

tainly not have bands at 2035 and 1986 cm^{-1} . The two bands would be shifted perhaps 20-30 cm^{-1} to lower frequency.

These substitution results of Tripathi and Bigorgne⁴ are quite interesting, but we do not see how they can be interpreted. They do not seem to be consistent with either a static or a dynamic model of isomers. Our results seem to require a dynamic model of isomerization.

The other point of disagreement between the work of Haas and Sheline⁵ and the work of Tripathi and Bigorgne⁴ is in the assignment of frequencies. The two sets of workers have different assignments for most of the isomers. Each group's assignments are based on certain assumptions and then the assignment for all isomers of the various compositions are internally consistent from this initial point of departure. Tripathi and Bigorgne⁴ have used as their starting point two principal points based on $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{PF}_3)_4$. One is a 3:2 ratio of intensities of the two bands, the more intense of which is assigned as equatorial. The other is the presence of PQR branching in the isomer of the monocarbonyl presumed to be the C_{3v} isomer. Haas and Sheline have as their initial assumptions: (1) the A_1 vibration

in axial $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{PF}_3)_4$ which will occur at higher frequency than in equatorial $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{PF}_3)_4$ as an analogy with the frequencies of the two A_1 vibrations in $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$, (2) the internal consistency of the calculated and observed frequencies and intensities within their theoretical treatment, and (3) the preliminary solvolysis studies. The complete solvolysis studies and the study of the perfluoroalkyl compounds agree quite well throughout the series of compounds. The first point of Tripathi and Bigorgne⁴ assumes complete random positioning of ligands and equal absorptivities of the two A_1 bands. Our experience indicates that neither of these assumptions need be rigorously true.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM METCALF RESEARCH LABORATORIES, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02912

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Five-Coordinate Complex Chlorotris(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phosphenickel(II) Perchlorate

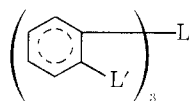
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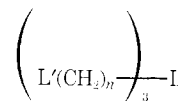
The crystal and molecular structure of chlorotris(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phosphenickel(II) perchlorate, $[\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}][\text{ClO}_4]$, has been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray data collected by standard film techniques. The structure has been refined by least-squares methods to a conventional R factor of 0.090 for 1499 nonzero reflections. The complex crystallizes in space group $\text{C}2/c$ of the monoclinic system with a cell of dimensions $a = 22.93 \pm 0.04$, $b = 12.08 \pm 0.03$, $c = 18.21 \pm 0.03$ Å, $\beta = 102.4 \pm 0.1^\circ$, and $V = 4917$ Å³. An experimental density of 1.57 (4) g/cm^3 is in good agreement with a calculated value of 1.60 g/cm^3 for eight molecules in the unit cell. The $\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}^+$ complex possesses a nearly regular trigonal-bipyramidal structure with the three S atoms located in the equatorial positions and the P and Cl atoms at the apices. The Ni-P and Ni-Cl distances are 2.113 (7) and 2.227 (7) Å, respectively. The Ni ion is displaced slightly but significantly out of the plane of the equatorial S atoms toward the apical halogen. The magnitude of this displacement is 0.061 (2) Å. The average Ni-S equatorial distance of 2.267 (7) Å is indicative of only slight metal-sulfur π bonding in the five-coordinate complex.

Introduction

One of the most successful methods employed to synthesize five-coordinate complexes of transition metal ions has involved the use of tetradentate "tripod-type" ligands of general forms I and II. This method has



- Ia, L = P, L' = $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ (QP)
 b, L = As, L' = $\text{As}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ (QAS)
 c, L = P, L' = $\text{S}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ (TSP)
 d, L = As, L' = $\text{S}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ (TSA)



- IIa, L = As, L' = $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $n = 3$
 b, L = P, L' = $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $n = 3$ (TAP)
 c, L = N, L' = $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $n = 2$ (Me₂tren)

served to produce a number of five-coordinate Ni(II) complexes in which the metal ion is surrounded by a trigonal-bipyramidal array of donor atoms. The first

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such series of complexes $\text{Ni}(\text{QP})\text{X}^+$ and $\text{Ni}(\text{QAS})\text{X}^+$, where $\text{X}^- = \text{Cl}^-, \text{Br}^-, \text{I}^-, \text{NCS}^-, \text{CN}^-, \text{NO}_3^-,$ or ClO_4^- , were reported by Dyer, *et al.*,² and were assigned the trigonal-bipyramidal structure on the basis of the close similarities of their electronic spectra with that of the $[\text{Pt}(\text{QAS})\text{I}][\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4]$ complex, the structure of which is known from X-ray diffraction studies.³ Moreover, Dyer, *et al.*,² suggested that in these systems the trigonal symmetry of the rigid aryl ligands is imposed on the d^8 metal ions. In studies designed to ensure that the bonding energetics play a major role in determining the structures of the complexes, Benner, *et al.*,^{4,5} employed more flexible aliphatic ligands such as tris(3-dimethylarsinopropyl)phosphine (TAP, Iib) thus removing the more stringent steric constraints of the aryl ligands. However, the series of complexes $\text{Ni}(\text{TAP})\text{X}^+$ ($\text{X}^- = \text{Cl}^-, \text{Br}^-, \text{CN}^-, \text{SCN}^-, \text{SC}_2\text{H}_5^-, \text{NO}_2^-$) was also assigned the trigonal-bipyramidal geometry on the basis of the observed diamagnetism, electronic spectral data, and conductivity measurements.⁴ This structural assignment was subsequently confirmed by the structure determination of the complex $[\text{Ni}(\text{TAP})\text{CN}][\text{ClO}_4]$ performed by Stevenson and Dahl.⁶

The method of using "tripod-type" chelating agents has also been employed to synthesize a series of spin-triplet five-coordinate Ni(II) complexes with the ligand system employed for this purpose being tris(2-dimethylaminoethyl)amine (Me_6tren , Iic).⁷ X-Ray structural work by Di Vaira and Orioli has again demonstrated the existence of the trigonal-bipyramidal geometry.⁸

The use of tetradentate ligands with mixed donor atoms, *i.e.*, systems in which the donor atom L differs from the donor atom of L', allows for the systematic and selective variation of the ligand fields imposed on the metal ions along certain orbital directions.^{4,5} Dyer and Meek synthesized the ligands tris(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phosphine (TSP, Ic) and tris(*o*-methylthiophenyl)arsine (TSA, Id) and their complexes in order to examine the effect of the reduced π bonding of the thioethers on the complexes formed.⁹ The $\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{X}^+$ series of complexes are diamagnetic and are assigned the trigonal-bipyramidal structure on the basis of the observed physical properties. The structure determination of the $[\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}][\text{ClO}_4]$ complex was undertaken to confirm the assumed coordination geometry and to determine accurate structural parameters from which the extent of metal-sulfur π bonding in these systems can be estimated.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data

A generous supply of the $[\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}][\text{ClO}_4]$ complex was kindly given to us by Dr. D. W. Meek. Dark blue

crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction studies were grown by slow evaporation of an acetone-methylene chloride solution of the complex. The crystals were examined by optical goniometry and by Weissenberg and precession photography. On the basis of these examinations, the crystals were found to belong to the monoclinic system with a cell of dimensions $a = 22.93 \pm 0.04$, $b = 12.08 \pm 0.03$, $c = 18.21 \pm 0.03$ Å, $\beta = 102.4 \pm 0.1^\circ$, and $V = 4917$ Å³. Cell constant errors were estimated from measurements made directly on precession photographs taken at ambient room temperature using Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. No calibrant was employed for these measurements. The observed extinctions, hkl for $h + k$ odd and $h0l$ for l odd, are consistent with both the centrosymmetric space group C2/c and the acentric space group Cc. An experimental density of 1.57 (4) g/cm³ obtained by the flotation method using carbon tetrachloride and iodomethane is in reasonable agreement with a calculated value of 1.60 g/cm³ for eight molecules in the unit cell. Hence, all atoms would be expected to occupy general positions of either of the two space groups. Our initial assumption of the centrosymmetric space group C2/c appears to be confirmed by the satisfactory agreement ultimately obtained between observed and calculated structure factors.

Intensity data were collected at room temperature by the equiinclination Weissenberg technique using Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. The layers $h0l$ to $h,10,l$ were recorded on multiple films and the intensities of 2715 independent reflections within the angular range $\theta_{\text{Mo}} \leq 22^\circ$ were estimated visually using a calibrated intensity strip. The usual Lorentz-polarization factors were then applied to these observed intensities to yield a set of F_o^2 values where F_o is the observed structure factor amplitude. The data were not corrected for absorption because of the smallness of the linear absorption coefficient ($\mu = 13.06$ cm⁻¹) and the average crystal dimensions (0.40 × 0.23 × 0.21 mm), the longest crystal dimension being in the direction of the c axis. The F_o values were then brought to an approximate absolute scale through a modification of Wilson's procedure.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The positions of the Ni atom and one S atom were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson function.¹⁰ The positional parameters of these atoms, along with isotropic temperature factors assigned to them, were refined through several cycles of least squares. The remaining atoms in the coordination sphere, all of the cation carbon atoms and the perchlorate group, were located in subsequent difference Fourier maps based on phases obtained from previously located atoms.

The complete trial structure was refined by a least-

(10) The computing for this structure determination was carried out on the IBM 360-50 computer at Brown University. The main programs used in this work include Zalkin's FORDAPER Fourier Program, the Busing-Levy ORFLS least-squares program, the Busing-Martin-Levy ORFFE function and error program, and Johnson's ORTEP thermal ellipsoid plot program. Other local programs were also employed.

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TABLE I
FINAL STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS FOR [Ni(TSP)Cl][ClO₄]
Atomic Positional and Isotropic Thermal Parameters

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
Ni	0.1991 (1) ^a	0.1463 (2)	-0.2089 (1)	...
S ₁	0.1329 (2)	0.0308 (4)	-0.1718 (3)	...
S ₂	0.2830 (2)	0.1972 (4)	-0.1282 (3)	...
S ₃	0.1647 (2)	0.2102 (5)	-0.3288 (3)	...
P	0.1550 (2)	0.2812 (4)	-0.1705 (3)	...
Cl ₁	0.2456 (2)	0.0067 (4)	-0.2521 (3)	...
Cl ₂	0.4195 (2)	0.2246 (5)	-0.4003 (3)	...
R ₁ C ₁ ^b	0.0985 (7)	0.2288 (15)	-0.1229 (9)	3.6 (4)
R ₁ C ₂	0.0854 (7)	0.1173 (14)	-0.1292 (9)	2.9 (3)
R ₁ C ₃	0.0432 (8)	0.0657 (17)	-0.0929 (11)	4.5 (4)
R ₁ C ₄	0.0107 (8)	0.1364 (17)	-0.0561 (10)	4.2 (4)
R ₁ C ₅	0.0246 (9)	0.2506 (18)	-0.0481 (12)	5.2 (5)
R ₁ C ₆	0.0677 (9)	0.2968 (18)	-0.0799 (11)	4.8 (4)
R ₂ C ₁	0.2074 (7)	0.3637 (16)	-0.1058 (9)	3.6 (4)
R ₂ C ₂	0.2661 (8)	0.3272 (17)	-0.0910 (10)	4.2 (4)
R ₂ C ₃	0.3146 (10)	0.3932 (20)	-0.0485 (12)	5.8 (5)
R ₂ C ₄	0.2985 (9)	0.4889 (18)	-0.0187 (11)	5.0 (5)
R ₂ C ₅	0.2287 (10)	0.5259 (20)	-0.0297 (13)	6.1 (5)
R ₂ C ₆	0.1922 (8)	0.4639 (17)	-0.0741 (10)	4.5 (4)
R ₃ C ₁	0.1177 (7)	0.3650 (15)	-0.2476 (9)	3.2 (3)
R ₃ C ₂	0.1271 (8)	0.3335 (16)	-0.3186 (10)	3.9 (4)
R ₃ C ₃	0.1041 (10)	0.4004 (20)	-0.3827 (13)	5.9 (5)
R ₃ C ₄	0.0697 (8)	0.4943 (17)	-0.3737 (10)	4.6 (4)
R ₃ C ₅	0.0602 (8)	0.5239 (17)	-0.3043 (11)	4.7 (4)
R ₃ C ₆	0.0834 (9)	0.4542 (18)	-0.2409 (11)	4.8 (4)
MC ₁	0.0809 (9)	-0.0187 (18)	-0.2581 (11)	5.0 (4)
MC ₂	0.3359 (9)	0.2375 (19)	-0.1865 (12)	5.9 (5)
MC ₃	0.2277 (10)	0.2588 (20)	-0.3681 (12)	6.0 (5)
O ₁	0.4723 (10)	0.2879 (23)	-0.3727 (12)	11.4 (6)
O ₂	0.4334 (6)	0.1151 (13)	-0.4230 (8)	6.1 (3)
O ₃	0.3954 (10)	0.2883 (21)	-0.4617 (13)	10.9 (6)
O ₄	0.3915 (9)	0.2166 (21)	-0.3440 (12)	10.6 (6)

Anisotropic Thermal Parameters

Atom	β_{11}^c	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Ni	0.00151 (5)	0.0059 (2)	0.00317 (9)	0.00024 (9)	0.00056 (5)	-0.0003 (1)
S ₁	0.00163 (10)	0.0064 (4)	0.00295 (18)	-0.0001 (2)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0001 (2)
S ₂	0.00173 (11)	0.0073 (5)	0.00428 (21)	0.0002 (2)	-0.0002 (1)	0.0006 (3)
S ₃	0.00275 (13)	0.0077 (5)	0.00256 (17)	0.0004 (2)	0.0008 (1)	0.0001 (2)
P	0.00146 (10)	0.0055 (4)	0.00270 (18)	0.0001 (2)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0001 (2)
Cl ₁	0.00213 (12)	0.0078 (5)	0.00495 (24)	0.0006 (2)	0.0014 (1)	-0.0009 (3)
Cl ₂	0.00287 (14)	0.0087 (5)	0.00328 (20)	0.0004 (2)	0.0010 (1)	0.0010 (3)

^a The numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits. ^b The carbon atoms are numbered as follows: (1) ring 1 (R₁) bridges the P and S₁ atoms, ring 2 (R₂) bridges the P and S₂ atoms, etc.; (2) carbon 1 (C₁) of each phenyl ring is bound to P and carbon 2 (C₂) of each phenyl ring is bound to S with the remaining carbon atoms numbered in sequence; (3) MC₁ is the methyl group bound to S₁, etc. ^c The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

squares procedure. The function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$, where the weights *w* were assigned in the following way: $I < 5$, $w = I/5$; $5 \leq I \leq 140$, $w = 1$; $I > 140$, $w = 140/I$, where *I* is the average raw intensity of the reflection. The neutral atom scattering factors as tabulated by Ibers¹¹ were used. The anomalous parts of the Ni, Cl, S, and P scattering factors were obtained from Cromer's tabulation¹² and were included in the calculated structure factors.¹³

In the initial round of calculations, all atoms were assigned individual isotropic temperature factors. This refinement of 139 positional, scale, and thermal parameters converged to a conventional *R* factor (*R* =

$\sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$) of 0.108 and a weighted *R* factor R' ($R' = (\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$) of 0.118 for 1508 nonzero reflections. A difference Fourier based on this refinement provided evidence for some anisotropic thermal motion of the heavy atoms. After the elimination of several incorrectly indexed reflections, a final refinement was carried out in which the Ni, Cl, S, and P atoms were allowed to vibrate anisotropically while all other atoms were restricted to isotropic thermal motion. This refinement of 163 positional and thermal parameters, in which the individual level scale factors were not varied, converged to final values of 0.090 and 0.094 for the conventional and weighted *R* factors, respectively. A difference Fourier based on this partial anisotropic refinement showed no peaks higher than 0.41 e⁻/Å³ or 25% of the height of a carbon atom in

(11) J. A. Ibers, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1965, Table 3.3.1A.

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

TABLE II
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTOR AMPLITUDES (IN ELECTRONS X 10) FOR [Ni(TSP)Cl][ClO₄]

F _o L F _o BS F _o CL		M L F _o BS F _o CL		H L F _o BS F _o CL		M L F _o BS F _o CL		H L F _o BS F _o CL		M L F _o BS F _o CL		H L F _o BS F _o CL		M L F _o BS F _o CL		H L F _o BS F _o CL	
3 11 148 130	-0.2 4 138 371	10 1 581 605	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 12 330 299	-0.2 2 976 216	10 2 976 216	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 13 462 436	-0.4 2 173 234	10 3 270 279	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 14 594 568	-0.6 2 267 358	10 4 418 460	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 15 726 699	-0.8 2 361 503	10 5 570 625	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 16 858 830	-1.0 2 455 598	10 6 720 776	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 17 990 961	-1.2 2 549 693	10 7 870 929	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 18 1122 1092	-1.4 2 643 788	10 8 1020 1080	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 19 1254 1203	-1.6 2 737 883	10 9 1170 1230	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 20 1386 1314	-1.8 2 831 978	10 10 1320 1380	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 21 1518 1445	-2.0 2 925 1073	10 11 1470 1530	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 22 1650 1576	-2.2 2 1019 1168	10 12 1620 1680	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 23 1782 1707	-2.4 2 1113 1263	10 13 1770 1830	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 24 1914 1838	-2.6 2 1207 1358	10 14 1920 1980	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 25 2046 1969	-2.8 2 1301 1453	10 15 2070 2130	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 26 2178 2100	-3.0 2 1395 1548	10 16 2220 2280	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 27 2310 2231	-3.2 2 1489 1643	10 17 2370 2430	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 28 2442 2362	-3.4 2 1583 1738	10 18 2520 2580	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 29 2574 2493	-3.6 2 1677 1833	10 19 2670 2730	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 30 2706 2624	-3.8 2 1771 1928	10 20 2820 2880	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 31 2838 2755	-4.0 2 1865 2023	10 21 2970 3030	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 32 2970 2886	-4.2 2 1959 2118	10 22 3120 3180	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 33 3102 3017	-4.4 2 2053 2213	10 23 3270 3330	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 34 3234 3148	-4.6 2 2147 2308	10 24 3420 3480	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 35 3366 3279	-4.8 2 2241 2403	10 25 3570 3630	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 36 3498 3410	-5.0 2 2335 2498	10 26 3720 3780	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 37 3630 3541	-5.2 2 2429 2593	10 27 3870 3930	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 38 3762 3672	-5.4 2 2523 2688	10 28 4020 4080	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 39 3894 3803	-5.6 2 2617 2783	10 29 4170 4230	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 40 4026 3934	-5.8 2 2711 2878	10 30 4320 4380	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 41 4158 4065	-6.0 2 2805 2973	10 31 4470 4530	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 42 4290 4196	-6.2 2 2899 3068	10 32 4620 4680	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 43 4422 4327	-6.4 2 2993 3163	10 33 4770 4830	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 44 4554 4458	-6.6 2 3087 3258	10 34 4920 4980	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 45 4686 4589	-6.8 2 3181 3353	10 35 5070 5130	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 46 4818 4720	-7.0 2 3275 3448	10 36 5220 5280	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 47 4950 4851	-7.2 2 3369 3543	10 37 5370 5400	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 48 5082 4982	-7.4 2 3463 3638	10 38 5520 5580	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 49 5214 5113	-7.6 2 3557 3733	10 39 5670 5730	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 50 5346 5244	-7.8 2 3651 3828	10 40 5820 5880	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 51 5478 5375	-8.0 2 3745 3923	10 41 5970 6030	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 52 5610 5506	-8.2 2 3839 4018	10 42 6120 6090	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 53 5742 5637	-8.4 2 3933 4113	10 43 6270 6150	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 54 5874 5768	-8.6 2 4027 4208	10 44 6420 6210	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 55 6006 5899	-8.8 2 4121 4303	10 45 6570 6270	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 56 6138 6030	-9.0 2 4215 4398	10 46 6720 6330	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 57 6270 6161	-9.2 2 4309 4493	10 47 6870 6390	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 58 6402 6292	-9.4 2 4403 4588	10 48 7020 6450	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 59 6534 6423	-9.6 2 4497 4683	10 49 7170 6510	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 60 6666 6554	-9.8 2 4591 4778	10 50 7320 6570	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 61 6798 6685	-10.0 2 4685 4873	10 51 7470 6630	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 62 6930 6816	-10.2 2 4779 4968	10 52 7620 6690	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 63 7062 6947	-10.4 2 4873 5063	10 53 7770 6750	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 64 7194 7078	-10.6 2 4967 5158	10 54 7920 6810	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 65 7326 7209	-10.8 2 5061 5253	10 55 8070 6870	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 66 7458 7340	-11.0 2 5155 5348	10 56 8220 6930	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 67 7590 7471	-11.2 2 5249 5443	10 57 8370 6990	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 68 7722 7602	-11.4 2 5343 5538	10 58 8520 7050	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 69 7854 7733	-11.6 2 5437 5633	10 59 8670 7110	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 70 7986 7864	-11.8 2 5531 5728	10 60 8820 7170	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 71 8118 7995	-12.0 2 5625 5823	10 61 8970 7230	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 72 8250 8126	-12.2 2 5719 5918	10 62 9120 7290	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 73 8382 8257	-12.4 2 5813 6013	10 63 9270 7350	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 74 8514 8388	-12.6 2 5907 6108	10 64 9420 7410	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 75 8646 8519	-12.8 2 6001 6203	10 65 9570 7470	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 76 8778 8650	-13.0 2 6095 6298	10 66 9720 7530	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 77 8910 8781	-13.2 2 6189 6393	10 67 9870 7590	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 78 9042 8912	-13.4 2 6283 6488	10 68 10020 7650	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
3 79 9174 9043	-13.6 2 6377 6583	10 69 10170 7710	*****	*****													

hedral ClO_4^- anions. No unusual intermolecular contacts are noted in the structure and the closest Ni-Ni distance is 8.93 Å. Figure 1 is a stereoscopic view of the packing of the $[\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}][\text{ClO}_4]$ molecules in the crystal.

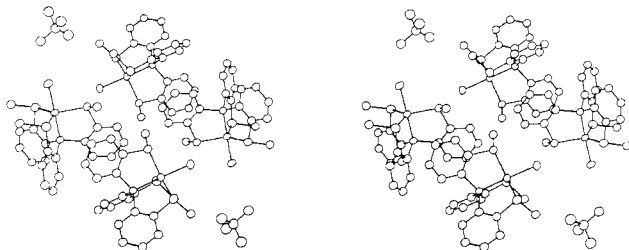


Figure 1.—These drawings present a view of the packing of the $[\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}][\text{ClO}_4]$ complex about the center of symmetry at the origin (0, 0, 0). The drawings constitute a stereo pair and may be viewed with a hand viewer.

The $\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}^+$ complex possesses a nearly regular trigonal-bipyramidal geometry with the three S atoms located in the equatorial positions and the P and Cl atoms located at the apices. Perspective drawings of the $\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}^+$ complex are shown in Figures 2 and 3

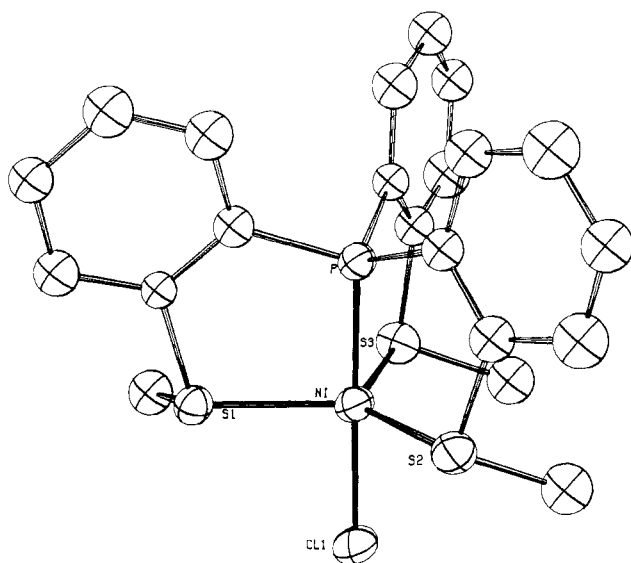


Figure 2.—A perspective drawing of the $\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}^+$ complex. The thermal ellipsoids have been scaled to 35% probability distributions.

and all important intramolecular bond distances and angles are tabulated in Table III. Although obviously trigonal bipyramidal, the complex exhibits distortions from perfect trigonal symmetry, primarily as the result of the positions of the S-bonded methyl groups. The orientations of the methyl groups which are clearly shown in Figure 3 prevent the molecule from possessing a C_3 symmetry axis. In addition, nonbonded repulsions between MC_2 and MC_3 apparently result in the opening of the $\text{S}_2\text{-Ni-S}_3$ bond angle to 127.1° from the idealized trigonal-bipyramidal value of 120° and a closing of the $\text{S}_1\text{-Ni-S}_3$ bond angle to 112.1° . The average Ni-S equatorial bond distance is 2.267 Å with an estimated

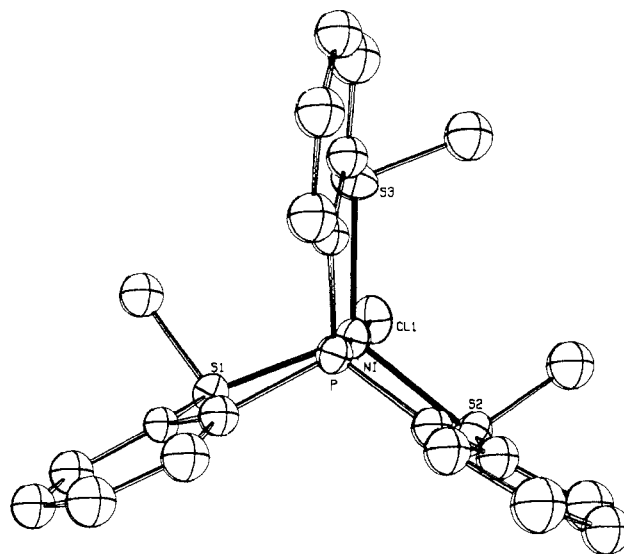


Figure 3.—A perspective drawing of the $\text{Ni}(\text{TSP})\text{Cl}^+$ complex down the "pseudo-three-fold axis" of the trigonal bipyramid. The orientation of the methyl groups is clearly shown. The thermal ellipsoids have been scaled to 35% probability distributions.

TABLE III^a

PRINCIPAL INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG)

Distances		Angles	
Cation			
Ni-S ₁	2.269 (6)	S ₁ -Ni-S ₂	120.6 (2)
Ni-S ₂	2.242 (8)	S ₁ -Ni-S ₃	112.1 (3)
Ni-S ₃	2.290 (7)	S ₂ -Ni-S ₃	127.1 (3)
Ni-Cl	2.227 (7)	P-Ni-S ₁	88.7 (3)
Ni-P	2.113 (7)	P-Ni-S ₂	88.6 (2)
P-R ₁ C ₁	1.82 (2)	P-Ni-S ₃	88.0 (2)
P-R ₂ C ₁	1.79 (2)	P-Ni-Cl ₁	178.5 (3)
P-R ₃ C ₁	1.79 (2)	Cl ₁ -Ni-S ₁	92.4 (3)
S ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	1.80 (2)	Cl ₁ -Ni-S ₂	91.7 (2)
S ₂ -R ₂ C ₂	1.78 (2)	Cl ₁ -Ni-S ₃	90.7 (2)
S ₃ -R ₃ C ₂	1.75 (2)	Ni-P-R ₁ C ₁	109.3 (6)
S ₁ -MC ₁	1.86 (2)	Ni-P-R ₂ C ₁	110.1 (6)
S ₂ -MC ₂	1.84 (2)	Ni-P-R ₃ C ₁	111.0 (6)
S ₃ -MC ₃	1.84 (2)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₂ C	109.0 (8)
R ₁ C ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	1.38 (2)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	107.5 (8)
R ₂ C ₁ -R ₂ C ₂	1.39 (2)	R ₂ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	109.9 (9)
R ₃ C ₁ -R ₃ C ₂	1.41 (2)	Ni-S ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	106.1 (6)
		Ni-S ₁ -MC ₁	107.2 (7)
		R ₁ C ₂ -S ₁ -MC ₁	102.3 (8)
		Ni-S ₂ -R ₂ C ₂	105.3 (6)
		Ni-S ₂ -MC ₂	105.9 (7)
		R ₂ C ₂ -S ₂ -MC ₂	102.1 (10)
		Ni-S ₃ -R ₃ C ₂	105.2 (6)
		Ni-S ₃ -MC ₃	109.9 (7)
		R ₃ C ₂ -S ₃ -MC ₃	102.4 (10)
Anion			
Cl ₂ -O ₁	1.43 (2)	O ₁ -Cl-O ₂	112 (1)
Cl ₂ -O ₂	1.44 (2)	O ₁ -Cl-O ₃	99 (1)
Cl ₂ -O ₃	1.37 (2)	O ₁ -Cl-O ₄	106 (1)
Cl ₂ -O ₄	1.32 (2)	O ₂ -Cl-O ₃	111 (1)
		O ₂ -Cl-O ₄	109 (1)
		O ₃ -Cl-O ₄	120 (1)

^a The labeling system used is described in footnote *b* of Table I and errors in the least significant digits are given in parentheses.

standard deviation of 0.007 Å while the two apical bond distances are 2.113 (7) and 2.227 (7) Å for the Ni-P and Ni-Cl bonds, respectively. The P-Ni-Cl angle of

178.5° lies almost within experimental range of the idealized trigonal-bipyramidal value of 180° and indicates the approximate linearity of the P, Ni, and Cl atoms.

The Ni atom is located significantly out of the plane of the three S atoms in the direction of the apical Cl by 0.061 (2) Å. The equation of the best weighted least-squares plane¹⁴ through the atoms Ni, S₁, S₂, and S₃ is

$$12.55x - 9.28y - 8.04z = 2.80 \text{ (monoclinic coordinates)}$$

and the deviations of these four atoms from this plane are 0.024 (2), -0.033 (5), -0.044 (5), and -0.035 (5) Å, respectively. The average P-Ni-S and Cl-Ni-S bond angles reflect the displacement of the Ni out of the equatorial plane, the former value being 88.4° and the latter value being 91.6°.

Other important distances are the average P-C distance of 1.80 (2) Å, the average S-C (phenyl ring) distance of 1.78 (2) Å, and the average S-C (methyl group) distance of 1.85 (2) Å. The bridging phenyl rings of the TSP ligand are all planar within experimental error. However, slight deviations are noted in the coplanarity of the chelate rings with their associated phenyl rings. Although significant, these deviations are quite small, as illustrated in Figure 3, and probably result from simple packing considerations. The carbon-carbon phenyl ring distances are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
CARBON-CARBON PHENYL RING DISTANCES (Å)

R ₁ C ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	1.38 (2)	R ₂ C ₁ -R ₂ C ₂	1.39 (2)	R ₃ C ₁ -R ₃ C ₂	1.41 (2)
R ₁ C ₂ -R ₁ C ₃	1.43 (2)	R ₂ C ₂ -R ₂ C ₃	1.45 (3)	R ₃ C ₂ -R ₃ C ₃	1.42 (3)
R ₁ C ₃ -R ₁ C ₄	1.40 (2)	R ₂ C ₃ -R ₂ C ₄	1.36 (3)	R ₃ C ₃ -R ₃ C ₄	1.41 (3)
R ₁ C ₄ -R ₁ C ₅	1.41 (3)	R ₂ C ₄ -R ₂ C ₅	1.41 (3)	R ₃ C ₄ -R ₃ C ₅	1.38 (2)
R ₁ C ₅ -R ₁ C ₆	1.37 (3)	R ₂ C ₅ -R ₂ C ₆	1.41 (3)	R ₃ C ₅ -R ₃ C ₆	1.43 (3)
R ₁ C ₆ -R ₁ C ₁	1.42 (2)	R ₂ C ₆ -R ₂ C ₁	1.42 (3)	R ₃ C ₆ -R ₃ C ₁	1.35 (2)
Av	1.402	Av	1.407	Av	1.400

The ClO₄⁻ group is distorted somewhat from its expected tetrahedral geometry. The relatively high-temperature factors of O₁, O₃, and O₄ appear to be indicative of slight torsional motion of the perchlorate group about the Cl-O₂ axis. The average Cl-O distance is 1.39 Å. The bond distances and angles for the anion are given in Table III.

Discussion

A comparison of the structure of the [Ni(TSP)Cl]·[ClO₄] complex with those found for other related systems yields several interesting facts which can be of help in evaluating the electronic structures and bonding in d⁸ five-coordinate complexes. Particularly relevant is a comparison of the two complexes Ni(TSP)Cl⁺ and Ni(TAP)CN⁺. In the former, the Ni-P apical bond distance is 2.113 Å, whereas in the latter, the corresponding distance is 2.206 Å.⁶ The significant difference between these two values is attributable to the differences in the two *trans* ligands, Cl⁻ being a weak-field ligand not capable of significant π bonding as opposed to the strong-field CN⁻ ion which is capable of

extensive metal-ligand π bonding. Thus, it appears that in the Ni(TAP)CN⁺ complex the metal-ligand back-bonding involving the apical P atom is greatly reduced and the Ni-P bond length is almost 0.1 Å longer than in the Ni(TSP)Cl⁺ complex.

In the Ni(TSP)Cl⁺ complex, the metal is located significantly out of the equatorial plane in the direction of the Cl⁻ ligand. However, in the Ni(TAP)CN⁺ complex, the Ni atom lies out of the equatorial plane in the direction of the apical P atom.⁶ The displacement of the metal out of the equatorial plane is also observed in the other structurally known d⁸ five-coordinate complexes containing "tripod-type" ligands—[Pt(QAS)I]·[B(C₆H₅)₄]³ and [Ni(Me₆tren)Br]Br⁸—and in each of these structures the metal is displaced in the direction of the apical halide ion. While no unambiguous conclusions can be drawn from these results, it is quite possible that the direction of displacement depends solely on the size of the chelate ring being formed. If five-membered chelate rings are formed, such as in Ni(TSP)Cl⁺, the displacement is toward the halogen, while if six-membered chelate rings are formed, such as in Ni(TAP)CN⁺, the displacement is toward the apical atom of the tripod ligand.

The relatively important question of metal-thioether π bonding is one that can be dealt with by an examination of the Ni-S distances found in other structural studies. The observed Ni-S distance of 2.267 Å is significantly shorter than the Ni-S distances of 2.4–2.6 Å found in thiourea complexes in which the sulfur atoms formally serve as neutral donor atoms (2.45 Å in Ni(SC(NH₂)₂)₄Cl₂;¹⁵ 2.51 and 2.57 Å in Ni(SC(NH₂)₂)₂(NCS)₂;¹⁶ 2.45 and 2.49 Å in Ni(etu)₄Cl₂¹⁷). However, in each of the thiourea complexes, the metal is six-coordinate and the complex possesses a spin triplet ground state. The average Ni-S distance of 2.267 Å in diamagnetic Ni(TSP)Cl⁺ lies close to values found in the structures of the 1,1-dithiolato complexes such as the 2.23-Å distance in the Ni(S₂COC₂H₅)₂ complex¹⁸ and the 2.233-Å value reported for the dithiophosphate structure Ni(S₂P(OC₂H₅)₂)₂.¹⁹ In the 1,1-dithiolato ligand systems, the sulfur atoms possess a formal negative charge of -0.5 and are capable of participating in limited metal-ligand π bonding. The Ni-S value in Ni(TSP)Cl⁺ is quite significantly longer than the distances of 2.10, 2.15, and 2.17 Å found for the four-coordinate 1,2-dithiolato complexes Ni(S₂C₂(C₆H₅)₂)₂,²⁰ Ni(S₂C₂(CN)₂)₂,²¹ and Ni(S₂C₂(CN)₂)₂²⁻,²² in which more extensive π-bonding interactions exist between Ni and S atoms. Lopez-Castro and Truter¹⁵ have suggested the existence of two very different bonding radii for Ni²⁺ depending upon the coordination number and

(15) A. Lopez-Castro and M. R. Truter, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1309 (1963).

(16) M. Nardelli, G. Gasparri, G. Battistini, and P. Dominiano, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 349 (1966).

(17) W. T. Robinson, S. L. Holt, Jr., and G. B. Carpenter, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 605 (1967); etu = ethylenethiourea.

(18) M. Franzini, *Z. Krist.*, **118**, 393 (1963).

(19) J. C. McConnell and V. Kastalsky, *Acta Cryst.*, **22**, 853 (1967).

(20) D. Sartain and M. R. Truter, *Chem. Commun.*, 382 (1966); *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1264 (1967).

(21) C. J. Fritchie, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 107 (1966).

(22) R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 605 (1965).

the spin ground state of the complex. Whereas the generally accepted Ni^{2+} octahedral spin-triplet radius is 1.39 Å,²³ the low-spin radius of Ni^{2+} in square-planar complexes is probably around 1.18–1.20 Å. Therefore, the 2.267-Å value which we observe in $Ni(TSP)Cl^+$ is slightly longer than but in reasonable agreement with a calculated Ni–S bond distance of 2.22–2.24 Å using the proper covalent radii. We are therefore led to believe that there is minimal metal–sulfur π bonding in complexes of this type containing coordinated thioethers. This conclusion is affirmed by the recent structure determination of the related complex $Ni(DSP)I_2$ (DSP = bis(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phenylphosphine) by Meek and Ibers in which a value of 2.19 Å is observed for the basal Ni–S distance.²⁴ In addition, an examination of the bond distances and angles around the sulfur atoms in

(23) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, Chapter 7, Table 7-16.

(24) D. W. Meek, private communication; D. W. Meek and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, in press.

$Ni(TSP)Cl^+$ clearly indicates an approximate sp^3 hybridization for the coordinated thioether which is entirely consistent with the notion of very limited metal–sulfur π bonding. Any arguments which suggest the existence of considerable metal–sulfur π bonding must rely on *extensive* involvement of the vacant sulfur 3d orbitals which, although possible, does not seem likely.

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The Crystal Structure of Trichloroamminebis(triphenylphosphine)osmium(III), $OsCl_3(NH_3)(P(C_6H_5)_3)_2$

By DAVID BRIGHT AND JAMES A. IBERS

Received October 17, 1968

The yellow-orange product obtained from the reaction of oxotrichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)osmium(V) with hydrazine dihydrochloride in refluxing ethanol–water solutions and recrystallized from acetonitrile is shown, on the basis of a diffraction study, to be trichloroamminebis(triphenylphosphine)osmium(III), $OsCl_3(NH_3)(P(C_6H_5)_3)_2$. The crystal structure has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods and has been refined using least-squares techniques to a final *R* factor, on *F*, of 3.2% for the 1554 independent reflections above background. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C_{2h}^6-I2/a in a cell of dimensions $a = 22.429$ (8), $b = 9.519$ (3), $c = 15.852$ (5) Å, and $\beta = 102.80$ (2)°. The density of 1.69 g/cm³ calculated for four formula units in the cell agrees well with the observed density of 1.68 ± 0.01 g/cm³. The well-separated individual molecules are required crystallographically to possess C_2 symmetry. Imposition of C_2 symmetry requires that the ammine hydrogens be disordered, and an NH_3 group freely rotating about the Os–N bond was used as an approximation to this disorder. The configuration about the osmium atom is distorted octahedral with P atoms *trans* to one another and Cl atoms *trans* to one another in the basal plane and with the third Cl atom at the one vertex and the ammine group at the other. The only large deviation from an ideal octahedral configuration is a movement of the Cl atoms *cis* to N toward the nitrogen atom. The Os–N distance is 2.136 (9) Å, and the Os–P distance is 2.411 (2) Å. The Os–Cl distance *cis* to the N atom is not significantly different from the Os–Cl distance *trans* to the N atom, and the mean value of these distances is 2.362 (1) Å. The geometric details on this molecule are compared with previous results on aryl- and alkylimino complexes of Re and found to be explicable in terms of intramolecular nonbonded interactions.

Introduction

From a series of studies of closely related compounds containing metal–nitrogen multiple bonds^{1–5} we concluded⁵ that in these cases the variations in metal–ligand bond distances and in distortions about the central metal may be most easily understood in terms of nonbonded intramolecular interactions. In the course

of attempts to prepare the nitrido complex $OsNCl_3(P(C_6H_5)_3)_2$, the phosphine analog of the $OsNCl_3^{2-}$ ion, Chatt and Paske⁶ separated a paramagnetic compound of nearly the correct composition which exhibited N–H stretching bands in the infrared region of the spectrum. Although a dimeric complex is a possibility (*cf.* $(NH_3)_5-RuNNRu(NH_3)_5^{4+7}$), the most probable formulation of the compound was thought to be either $OsCl_3(NH_3)(P(C_6H_5)_3)_2$ or $OsCl_3(NH_3)(P(C_6H_5)_3)_2$. The present

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

(2) R. J. Doedens and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **6**, 204 (1967).

(3) D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **7**, 1099 (1968).

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(5) D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **8**, 709 (1969).

(6) J. Chatt and R. J. Paske, unpublished work.

(7) D. F. Harrison, E. Weissberger, and H. Taube, *Science*, **159**, 320 (1968).