 Å for C(4'), 0.73 Å for C(5'), 1.47 Å for the tetrahedral bridging C(6'), 0.72 Å for C(7'), and 0.11 Å for C(8'). In this ring the carbon atoms are each displaced *toward* the iron atom and thus *toward* the other seven-membered ring. It is interesting to note that this second azulene system maintains strict C_s symmetry, as may clearly be seen both from deviations from the plane of the five-membered ring and from Figure 2.

It is apparent that the 4-*endo*,6'-*endo*-diazulene

 TABLE VI
 BOND ANGLES WITHIN THE $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$ MOLECULE^a

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
(a) Within the Ferrocene System			
C(1)-Fe-C(2)	40.2 (0.5)	C(1')-Fe-C(2')	40.5 (0.5)
C(2)-Fe-C(3)	39.9 (0.5)	C(2')-Fe-C(3')	40.6 (0.5)
C(3)-Fe-C(10)	41.3 (0.4)	C(3')-Fe-C(10')	41.4 (0.5)
C(10)-Fe-C(9)	41.1 (0.4)	C(10')-Fe-C(9')	41.9 (0.4)
C(9)-Fe-C(1)	41.0 (0.5)	C(9')-Fe-C(1')	41.6 (0.5)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	108.1 (1.2)	C(1')-C(2')-C(3')	110.6 (1.3)
C(2)-C(3)-C(10)	109.4 (1.0)	C(2')-C(3')-C(10')	106.2 (1.1)
C(3)-C(10)-C(9)	106.5 (0.9)	C(3')-C(10')-C(9')	108.8 (1.0)
C(10)-C(9)-C(1)	107.0 (0.9)	C(10')-C(9')-C(1')	107.2 (1.0)
C(9)-C(1)-C(2)	108.9 (1.1)	C(9')-C(1')-C(2')	107.2 (1.0)
(b) Within the Seven-Membered Rings			
C(9)-C(10)-C(4)	126.9 (0.9)	C(9')-C(10')-C(4')	126.3 (1.0)
C(10)-C(4)-C(5)	112.6 (0.9)	C(10')-C(4')-C(5')	123.0 (1.1)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	128.6 (1.1)	C(4')-C(5')-C(6')	129.5 (1.1)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	129.4 (1.2)	C(5')-C(6')-C(7')	115.4 (1.0)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	128.1 (1.2)	C(6')-C(7')-C(8')	125.1 (1.1)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	125.6 (1.1)	C(7')-C(8')-C(9')	124.7 (1.1)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	128.8 (1.0)	C(8')-C(9')-C(10')	127.3 (1.0)
(c) In the 4-6' Link			
C(10)-C(4)-C(6')	118.2 (0.9)	C(4)-C(6')-C(5')	112.0 (0.9)
C(5)-C(4)-C(6')	110.6 (0.9)	C(4)-C(6')-C(7')	114.5 (0.9)

^a See footnote a to Table V.

accommodate the two- and three-membered bridges which link their two π -cyclopentadienyl systems.

The Over-all Stereochemistry of the 4-*endo*,6'-*endo*-Diazulene Ligand

Although the five-membered rings of the diazulene ligand are each planar within experimental error, the

ligand in the present molecule has less delocalization energy (*i.e.*, is less stable) than the 4-*exo*,4'-*exo*-diazulene ligand in $[C_{10}H_8Mo(CO)_3CH_3]_2^5$ and the 4-*endo*,4'-*endo*-diazulene ligand in $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$,⁷ since each of these latter two ligands conserves an extra conjugated buta-1,3-diene system. The formation of the 4-*endo*,6'-*endo*-diazulene ligand in bis(π -azulene)iron must occur as a result of steric effects—in fact, *ex post facto* experi-

TABLE VII

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES WITHIN THE $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$ MOLECULE^{a,b}

Atom	Dist, Å	Atom	Dist, Å
(A) $0.8636X - 0.4268Y + 0.2679Z - 2.0408 = 0$			
C(1) ^c	-0.021 (18)	C(4)	+0.02
C(2) ^c	+0.017 (14)	C(5)	+0.97
C(3) ^c	-0.005 (11)	C(6)	+1.12
C(9) ^c	+0.018 (10)	C(7)	+0.54
C(10) ^c	-0.008 (10)	C(8)	+0.06
		Fe	-1.649
(B) $0.8478X - 0.5040Y + 0.1644Z + 1.6257 = 0$			
C(1') ^c	-0.010 (12)	C(4')	+0.11
C(2') ^c	+0.014 (13)	C(5')	+0.73
C(3') ^c	-0.013 (12)	C(6')	+1.47
C(9') ^c	+0.002 (11)	C(7')	+0.72
C(10') ^c	+0.007 (11)	C(8')	+0.11
		Fe	+1.637

^a All planes are expressed in Cartesian coordinates. The transformations are: $X = xa + zc \cos \beta$, $Y = yb$, $Z = zc \sin \beta$. ^b The angle between planes A and B is $7^\circ 33'$, the closest interannular approach being C(10) \cdots C(9'). ^c A plane is derived using unit weights for these atoms.

mentation with molecular models shows clearly that the 4-endo,6'-endo linking of two azulene systems yields the only stereochemistry compatible with near-parallelism of the π -cyclopentadienyl systems and with the absence of excessive strain within the diazulene framework. Molecular models also show that the stereochemistry of the bridged diazulene system requires a staggered conformation for the ferrocene moiety (*vide supra*), and it is tempting to speculate that bis(π -azulene)ruthenium (if it can be prepared) would also take up a staggered conformation.

Finally, it may be noted that the uptake of five molecules of hydrogen by bis(π -azulene)iron⁹ may be explained by hydrogenation of the four noncoordinated double bonds accompanied by hydrogenolysis of the 4-endo-6'-endo carbon-carbon bond, yielding the non-bridged ferrocene derivative—bis(4,5,6,7,8-pentahydroazulenyl)iron.

Crystal Packing

Figure 3 shows the packing of molecules in the crystal

TABLE VIII

A SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM X-RAY DIFFRACTION AND ELECTRON DIFFRACTION (ed) STUDIES ON FERROCENE DERIVATIVES^c

Complex	Fe-C (av), Å	ϕ^b	ω^c	Technique	Ref	Comment
$(C_5H_5)_2Fe$	2.045	0 ^d	36 ^d	X-Ray	26	
$(C_5H_5)_2Fe$	2.03	0	...	ed	27	Rings freely rotating at 400°
$(C_5H_5)_2Fe$	2.06	0	...	ed	28	
$(C_5H_5)_2Fe$	2.058	0	0	ed	24	Eclipsed equilibrium conformation at 140°
$(C_5H_5)_2Fe$	...	0	0	ed	29	Eclipsed equilibrium conformation at 140°; barrier to rotation estimated as 0.9 ± 0.3 kcal/mol
$(C_5H_5)_2Fe \cdot C_2(CN)_4$	...	0 ^d	36 ^d	X-Ray	30	
$(ClSO_2C_5H_4)_2Fe$	2.07	0 ^d	36 ^d	X-Ray	31	
$(HO_2C \cdot C_5H_4)_2Fe$	2.043	~ 0	1.6	X-Ray	32	
$(C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_2CO$	2.05	~ 0	5	X-Ray	33	
$(CH_3COC_5H_4)_2Fe$...	~ 0	4.8	X-Ray	34	
Terferrocenyl	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sim 0 \\ 0^d \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sim 0 \\ \sim 36^d \end{array} \right.$	X-Ray	36	Central ferrocene residue is staggered; terminal ferrocenes are each eclipsed
$(C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_2$	2.035	1.2 ^a	16	X-Ray	37	
α -Keto-1,5-tetramethyleneferrocene	2.053	1.5	8.9	X-Ray	38	
$(C_2H_5C_5H_4FeC_5H_4)_2$	2.07	2.3	3.6	X-Ray	39	
1,12-Dimethyl[1,1]ferrocenophane	2.05	2.7	22.4	X-Ray	40	
$(C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_2$	2.04	2.8 ^a	17	X-Ray	41	
$(C_5H_7)_2Fe$	2.10	3	~ 36	X-Ray	42	
$(C_5H_5)Fe(B_3C_5H_{11})$	...	3.3 ^e	3.3 ^e	X-Ray	35	
$CH_3C_5H_4FeC_5H_3(CH_3)CO_2^-$	2.06	3.3	9.8 ^e	X-Ray	43	Quinidine salt of (-) isomer
$(ClC_5H_4FeC_5H_4)_2$	2.065	4	5.2	X-Ray	44	
$(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$	2.044	7.5	35.8	X-Ray	This work	
$C_5H_5FeC_5H_4(C_6H_4C_6H_5)$	2.05	8	7.2 ^e	X-Ray	45	2-Biphenyl deriv
α -Keto-1,1'-trimethyleneferrocene	2.039	8.8	11.8	X-Ray	46	
Bis(trimethylene)ferrocene	2.01	9	~ 0	X-Ray	47	1,1',3,3' isomer
$\{C_5H_5FeC_5H_4C(CH_3)_2\}_2$	2.04	23.2	9-10	X-Ray	48	
$C_5H_5FeC_5H_4COC_5H_4RuC_5H_5$	~ 18	X-Ray	49	
$(C_5H_5COC_5H_4)_2Fe$	2.05	...	...	X-Ray	50	

^a The table is ordered in terms of increasing ϕ . For this reason the two independent structural studies of biferrocenyl (which yield slightly differing values of ϕ) occur at different positions in the table. ^b ϕ is the dihedral angle (in degrees) between the two five-membered rings. ^c ω is the relative rotational orientation (in degrees) of the two rings. Thus we have $\omega = 0^\circ$ for the eclipsed configuration and $\omega = 36^\circ$ for the perfectly staggered configuration. ^d Required by the symmetry of the space group. ^e Calculated by the present authors from data available in the appropriate paper.

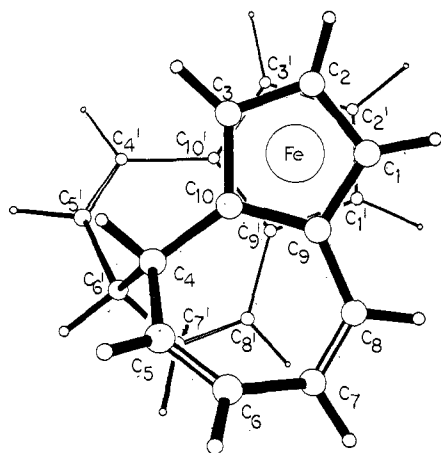


Figure 2.—The $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$ molecule projected onto the plane $0.8557X - 0.4654Y + 0.2161Z - 0.2075 = 0$, showing the staggered conformation of the ferrocene system.

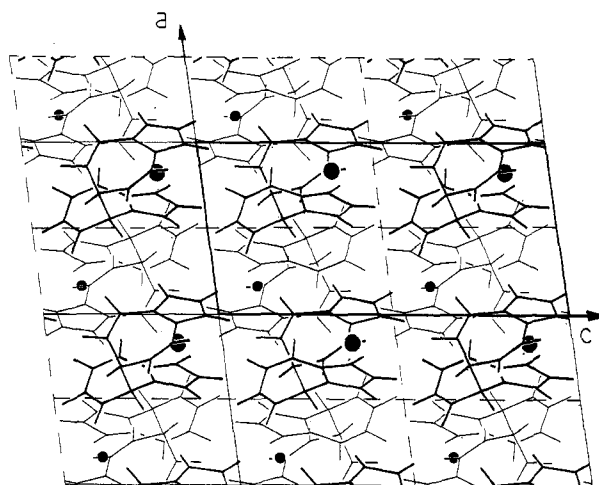


Figure 3.—Packing of molecules in the $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$ crystal, viewed down b .

projected onto the 010 plane. Table IX contains quantitative information concerning intermolecular contacts. It may be noted that closest contacts are

TABLE IX
INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS (TO 3.1 Å) WITHIN THE
 $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe$ CRYSTAL

Atoms	Trans ^a	Dist, Å	Atoms	Trans ^a	Dist, Å
C(1)···H(6')	III	2.87	H(1)···H(4)	III	2.90
C(1)···H(2')	X	2.94	H(1)···H(5)	III	2.40
C(2)···H(6')	III	3.01	H(1)···H(6')	III	3.02
C(5)···H(5')	III	3.07	H(1)···H(2')	X	2.02
C(5)···H(8')	XII	3.03	H(1)···H(7')	XIII	3.07
C(6)···H(5')	III	3.02	H(1)···H(8')	XIII	2.97
C(6)···H(3)	IX	2.88	H(2)···H(6')	II	2.54
C(9)···H(5')	III	2.77	H(2)···H(2')	VIII	2.70
C(10)···H(5')	III	2.94	H(2)···H(2')	X	3.05
C(2')···H(7')	II	3.08	H(4)···H(8)	V	3.07
C(2')···H(5)	VI	2.91	H(4)···H(8')	XII	2.84
C(2')···H(1)	X	3.08	H(5)···H(2')	XI	2.43
C(3')···H(7')	II	2.92	H(5)···H(8')	XII	2.47
C(4')···H(8)	XIV	2.78	H(6)···H(7)	I	2.73
C(5')···H(1')	XIV	2.85	H(6)···H(3)	IX	2.16
C(6')···H(1')	XIV	3.02	H(7)···H(3')	IX	2.81
C(7')···H(3')	IX	2.97	H(7)···H(4')	IX	2.72
C(8')···H(3')	IX	3.10	H(1')···H(5')	XIII	2.55
C(8')···H(8)	V	2.83	H(1')···H(6')	XIII	2.51
C(9')···H(8)	XIV	2.83	H(3')···H(4')	IX	2.88
C(10')···H(8)	XIV	2.82	H(7')···H(2)	II	2.51
			H(7')···H(2')	II	2.75
			H(7')···H(3)	II	2.33

^a Transformations are: (I) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (II) $x, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z+\frac{1}{2}$; (III) $-x+1, y+\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$; (IV) $-x, -y+1, -z$; (V) $-x+1, y-\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$; (VI) $x+1, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z+\frac{1}{2}$; (VII) $x+1, y, z$; (VIII) $-x+1, -y, -z$; (IX) $x, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z-\frac{1}{2}$; (X) $-x, -y, -z$; (XI) $x-1, -y+\frac{1}{2}, z-\frac{1}{2}$; (XII) $x-1, y, z$; (XIII) $-x, y+\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$; (XIV) $-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$.

2.02 Å for hydrogen···hydrogen and 2.77 Å for carbon···hydrogen interactions.

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