

Summary

The vibrational spectra of hexachlorodisiloxane have been described in terms of D_{3h} symmetry. Since the experimental data do not discriminate between D_{3h} and D_{3d} symmetry, differences that would arise if the description were according to D_{3d} symmetry have been explicitly indicated. The data have been interpreted to indicate that the molecular skeleton is quasilinear and that the symmetric SiCl_3 stretching

modes are coupled with the Si-O-Si stretching motion.

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The Structure of

μ -Oxo- μ -chloro-di- μ -propionato-bis(chlorotriphenylphosphinerhenium). A New Metal-Metal Bond^{1a}

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The crystal and molecular structures of one of the substances reported by Rouschias and Wilkinson to have the general formula $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_5(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$, namely, the one with $\text{R} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, have been determined in an X-ray crystallographic study. It was found that the formula as previously given is incorrect, lacking one oxygen atom. The $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ molecule consists of two structurally equivalent Re atoms each surrounded by six ligand atoms at the vertices of a slightly distorted octahedron. The octahedra are joined on a common edge formed by bridging O and Cl atoms. The other two Cl atoms occupy positions *trans* to the bridging O atom, and the P atoms occupy positions *trans* to the bridging Cl atom. The pairs of vertices above and below the plane defined by these six ligand atoms and the two Re atoms are occupied by bridging bidentate $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COO}$ groups. The symmetry of the two Re atoms and the ten atoms coordinated to them is C_{2v} neglecting small packing distortions. The Re-Re distance is 2.514 (1) Å. The entire structure is nearly identical with that of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ except for the replacement of two Cl atoms by a propionato group. The crystals studied belong to space group $\text{P}2_1/c$ with dimensions $a = 14.059 \pm 0.003$ Å, $b = 17.477 \pm 0.003$ Å, $c = 17.556 \pm 0.003$ Å, and $\beta = 97.80 \pm 0.01^\circ$. The observed and calculated densities were 1.81 ± 0.01 and 1.82 g cm^{-3} (for $Z = 4$), respectively. The structure was solved and refined using 2125 statistically significant independent reflections. Refinement was by a full-matrix, least-squares program in which the phenyl groups were treated as rigid bodies with separate isotropic temperature parameters for each carbon atom; anisotropic temperature parameters were used for Re, Cl, and P atoms. Final weighted and unweighted discrepancy indexes were 0.034 and 0.031, respectively. Mean values of bond lengths to rhenium atoms are (Å): Re-Cl(terminal), 2.360 (3); Re-Cl(bridge), 2.403 (3); Re-P, 2.455 (3); Re-O(carboxyl), 2.108 (5); Re-O(bridge), 1.916 (6).

Introduction

Dinuclear and trinuclear complexes of rhenium in oxidation state III have been well characterized.² Further, compounds containing rhenium in mean oxidation states between II and III appear to involve strong metal-metal interactions ($\text{Re-Re} \approx 2.29$ Å).^{3,4} Compounds containing rhenium in oxidation states near IV fall into two groups: (1) $\text{La}_4\text{Re}_6\text{O}_{19}$ (mean oxidation

state $+4\frac{1}{3}$, $\text{Re-Re} = 2.42$ Å)⁵ and $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ ($\text{Re-Re} = 2.52$ Å);^{2,6} and (2) ReCl_4 ($\text{Re-Re} = 2.73$ Å)⁷ and Re_2Cl_9^- ($\text{Re-Re} = 2.71$ Å).⁸ In $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_{10}$, a dinuclear species, the metal-metal distance is quite long (3.74 Å),⁹ consistent with the suggestion² that the border line, in terms of oxidation state, between pronounced and negligible tendency to metal-metal bond formation occurs around oxidation number IV for rhenium.

As part of our continuing study of polynuclear

(1) (a) Supported in part by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; (b) Massachusetts Institute of Technology; (c) Oregon Graduate Center; (d) NIH Predoctoral Fellow, 1965-1966.

(2) F. A. Cotton and B. M. Foxman, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1784 (1968). The opening paragraph of this paper is remiss in omitting to mention the very recent papers by G. Rouschias and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 993 (1967); 489 (1968), in which a number of new mononuclear Re(III) complexes are reported.

(3) F. A. Cotton, W. R. Robinson, and R. A. Walton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 1257 (1967).

(4) M. J. Bennett, F. A. Cotton, and R. A. Walton, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2866 (1966); *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)*, **A303**, 175 (1968).

(5) J. M. Longo and A. W. Sleight, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 108 (1968); N. Morrow and L. Katz, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug 1967, Paper R-6.

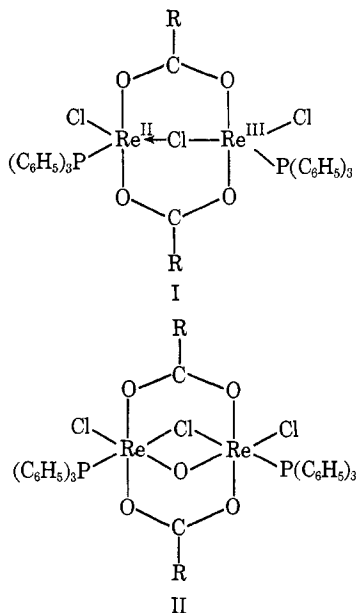
(6) G. Rouschias and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, A, 465 (1966).

(7) M. J. Bennett, F. A. Cotton, B. M. Foxman, and P. F. Stokely, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 2759 (1967).

(8) F. A. Cotton and P. F. Stokely, unpublished observations.

(9) K. Mucker, G. S. Smith, and Q. Johnson, *Acta Cryst.*, **B24**, 874 (1968).

rhenium complexes in various oxidation states, it was considered of interest to investigate the structure of compounds of the type $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_3(\text{RCO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$, reported recently by Rouschias and Wilkinson.⁶ In order to reduce the number of crystallographically distinct atoms to be located, we first attempted the preparation of phenyldiethylphosphine analogs of Wilkinson and Rouschias' compounds; however, none of these was crystallographically suitable, and the structural study was therefore carried out on the triphenylphosphine compounds. Rouschias and Wilkinson postulated structures which they wrote as I for these



compounds, which have rhenium in the formal mean oxidation state 2.5. The structure determination which forms the subject of this paper has led us to reformulate the compounds as $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{RCO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ having structures of type II (which is rather similar to the structure of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ ² and formal mean oxidation states for rhenium of 3.5.

Experimental Section

$\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{PC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2$.—The preparation of several phenyldiethylphosphine analogs of the Rouschias and Wilkinson triphenylphosphine complexes was attempted. The experimental procedure was essentially that of Rouschias and Wilkinson, except that *trans*- $\text{ReOCl}_3[\text{PC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2$ ¹⁰ was used instead of the triphenylphosphine complex. The results of many experiments led to the conclusion that *trans*- $\text{ReOCl}_3[\text{PC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2$ reacts with various carboxylic acids, either in presence of air or in an atmosphere of nitrogen, to form mixtures of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{RCO}_2)_2[\text{PC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2$ and $\text{ReCl}_4[\text{PC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2$. No compound analogous to the $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{RCO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ was observed.

A crystallographically suitable sample of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{PC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2$ was obtained by recrystallization of the crude product from warm *n*-butyl chloride and data collection was begun on a manual General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer. The crystals were mounted in sealed capillaries because of their marked instability; nonetheless, decomposition was quite rapid,

(10) J. Chatt and G. A. Rowe, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4019 (1962).

and it was estimated that at least eight crystals would be needed for the complete data collection if each crystal were rejected when the intensities of the standard reflections dropped to 85% of their initial values. At this point (after collection of ~700 data) it was decided that data collection with the more stable triphenylphosphine derivative would be preferable. Crystal and analytical data for the phenyldiethylphosphine derivative are given here. Crystal data: monoclinic, space group $\text{P}2_1$ or $\text{P}2_1/\text{m}$; $a = 9.845$, $b = 14.661$, $c = 11.597$ Å; $\beta = 97.98^\circ$ (22°). *Anal.* Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_5\text{P}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{Re}_2$: C, 32.08; H, 4.14; Cl, 10.93. Found: C, 30.8; H, 4.40; Cl, 10.9.

$\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$.—The compound was prepared under the conditions outlined in Rouschias and Wilkinson's preparation of " $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$." The data collection was carried out on a very small acicular crystal, approximately 0.01 cm long and 0.003 cm in maximum width, with a roughly hexagonal cross section. Precession photographs (levels $h0l$ through $h2l$ and $h,k,2h$) showed the crystal to be monoclinic and mounted along the $10\bar{2}$ reciprocal axis. The systematic absences, $0k0$, $k = 2n + 1$, and $h0l$, $l = 2n + 1$, uniquely determined the space group¹¹ to be $\text{P}2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 , no. 14). Predominant faces included $\{100\}$, $\{010\}$, $\{111\}$, $\{\bar{1}\bar{1}1\}$, and two others which were not identified.

The crystal was moved to a computer-controlled¹² Picker four-circle diffractometer where attempts to align the crystal along the needle axis indicated it to be very nearly coincident with the $20\bar{3}$ reciprocal axis. Unit cell parameters at 21° , derived from least-squares refinement of the observed values for 2θ , ω , and χ for 12 centered reflections, measured at a takeoff angle of 1° , were found to be $a = 14.059 \pm 0.003$, $b = 17.477 \pm 0.003$, $c = 17.556 \pm 0.003$ Å; $\cos \beta = -0.1529 \pm 0.002$ ($\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1)$ 1.39217 Å). The observed density, 1.813 ± 0.010 g cm^{-3} , measured by flotation in aqueous zinc bromide at 25° , agrees well with the calculated value of 1.816 g cm^{-3} for $Z = 4$, $V = 4262.9$ Å³, and $M = 1165.5$. For $Z = 4$ in space group $\text{P}2_1/c$ no symmetry constraints are placed on the molecule.

Collection of intensity data was planned to include a complete sphere of intensity data having $\theta(\text{Cu K}\alpha) \leq 47.5^\circ$. Data were collected in consecutive quadrants so that an interruption after one or more quadrants would not necessarily require starting again. Nickel-filtered $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation was used, with a takeoff angle of 4° and the pulse-height discriminator set to accept 95% of the $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation, when centered on the $\text{K}\alpha$ peak. The moving-crystal, moving-counter technique was used, with a 2θ scan rate of $1^\circ/\text{min}$ and scan range of $(1.50^\circ + \Delta)$, where Δ is the 2θ separation of the $\text{Cu K}\alpha_1$ and $\text{Cu K}\alpha_2$ peaks at the 2θ value for the reflection concerned; this conformed well with the mosaic spread of the crystal. The crystal-source and crystal-detector distances were each approximately 24 cm; 1.5-mm diameter incident and exit beam collimators were used without further restriction on the aperture. There was no evidence for overlapping peaks. Background counts of 10 sec each were measured at the extremes of each 2θ scan. The observed intensities, $A[P - (t/20)B]$, where A is the correction factor for the attenuators inserted for those reflections having counting rates which would otherwise exceed the linear counting range of the detector, P is the number of counts during the scan, B is the sum of the background counts, and t is the counting time for the scan in seconds.

Three standard reflections were measured every 50 reflections. During collection of the first two quadrants of intensity data (forms hkl , $h\bar{k}l$ and the center-of-symmetry-related $h\bar{k}\bar{l}$, $h\bar{k}l$) a slow but significant decrease in the intensities of these standards was observed. The decrease appeared to be 2θ dependent ($12, 0, 4$, $2\theta = 91.37^\circ$, showed a maximum decrease of 10%; $192, 2\theta = 48.30^\circ$, a maximum of 4%; and $100, 2\theta = 6.36$, a maximum of 2%) which was not corrected by realignment of the

(11) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. I, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962.

(12) The Busing and Levy programs for four-circle diffractometers (*Acta Cryst.*, **22**, 457 (1967)), programmed for the PDP8/s computer by Howard Coliadas, were used for all phases of diffractometer control and data collection.

crystal. Consequently, data collection was not continued beyond this point and the data were subsequently processed without correction for this effect.

A total of 8428 reflections had been measured, of which 4233 were accepted as significant according to the criteria: (a) $I > 0$ and (b) $I \geq 3\sigma(I)$ (all reflections required to be absent by the symmetry elements of the space group had been measured and none were accepted under these criteria, confirming choice of space group). The observed intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and the values for equivalent pairs of reflections were averaged, giving a total of 2125 observed independent reflections. Absorption corrections ($\mu = 133.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) were then applied; calculated transmission factors ranged from 0.200 to 0.353.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The appearance of only one peak on the Harker line $(0, v, 1/2)$ indicated that both rhenium atoms had approximately the same y coordinate. A solution was readily obtained, with Re(1) at $x = 0.11, y = 0.08, z = 0.20$ and Re(2) at $x = 0.28, y = 0.08, z = 0.17$. A structure factor calculation at this point, with phases based on the two rhenium atoms, gave $R_1 = \Sigma |F_o| - |F_c| / \Sigma |F_o| = 0.316$, where F_o is the observed and F_c the calculated structure factor. The weighted residual, $R_2 = \{\Sigma w[|F_o| - |F_c|]^2 / \Sigma w|F_o|^2\}^{1/2}$, using a weighting scheme similar to that of Doedens and Ibers,¹³ was 0.382.

One cycle of full-matrix, least-squares refinement in which scale factors and isotropic thermal parameters were varied for the two rhenium atoms led to $R_1 = 0.275$ and $R_2 = 0.355$. A difference Fourier map at this stage revealed the positions of three chlorine, two phosphorus, four oxygen, and eighteen phenyl carbon atoms. It was noted that the oxygen atoms were part of two *trans*-carboxylato groups bridging the Re-Re bond and also that one of the chlorine atoms bridged the metal-metal bond. In fact, at this stage the geometry was not unlike that in $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$. A peak of the same electron density as the carboxylate oxygen atoms and in an acceptable position for a bridging oxygen atom also appeared on this map. A reformulation of the compound now appeared necessary, but it was temporarily delayed until a further electron density difference map, at a lower R value, could be obtained. Two additional cycles of full-matrix, least-squares refinement with contributions included from all atoms located above, except the "bridging oxygen" atom, gave $R_1 = 0.130$ and $R_2 = 0.189$. A difference Fourier map at this point revealed the positions of the remaining eighteen phenyl carbon atoms and the six propionato carbon atoms. The bridging oxygen atom was the most prominent feature on the map. There also appeared to be indications of disorder of the β -carbon atoms; however, further least-squares refinement in which occupancy factors were varied for these atoms (in addition to the usual parameters) indicated that the disorder was slight. The secondary positions were refined to occupancy factors of < 0.1 ,

with rather high ($\sim 11 \text{ \AA}^2$) temperature factors. Furthermore, neither the α - nor the β -carbon atoms of either propionato group had unusually high temperature factors. Therefore the disordered model was abandoned, and the β -carbon atoms at the principal positions were refined with fixed occupancy factors of 1.0.

After all nonhydrogen atoms had been located, refinement was continued using a version of Prewitt's SF55 full-matrix, least-squares program modified by B. M. Foxman and M. J. Bennett for least-squares refinement of phenyl rings as rigid bodies. The rigid-body program as used here was limited to planar rigid bodies, *e.g.*, the six carbon atoms of a phenyl group. The program operates as follows. Coordinates for the individual atoms are generated in the XY plane of an internal Cartesian coordinate system. Rotation of the body in the course of refinement is measured by the angles $D, E,$ and F (in radians) about the axes $X, Y,$ and Z , respectively, of the local coordinate system. For a regular polygon it is customary to place the origin at the center of the polygon. An isotropic temperature factor is varied for each atom.

The rigid-body parameters for three of the phenyl rings were generated from the positional coordinates of the carbon atoms obtained in the previous cycle, assuming an ideal distance of 1.397 \AA from the center of gravity of the ring to each carbon atom. For the other three rings, rigid-body parameters were generated directly from the Fourier coordinates. Three cycles of refinement of scale factors, coordinates, and isotropic temperature factors for all six phenyl rigid bodies resulted in convergence of the isotropic refinement with $R_1 = 0.043$ and $R_2 = 0.049$. At this point contributions from the phenyl hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factors; the hydrogen atoms were fixed at the calculated distance (1.08 \AA) from the carbon atoms and shifted after each cycle in accordance with the shifts of the carbon atoms. Each hydrogen atom was assigned an isotropic temperature factor 1.1 times that of the carbon atom to which it was attached. Two more cycles of refinement led to $R_1 = 0.040$ and $R_2 = 0.047$. Finally, anisotropic temperature factors (suggested by features on difference maps) in the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ were assigned to the Re, Cl, and P atoms. Two more cycles of full-matrix, least-squares refinement resulted in convergence, with $R_1 = 0.032$ and $R_2 = 0.042$. On the final cycle of least-squares refinement, no parameter change was greater than 0.2 esd. Several reflections, *viz.*, 020, 011, 111, $11\bar{1}$, 021, 002, and 102, which showed evidence of serious extinction effects, were rejected from the final cycles of refinement but were included in the calculation of the above values of R_1 and R_2 . When these reflections were also omitted from the calculation of the residuals, the values obtained were $R_1 = 0.031$ and $R_2 = 0.034$.

A final difference Fourier map contained a peak of $0.9 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ (about one-fourth the peak density for carbon atoms on earlier Fourier maps), about 1.5 \AA from C(5), and only small ($\leq 0.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$) seemingly random features

(13) R. J. Doedens and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 204 (1967). Our weighting scheme differs only in that p , "the uncertainty factor," was assigned a value of 0.045.

that the occupancy factor for the preferred C(6) rapidly attained a value of ~ 1 while the other one dwindled to ~ 0.3 .

A weighting scheme analysis revealed that there was no serious dependence of $w[|F_o| - |F_c|]^2$ on either F_o or $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$. The final standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 0.61, indicating that a lower value for p , the "uncertainty factor," should probably have been used.

Table I lists the observed and calculated structure amplitudes, $10|F_o|$ and $10|F_c|$, respectively, each in electrons. Final atomic fractional coordinates and

isotropic temperature factors are given in Table II for atoms except those of the phenyl groups. Anisotropic temperature factors for Re, Cl, and P are given in Table III. The rigid-body coordinates for the phenyl groups are given in Table IV while Table V lists the derived positional coordinates and the isotropic thermal parameters for individual carbon atoms.¹⁴

Results

The molecular structure is depicted in Figures 1 and 2, which also show the numbering scheme used in the tables. The intramolecular dimensions are presented

TABLE II
FINAL ATOMIC COORDINATES FOR $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$

Atom	x	y	z	$B,^b \text{ \AA}^2$
Re(1)	0.11121 (5)	0.08100 (4)	0.20286 (4)	
Re(2)	0.27829 (5)	0.09159 (4)	0.16942 (4)	
Cl(b)	0.13934 (28)	0.13300 (22)	0.08173 (23)	
Cl(1)	-0.05449 (26)	0.08987 (26)	0.15510 (24)	
Cl(2)	0.37411 (29)	0.14509 (22)	0.08364 (24)	
P(1)	0.06992 (29)	0.04370 (22)	0.32872 (26)	
P(2)	0.42739 (30)	0.04163 (23)	0.23351 (25)	
O(B)	0.2337 (7)	0.0526 (5)	0.2595 (5)	3.1 (2)
O(1)	0.1289 (7)	0.1920 (5)	0.2492 (5)	3.7 (2)
O(2)	0.2804 (7)	0.1992 (5)	0.2247 (6)	3.6 (2)
O(3)	0.1096 (7)	-0.0276 (5)	0.1505 (6)	3.6 (2)
O(4)	0.2569 (7)	-0.0154 (5)	0.1140 (5)	3.5 (2)
C(1)	0.2093 (12)	0.2256 (9)	0.2469 (9)	3.6 (4)
C(2)	0.2234 (14)	0.3107 (11)	0.2800 (12)	7.0 (5)
C(3)	0.1757 (17)	0.3202 (14)	0.3470 (14)	10.6 (7)
C(4)	0.1763 (12)	-0.0496 (9)	0.1141 (9)	3.7 (4)
C(5)	0.1705 (13)	-0.1246 (10)	0.0682 (10)	6.0 (5)
C(6)	0.0768 (18)	-0.1628 (14)	0.0772 (14)	11.4 (8)

^a Estimated standard deviations (in parentheses) in this and following tables occur in the last significant digit in each case.

^b Thermal parameters for Re, Cl, and P are given in Table III.

TABLE III
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ($\times 10^5$)

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Re(1)	354 (5)	226 (3)	307 (4)	17 (4)	38 (3)	12 (3)
Re(2)	374 (5)	226 (3)	271 (4)	4 (4)	54 (3)	-1 (3)
Cl(B)	486 (28)	333 (17)	325 (20)	-6 (18)	14 (19)	88 (16)
Cl(1)	355 (25)	488 (20)	454 (22)	21 (22)	-11 (18)	76 (20)
Cl(2)	532 (29)	339 (18)	366 (21)	-14 (19)	164 (20)	25 (16)
P(1)	341 (27)	228 (16)	327 (22)	-6 (18)	61 (19)	-6 (16)
P(2)	360 (29)	272 (17)	294 (21)	18 (19)	53 (19)	-17 (16)

TABLE IV
RIGID-BODY COORDINATES FOR PHENYL GROUPS^a

Body	x	y	z	Radians		
				D	E	F
C(11)-C(61)	-0.1481 (5)	0.0756 (4)	0.3495 (3)	6.041 (6)	0.353 (7)	6.063 (7)
C(12)-C(62)	0.4295 (5)	-0.1300 (4)	0.3112 (3)	3.512 (6)	3.177 (6)	4.730 (7)
C(13)-C(63)	0.1016 (4)	-0.1337 (4)	0.3710 (4)	3.173 (6)	2.102 (6)	4.952 (6)
C(14)-C(64)	0.5122 (4)	0.1505 (4)	0.3859 (4)	1.152 (6)	1.928 (6)	5.615 (7)
C(15)-C(65)	0.1809 (5)	0.1398 (4)	0.4725 (4)	0.990 (6)	0.292 (11)	4.461 (11)
C(16)-C(66)	0.5918 (5)	0.0202 (4)	0.1374 (4)	3.891 (7)	0.666 (9)	3.336 (10)

^a For the sets of H atoms H(2*i*)-H(6*i*), x , y , z , D , and E are identical with those for the corresponding sets of C atoms, C(1*i*)-C(6*i*). The angle F for an H atom set is equal to that for the corresponding C atom set plus $2\pi/6$ radians, since there is no H atom on atom C(1*i*) and the H atom set begins with H(2*i*).

TABLE V
DERIVED POSITIONAL PARAMETERS AND ISOTROPIC
TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR PHENYL CARBON ATOMS

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
C(11)	-0.0542 (7)	0.0586 (7)	0.3381 (4)	3.1 (4)
C(21)	-0.0903 (8)	0.1327 (6)	0.3248 (5)	4.8 (4)
C(31)	-0.1842 (8)	0.1497 (5)	0.3362 (6)	5.7 (5)
C(41)	-0.2420 (7)	0.0925 (7)	0.3609 (4)	4.7 (4)
C(51)	-0.2058 (8)	0.0184 (6)	0.3742 (5)	5.7 (5)
C(61)	-0.1120 (8)	0.0015 (5)	0.3628 (6)	4.3 (4)
C(12)	0.4264 (9)	-0.0555 (4)	0.2821 (6)	3.5 (4)
C(22)	0.3410 (6)	-0.0939 (6)	0.2888 (5)	4.1 (4)
C(32)	0.3440 (6)	-0.1684 (6)	0.3179 (4)	4.4 (4)
C(42)	0.4325 (9)	-0.2045 (4)	0.3403 (6)	4.6 (4)
C(52)	0.5180 (6)	-0.1661 (6)	0.3335 (5)	4.8 (4)
C(62)	0.5149 (6)	-0.0916 (6)	0.3044 (4)	4.7 (4)
C(13)	0.0922 (8)	-0.0561 (4)	0.3523 (6)	3.3 (4)
C(23)	0.0535 (7)	-0.1113 (6)	0.2989 (4)	4.4 (4)
C(33)	0.0630 (7)	-0.1889 (5)	0.3176 (5)	4.8 (4)
C(43)	0.1111 (8)	-0.2113 (4)	0.3897 (6)	5.1 (4)
C(53)	0.1498 (7)	-0.1561 (6)	0.4431 (4)	5.7 (5)
C(63)	0.1403 (7)	-0.0784 (5)	0.4245 (5)	4.2 (4)
C(14)	0.4758 (7)	0.1016 (6)	0.3256 (5)	3.5 (4)
C(24)	0.4849 (7)	0.1798 (6)	0.3118 (5)	4.0 (4)
C(34)	0.5213 (8)	0.2287 (4)	0.3722 (7)	5.7 (5)
C(44)	0.5486 (7)	0.1994 (6)	0.4463 (5)	5.4 (5)
C(54)	0.5396 (7)	0.1213 (6)	0.4601 (5)	5.3 (4)
C(64)	0.5031 (8)	0.0723 (4)	0.3997 (7)	4.7 (4)
C(15)	0.1334 (11)	0.0973 (5)	0.4107 (5)	3.2 (3)
C(25)	0.2327 (12)	0.1901 (6)	0.4179 (8)	4.9 (4)
C(35)	0.2801 (8)	0.1516 (6)	0.4797 (8)	5.4 (5)
C(45)	0.2283 (11)	0.1823 (5)	0.5343 (5)	4.6 (4)
C(55)	0.1290 (12)	0.1705 (6)	0.5271 (8)	4.5 (4)
C(65)	0.0816 (8)	0.1280 (6)	0.4653 (8)	4.1 (4)
C(16)	0.5224 (13)	0.0315 (7)	0.1853 (7)	3.5 (4)
C(26)	0.6062 (11)	0.0756 (6)	0.1953 (8)	5.2 (4)
C(36)	0.6757 (10)	0.0643 (6)	0.1474 (6)	6.8 (5)
C(46)	0.6612 (13)	0.0089 (7)	0.0894 (7)	7.1 (5)
C(56)	0.5773 (11)	-0.0352 (6)	0.0794 (8)	6.7 (5)
C(66)	0.5079 (10)	-0.0239 (6)	0.1273 (6)	5.6 (5)

in Table VI. All atoms associated solely with Re(1) have been assigned odd serial numbers, and all atoms associated solely with Re(2) have been assigned even serial numbers. Analogously, phenyl rings 1, 3, and 5 are attached to P(1), while phenyl rings 2, 4, and 6 are attached to P(2). The numbering scheme for the phenyl carbon atoms is arranged so that each carbon atom has a label C(*mn*), in which *m* is the atom sequence number and *n* is the ring number, e.g., carbon atoms C(11), C(13), and C(15) are attached to P(1). In Figure 2 only one carbon atom of each ring has been labeled; the other labels may be determined using this label and the foregoing rule.

(14) With respect to scattering factors and corrections for anomalous scattering, the following references are pertinent: Re atom: D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965). Nonhydrogen atoms: J. A. Ibers in "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202. Hydrogen atoms: R. Mason and G. B. Robertson in "Advances in Structure Research by Diffraction Methods," Vol. 2, R. Brill and R. Mason, Ed., Interscience Division, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1966, p 57. Dispersion corrections: C. T. Prewitt, Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962, p 163; D. T. Cromer, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

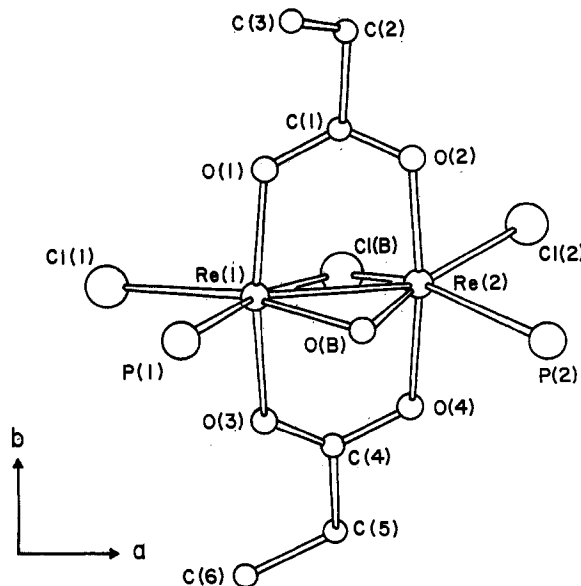


Figure 1.—Inner coordination sphere of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2$ - $[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ as seen in projection down the crystallographic c^* axis.

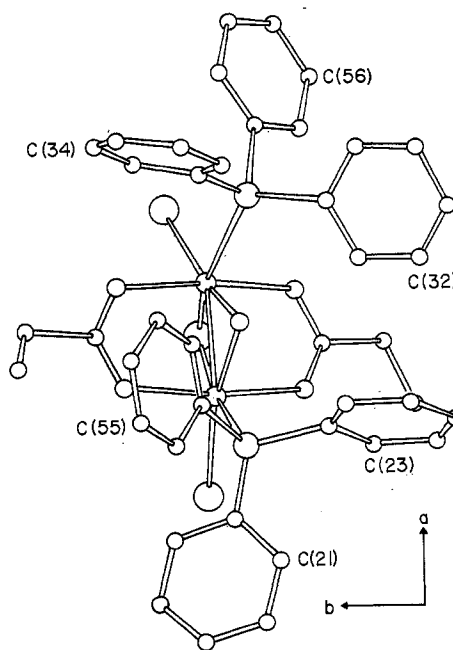


Figure 2.—The molecular structure of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2$ - $[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ as seen in projection down the crystallographic c^* axis.

Root-mean-square vibrational amplitudes and their direction cosines are presented in Table VII. Table VIII gives the equations for three important planes in the inner coordination sphere and the distances of the atoms from these planes.

Discussion

Description of the Structure. The crystal structure, which is defined by the unit cell dimensions, the positional parameters of Tables II and V, and the space

TABLE VI
 PRINCIPAL INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND ANGLES

(a) Bond Distances, Å			
Re(1)-Re(2)	2.514 (1)	C(1)-O(1)	1.28 (2)
Re(1)-Cl(1)	2.357 (4)	C(1)-O(2)	1.22 (2)
Re(2)-Cl(2)	2.362 (4)	C(4)-O(3)	1.24 (2)
Re(1)-P(1)	2.457 (4)	C(4)-O(4)	1.29 (2)
Re(2)-P(2)	2.453 (4)	C(1)-C(2)	1.60 (2)
Re(1)-Cl(B)	2.400 (4)	C(2)-C(3)	1.45 (3)
Re(2)-Cl(B)	2.406 (4)	C(4)-C(5)	1.56 (2)
Re(1)-O(B)	1.918 (9)	C(5)-C(6)	1.50 (3)
Re(2)-O(B)	1.913 (9)	P(1)-C(11)	1.797 (10)
Re(1)-O(1)	2.103 (10)	P(1)-C(13)	1.809 (9)
Re(2)-O(2)	2.115 (10)	P(1)-C(15)	1.831 (11)
Re(1)-O(3)	2.107 (9)	P(2)-C(12)	1.828 (9)
Re(2)-O(4)	2.109 (9)	P(2)-C(14)	1.826 (11)
		P(2)-C(16)	1.810 (17)

(b) Intramolecular Nonbonded Contacts, Å			
Re(1)-O(2)	3.129	Re(2)-C(1)	2.946
Re(1)-O(4)	3.232	Re(2)-C(4)	2.930
Re(2)-O(1)	3.217	Cl(B)-Cl(1)	3.275
Re(2)-O(3)	3.136	Cl(B)-Cl(2)	3.303
Re(1)-C(1)	2.925	P(1)-Cl(1)	3.372
Re(1)-C(4)	2.955	P(2)-Cl(2)	3.326

(c) Interbond Angles, Deg			
P(1)-Re(1)-Cl(1)	88.9 (1)	Re(1)-Cl(B)-Re(2)	63.1 (1)
P(2)-Re(2)-Cl(2)	87.4 (1)	Re(1)-P(1)-C(11)	114.2 (4)
P(1)-Re(1)-O(1)	85.8 (3)	Re(1)-P(1)-C(13)	113.9 (4)
P(2)-Re(2)-O(2)	97.0 (3)	Re(1)-P(1)-C(15)	114.6 (5)
P(1)-Re(1)-O(3)	99.5 (3)	Re(2)-P(2)-C(12)	118.2 (4)
P(2)-Re(2)-O(4)	88.8 (3)	Re(2)-P(2)-C(14)	113.5 (4)
Cl(B)-Re(1)-O(1)	88.1 (3)	Re(2)-P(2)-C(16)	112.3 (4)
Cl(B)-Re(2)-O(2)	88.8 (3)	C(11)-P(1)-C(13)	104.8 (5)
Cl(B)-Re(1)-O(3)	87.0 (3)	C(13)-P(1)-C(15)	105.5 (6)
Cl(B)-Re(2)-O(4)	85.8 (3)	C(15)-P(1)-C(11)	102.6 (5)
Cl(1)-Re(1)-O(1)	97.4 (3)	C(12)-P(2)-C(14)	105.3 (5)
Cl(2)-Re(2)-O(2)	88.4 (3)	C(14)-P(2)-C(16)	106.4 (7)
Cl(1)-Re(1)-O(3)	87.7 (3)	C(16)-P(2)-C(12)	99.6 (7)
Cl(2)-Re(2)-O(4)	96.4 (3)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	110.7 (16)
Re(2)-Re(1)-O(1)	87.9 (3)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	106.8 (15)
Re(1)-Re(2)-O(2)	84.6 (3)	P(1)-C(11)-C(41)	175.1 (5)
Re(2)-Re(1)-O(3)	85.0 (3)	P(1)-C(13)-C(43)	175.5 (6)
Re(1)-Re(2)-O(4)	88.3 (3)	P(1)-C(15)-C(45)	178.6 (8)
O(1)-Re(1)-O(3)	172.7 (4)	P(2)-C(12)-C(42)	177.8 (6)
P(2)-Re(2)-O(4)	172.6 (4)	P(2)-C(14)-C(44)	177.2 (6)
Re(1)-O(B)-Re(2)	82.0 (3)	P(2)-C(16)-C(46)	176.2 (10)

group symmetry operations, consists of normally packed, discrete dinuclear molecules. Figure 1 shows the inner coordination about the rhenium atoms, and the complete molecular structure is displayed in Figure 2. Intermolecular contacts appear to be normal and are not listed; there are no rhenium atom intermolecular contacts at distances of less than 4.5 Å. As in many triphenylphosphine-metal complexes, the crystal packing is mainly dependent upon the intermolecular interactions of the bulky phenyl groups. As in the structure of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$,² effects of different packing environments for the chemically related "halves" of the molecule may be seen in the discrepancies between related pairs of Re-P-C, C-P-C, and P-C- C_{para} angles. These discrepancies are small, however.

The molecular structure of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ is quite similar to that of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{C}_2\text{HCO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$. Thus, while the molecular structure as a whole possesses only C_1 symmetry, the inner coordination sphere (Figure 1) has virtual symmetry C_{2v} if the β -carbon atoms of the propionato groups are ignored. The dinuclear molecular unit consists of coordination octahedra which share an edge and have two sets of vertices bridged by carboxyl groups. The Re-Re bond is quadruply bridged by a chlorine atom, an oxygen atom, and two propionato groups. For a thorough discussion of the bond lengths and comparison with other structures the reader is referred to the paper² on the structure of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$. The bond lengths and geometry are compared below to that structure.

Calculations of weighted least-squares best planes (Table VIII) show that only *one* of the three sets of atoms involved in the bridging forms a planar group (*i.e.*, Re(1), Re(2), O(B), Cl(B)) without serious deviations. The carboxylate groups are considerably distorted, as evidenced by these calculations and by observation of differences in angles such as P-Re-O and Cl-Re-O and nonbonded contacts such as rhenium-carboxylate oxygen (see Table VI). The rhenium to

 TABLE VII
 ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION AND THEIR DIRECTION COSINES^a

Atom	Minor axis	Medium axis	Major axis
Re(1)	0.180 (0.696, -0.685, 0.213)	0.192 (0.694, 0.718, 0.045)	0.218 (-0.184, 0.117, 0.976)
Re(2)	0.186 (-0.321, 0.946, 0.036)	0.191 (0.945, 0.323, -0.044)	0.203 (0.053, -0.020, 0.998)
Cl(B)	0.191 (0.206, -0.632, 0.747)	0.218 (0.917, 0.392, 0.079)	0.257 (-0.342, 0.669, 0.660)
Cl(1)	0.182 (0.932, -0.112, 0.344)	0.252 (-0.330, -0.655, 0.680)	0.292 (-0.149, 0.747, 0.647)
Cl(2)	0.196 (0.762, 0.287, -0.580)	0.231 (-0.319, 0.946, 0.049)	0.254 (0.563, 0.148, 0.813)
P(1)	0.181 (0.965, 0.259, 0.024)	0.188 (-0.261, 0.963, 0.058)	0.223 (-0.008, -0.062, 0.998)
P(2)	0.184 (0.942, -0.331, -0.046)	0.203 (0.296, 0.764, 0.573)	0.216 (-0.154, -0.554, 0.818)

^a Direction cosines are referred to the orthogonal axis system a, b, c^* .

TABLE VIII

Best weighted least-squares planes ^a								
Plane	Atoms				Equation			
1	Re(1)-Re(2)-O(B)-Cl(B)				$0.0269x + 0.9141y + 0.4047z = 2.7452$			
2	Re(1)-Re(2)-O(1)-O(2)-C(1)-C(2)				$0.2407x - 0.3948y + 0.8867z = 2.8068$			
3	Re(1)-Re(2)-O(3)-O(4)-C(4)-C(5)				$0.2392x - 0.4485y + 0.8612z = 2.6398$			

Distances of atoms from mean plane, Å						Angles between planes, deg	
Atoms	Plane 1	Atoms	Plane 2	Atoms	Plane 3	Planes	Angle
Re(1)	0.001	Re(1)	0.000	Re(1)	0.000	1-2	89.7
Re(2)	0.001	Re(2)	0.000	Re(2)	0.000	1-3	86.9
Cl(B)	0.000	O(1)	-0.022	O(3)	0.097	2-3	176.9
O(B)	-0.013	O(2)	0.080	O(4)	-0.025		
		C(1)	-0.015	C(4)	0.015		
		C(2)	-0.067	C(5)	-0.114		

^a The method of calculation is outlined in "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. II, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1959, p 93. The orthogonal axis system is a, b, c^* .

TABLE IX

AVERAGE METAL-LIGAND BOND LENGTHS^a
(FOR EXPECTED CHEMICALLY EQUIVALENT BONDS)

Bond	$\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$	$\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$
Re-Cl	2.356 (4)	2.360 (3)
Re-Cl(B)	2.411 (3)	2.403 (3)
Re-P	2.490 (3)	2.455 (3)
Re-O	2.095 (8)	2.108 (5)
Re-O(B)	1.889 (8)	1.916 (6)
Re-Re	2.522 (1)	2.514 (1)

^a Weighted averages used in this table were computed according to "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," The Chemical Society, London, 1958, p S1.

carboxylate oxygen bonds are longer than in compounds such as $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{Cl}_2$ (~ 2.02 Å); it has been previously² observed that this effect is probably due, at least in part, to the fact that the Re-Re distance exceeds the optimum "bite" of the propionate group.

The Re-Re distance, 2.514 Å, definitely indicates direct metal-to-metal bonding and is nearly identical with the Re-Re distance of 2.522 Å found in $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$. The difference in formal oxidation state for the rhenium atom (*i.e.*, 3.5 for the present and 4.0 for the former compound) has little effect on the molecular geometry and dimensions, and the arguments set forth previously² regarding the nature of the metal-metal bond are applicable here. Table IX presents a comparison of other bond lengths in the two molecules; it can be readily seen that there are only slight differences between them.

In view of the increasing tendency toward formation of Re-Re bonds as the oxidation state of the metal

decreases and the knowledge that a Re-Re distance indicative of bonding exists² in $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)-[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$, it was, of course, to be expected that for $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ a short Re-Re distance would also be found. That the two distances should be identical to within less than 0.01 Å and that the two structures in their entirety should be as nearly identical as their stoichiometric differences permit are more surprising. Since $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ is reported⁶ to have no unpaired electrons, while $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ appears likely to have one,⁶ it would seem that the two compounds must have virtually identical electronic structures, with the extra electron in the latter compound occupying a molecular orbital that is neither strongly bonding nor strongly antibonding. This extra electron does not, therefore, have any distinct effect upon the molecular dimensions.

Finally, we note that while the question of whether compounds of stoichiometry $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ actually exist has perhaps not been definitively answered, it seems quite unlikely that they have, in fact, been prepared. Through the cooperation of Professor Wilkinson and Dr. Rouschias we obtained a sample of one of their original preparations for comparison with our own, but, unfortunately, decomposition had proceeded so far as to preclude any meaningful comparison. However, since the properties of material we have prepared and studied, $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$, correspond so closely to those reported⁶ for the $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_3(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]_2$ compounds and the preparative conditions were identical insofar as possible, we feel that there is no doubt that the same substances are involved in both studies and that a change is required in the formulas originally proposed.