

of course, entirely consistent with previous studies showing metal-carbon bond contractions in other systems (such as acyls,<sup>19</sup> aryls,<sup>20,21</sup> or perfluoroaryls<sup>20,22-24</sup>) which are in conjugation with a metal atom.

Carbon-carbon bond lengths within the *trans*-buta-1,3-diene fragment are: C(6)-C(7) = 1.340 ± 0.007 Å, C(7)-C(7') = 1.450 ± 0.011 Å, C(7')-C(6') = 1.340 ± 0.007 Å (1.36, 1.47, 1.36 Å from Davis's study<sup>1b</sup>). These distances are each in good agreement with the bond distances in *trans*-buta-1,3-diene itself—1.337 ± 0.005, 1.483 ± 0.010, 1.337 ± 0.005 Å, as determined from electron diffraction studies.<sup>25</sup>

Finally, it should be noted that possible reasons for the C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub> moiety exhibiting a *single* proton magnetic resonance peak at  $\tau$  3.76 have been discussed in another publication.<sup>1a</sup>

### The Crystal Structure

Figure 4 shows the packing of molecules in the crystal as viewed down *b*. The closest intermolecular contacts (of each type) are: hydrogen...hydrogen, 2.48 Å; oxygen...hydrogen, 2.73 Å; carbon...hydrogen,

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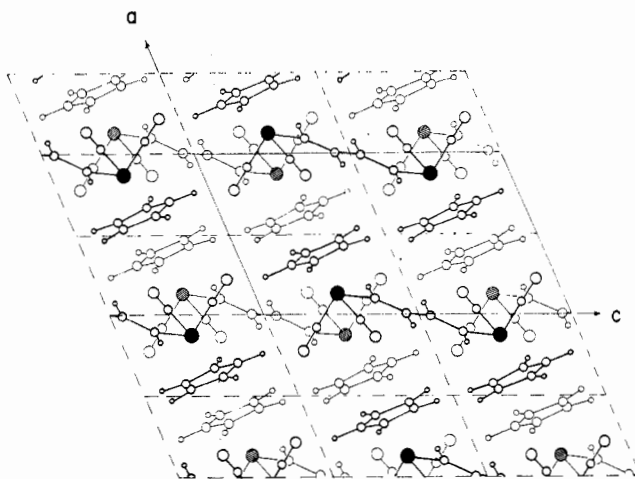


Figure 4.—Packing of molecules within the crystal, viewed down *b*.

2.83 Å; oxygen...carbon, 3.25 Å; oxygen...oxygen, 3.41 Å; and carbon...carbon, 3.50 Å.

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## The Molecular Structure of Diazulenetetrairon Decacarbonyl in Crystalline (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

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The reaction of azulene with an iron carbonyl is known to give rise to azulenediiron pentacarbonyl and a compound of high molecular weight, previously formulated as (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>13</sub>. It is now shown that this latter complex is actually (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub> and that it crystallizes from a 1,2-dichloroethane-hexane mixture as (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. Unit cell data are: *a* = 17.296 ± 0.012 Å, *b* = 15.541 ± 0.011 Å, *c* = 12.915 ± 0.009 Å,  $\beta$  = 114.53 ± 0.02°, *Z* = 4, space group C2/c (C<sub>2h</sub><sup>6</sup>; no. 15). Observed and calculated densities are 1.818 ± 0.015 and 1.805 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study has been completed using data to  $\sin \theta = 0.40$  (Mo K $\alpha$  radiation) measured with a scintillation counter. All nonhydrogen atoms have been located, the final discrepancy index being  $R_F = 6.22\%$  for the 2040 independent, non-zero reflections. The crystal is composed of discrete molecular units of (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub> along with 1,2-dichloroethane of crystallization (which is disordered). The polynuclear azuleneiron-carbonyl complex has crystallographically imposed C<sub>2</sub> symmetry and is composed of a 4-*endo*,4'-*endo*-diazulene ligand whose five-membered rings are bridged by an Fe<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>4</sub> moiety, while Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> groups are linked to the 1,3-diene systems remaining in each of the seven-membered rings.

### Introduction

The present paper is the sixth in our series on transition metal complexes of azulene and follows detailed reports on the crystal structures of C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>5</sub>,<sup>2</sup>

[C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Mo(CO)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>,<sup>3</sup> (*i*-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Mo<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub>,<sup>4</sup> C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub>,<sup>5</sup> and (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe.<sup>6</sup>

The reaction of azulene with an iron carbonyl (*i.e.*,

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$\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ ,<sup>7,8</sup>  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$ ,<sup>9</sup> or  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ <sup>7,8</sup> has been shown to yield azulenediiron pentacarbonyl and a compound of high molecular weight which was tentatively formulated as  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{13}$ . We have investigated the crystal structure of this latter complex in the expectation that it might provide a further example of the "ligand-to-cluster" bonding discovered in 4,6,8-trimethylazulenetetraruthenium enneacarbonyl.<sup>10,11</sup> It is found however (*vide infra*) that the polynuclear iron complex does not contain a cluster<sup>12</sup> of iron atoms and that its correct formulation is  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_4(\text{CO})_{10}$ . An account of this work at an intermediate stage of refinement has appeared previously.<sup>13</sup>

### Experimental Section

The complex was prepared from 5.05 g of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  and 0.260 g of azulene, following the procedure of Burton, Pratt, and Wilkinson.<sup>8</sup> The slow cooling of a solution of the complex in a 60:40 1,2-dichloroethane-hexane mixture yielded beautiful multifaceted deep brown crystals, which were used in the subsequent crystallographic analysis. A mass spectrometric study of the complex showed the parent-ion peak at  $m/e$  760. The accidental mass relationship  $^{56}\text{Fe} \equiv 2(^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O})$  prevented the unequivocal chemical identification of the molecule but led to the partial formula  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_n(\text{CO})_{13-2n}$  (where  $n$  is probably 3, 4, or 5).

### Unit Cell and Space Group

Optical examination and the observed reciprocal lattice symmetry of  $\text{C}_{2h}$  ( $2/m$ ) indicated that the crystals belonged to the monoclinic system. A careful survey of  $0kl$ ,  $1kl$ ,  $2kl$ ,  $h0l$ ,  $h1l$ ,  $h2l$ ,  $hk0$ ,  $hk1$ , and  $hk2$  precession photographs (all taken with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation) revealed the systematic absences  $hkl$  for  $h + k = 2n + 1$  and  $h0l$  for  $l = 2n + 1$ , compatible with space groups Cc (no. 9) or  $\text{C}2/c$  (no. 15).

Unit cell dimensions, obtained by a least-squares analysis of calibrated ( $a_{\text{NaCl}} = 5.640 \text{ \AA}$ ) precession photographs taken with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$ ) at  $23 \pm 2^\circ$ , are  $a = 17.296 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 15.541 \pm 0.011 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 12.915 \pm 0.009 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 114.53 \pm 0.02^\circ$ . The unit cell volume is  $3160 \text{ \AA}^3$ . The measured density ( $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.818 \pm 0.015 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , by flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution) was not in good agreement with that calculated for  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_n(\text{CO})_{13-2n}$  ( $\rho = 1.596 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  for  $M = 760$ ,  $Z = 4$ ) but was found, at a later date, to be in excellent agreement with the density calculated for four units of  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_4(\text{CO})_{10} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$  per unit cell ( $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.805 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ). If the space group is the noncentrosymmetric Cc, there are no symmetry restrictions either on the iron complex or on the solvent molecule, but if the space group is the centrosymmetric  $\text{C}2/c$ , each species is required (in the absence of disorder) to possess either a twofold rotation axis or a center of symmetry. The successful refinement of the

crystallographic analysis (*vide infra*) shows the true space group to be  $\text{C}2/c$  ( $\text{C}_{2h}$ ).<sup>6</sup>

### Collection and Reduction of X-Ray Diffraction Data

Two multifaceted crystals, each of which was close to spherical in shape, were used in the course of data collection. Crystal A was mounted along its 100 axis, while crystal B was mounted on its 010 axis.

Intensity data were collected using zirconium-filtered molybdenum radiation (Mo  $K\alpha$ ,  $\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$ ), a  $0.01^\circ$ -incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, and the customary "stationary-background,  $\omega$ -scan, stationary-background" counting sequence. A careful examination of Weissenberg photographs led to the choice of scan angle as  $\omega = [1.5 + (0.8/L)]^\circ$ , where  $1/L$  is the Lorentz factor; initial and final backgrounds ( $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ ) were counted for one-fourth the time taken for the associated  $\omega$  scan, and  $I(hkl)$  (the intensity of the reflection  $hkl$ ) was calculated as  $I(hkl) = C(hkl) - 2[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$ , where  $C(hkl)$  is the count recorded during the  $\omega$  scan. Standard deviations assigned to reflections were:  $I(hkl) > 1225$ ,  $\sigma\{I(hkl)\} = 0.1[I(hkl)]$ ;  $I(hkl) \leq 1225$ ,  $\sigma\{I(hkl)\} = 3.5[I(hkl)]^{1/2}$ . [Experience has shown that this proportional weighting scheme is more reasonable than simple counting statistics, probably as a result of the errors intrinsic in the  $\omega$ -scan technique when using filtered, rather than monochromated, radiation.]

Reflections were rejected from the subsequent analysis on two bases: (1) if the backgrounds were grossly asymmetric—*i.e.*, if  $B_1/B_2$  or  $B_2/B_1 \geq 3.0$ —since this is usually symptomatic of overlap of adjacent reflections; (2) if the intensities were not significantly different from zero—*i.e.*, if  $I(hkl) < 3[C(hkl) + B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]^{1/2}$ . All other experimental precautions were identical with those described in detail in a previous publication.<sup>14</sup>

A total of 2560 reflections in the quadrants  $Hkl$  and  $Hkl$  ( $H = 0-17$ ) were collected from crystal A. [This represents a single set of data to  $\sin \theta = 0.40$ , complete save for the few reflections with  $\theta \leq 4^\circ$  which are shielded from the counter by a lead backstop.] A total of 1153 reflections in the quadrants  $hKl$  and  $hKl$  ( $K = 0-5$ ) was collected from crystal B in order to correlate the  $a$ -axis data. All data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, and absorption corrections were applied.<sup>15</sup> [With  $\mu = 21.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , transmission coefficients varied from 0.727 to 0.756 for crystal A (volume  $0.0113 \text{ mm}^3$ ) and from 0.633 to 0.802 for crystal B (volume  $0.0097 \text{ mm}^3$ ).<sup>16</sup>] The 24 zones of data were merged to a common scale<sup>17</sup> using a least-squares procedure which minimizes a sum of residuals linear in

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

(15) Using a locally modified version of GNABS—a general absorption program for the IBM 7094, by C. W. Burnham.

(16) These values are for the correct formulation of the crystals as  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_4(\text{CO})_{10} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ . Since the analysis was initiated under the erroneous assumption that the crystals were the nonsolvated species  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_4(\text{CO})_{10}$ , the originally applied absorption coefficient and subsequent interzonal scaling were incorrect. All data processing was redone at an intermediate stage in the refinement.

(17) Reflections with  $h$  and  $k$  both even and with  $h$  and  $k$  both odd were treated separately in the scaling process, since the C-centering operation results in there being no cross terms between these two groups of reflections. The two groups were initially assumed to be on the same scale; later refinement using two scale factors showed this assumption to be true.

(7) R. Burton, M. L. H. Green, E. W. Abel, and G. Wilkinson, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, 1592 (1958).

(8) R. Burton, L. Pratt, and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4290 (1960).

(9) P. W. Jolly, personal communication.

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

(11) M. R. Churchill, K. Gold, and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1956 (1969).

(12) The term "cluster" is here used to define a situation where three or more metal atoms are mutually linked.

(13) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 3241 (1968).

the logarithm of the individual scale factors.<sup>18</sup> The resulting 2040 independent nonzero reflections were placed on an approximately absolute scale by means of a Wilson plot.<sup>19</sup>

### Elucidation and Refinement of the Crystal Structure

The phase problem was circumvented by means of the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis,<sup>20</sup>  $P(U, V, W)$ , which had been sharpened such that the average intensity was no longer  $\theta$  dependent, and which had the origin peak removed. A search of the Harker line  $0, V, 1/2$  and the Harker section  $U, 0, W$  quickly indicated that there were only two crystallographically independent iron atoms within the unit cell. This strongly suggested that the space group was  $C2/c$  and (in conjunction with mass spectral data) indicated that the complex had the molecular formula  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$ . [It should be emphasized that confirmation that the space group is truly  $C2/c$  comes from a consideration of thermal parameters and geometry for the atoms in the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule at the end of refinement; *vide infra*.] The positions obtained for the iron atoms [Fe(1) at  $x_1 = -0.008, y_1 = +0.162, z_1 = -0.158$ ; Fe(2) at  $x_2 = -0.214, y_2 = +0.405, z_2 = -0.222$ ] were such that it was immediately apparent that a symmetry-related iron atom, Fe(1') at  $x = -x_1, y = y_1, z = -1/2 - z_1$ , was only  $\sim 2.5$  Å from Fe(1) and must therefore be part of the same molecule. The molecule was thus required to possess crystallographically imposed  $C_2$  symmetry.

A three-dimensional difference-Fourier synthesis, phased only by the iron atoms ( $R_F = 43.8\%$ ,  $R_{wF^2} = 35.2\%$ ),<sup>21</sup> revealed the positions of all carbon and oxygen atoms within the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule. A structure factor calculation based on these positions showed significantly reduced discrepancy indices ( $R_F = 33.5\%$ ,  $R_{wF^2} = 34.0\%$ ), but three cycles of refinement of positional and individual isotropic thermal parameters converged to the unexpectedly high values of  $R_F = 20.5\%$  and  $R_{wF^2} = 20.6\%$ . A second difference-Fourier map revealed some extremely strong features symmetrically disposed about  $-1/2, 0.16, -1/4$ , revealing that the crystal lattice was acting as host to some solvent of crystallization. A survey of all materials to which the crystal had been exposed (*i.e.*,  $Fe(CO)_5$ , azulene,  $C_{10}H_8Fe_2(CO)_6$ , ligroin (bp 100–120°), hexane, 1,2-dichloroethane, and air) showed that the uninvited guest could only be 1,2-dichloroethane. [The difference-Fourier map so far showed only the two chlorine atoms—about 5 Å apart and related by a twofold axis.]

With chlorine atoms now included, four cycles of refinement of positional and individual thermal parameters resulted in convergence at  $R_F = 12.3\%$  and  $R_{wF^2} = 9.6\%$ . Now that the stoichiometry of the crystals had finally been established, it became necessary

to repeat a number of steps of the data-reduction sequence. The absorption coefficient was correctly recalculated and the newly treated data were rescaled.<sup>16</sup> Positions for all hydrogen atoms of the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule were now calculated<sup>22</sup> and positional and anisotropic thermal parameters for all nonhydrogen atoms (except the carbon atoms of the 1,2-dichloroethane molecule, which had yet to be detected) were allowed to refine. Four cycles led to the lowering of the discrepancy indices to  $R_F = 7.27\%$  and  $R_{wF^2} = 2.22\%$ .

A difference-Fourier map in the vicinity of the 1,2-dichloroethane molecule showed two symmetry-related sets of three weak (but distinct) peaks in positions where the carbon atoms were expected. This was taken as evidence that the 1,2-dichloroethane molecules within the crystal lattice were disordered. The three positions for carbon atoms were given equal weight (*i.e.*, an occupancy factor of 0.333 for each position) and were included in the refinement. Positions, occupancy factors, and isotropic thermal parameters for each "part-carbon" were allowed to refine along with positional and anisotropic thermal parameters for all other nonhydrogen atoms. Four cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement resulted in convergence at  $R_F = 6.22\%$  and  $R_{wF^2} = 1.60\%$ . [The average error in an observation of unit weight was 1.53, indicating a slight underestimation in the standard deviations assigned to the intensity data.] A final difference-Fourier synthesis showed no significant features, thus confirming the essential correctness of the least-squares refinement procedure.

Throughout the analysis, scattering factors for *neutral* iron, chlorine, oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen were used.<sup>23</sup> The values for neutral iron and chlorine were corrected to allow for dispersion ( $\Delta f'(\text{Fe}) = +0.4 \text{ e}^-$ ,  $\Delta f''(\text{Fe}) = +1.0 \text{ e}^-$ ,  $\Delta f'(\text{Cl}) = +0.1 \text{ e}^-$ ,  $\Delta f''(\text{Cl}) = +0.2 \text{ e}^-$ ). The residual minimized during the least-squares refinement procedure was  $\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$  where  $w = [(Lp)^{-1} \cdot (T^*)^{-1} \sigma \{I(hkl)\}]^{-2}$  ( $T^*$  is the transmission factor for the appropriate reflection). Observed and calculated structure factors are displayed in Table I. Atomic positions are given in Table II. Thermal parameters are collected in Table III; their associated atomic vibration ellipsoids are defined in Table IV.

### The Molecular Stereochemistry

The numbering of atoms within the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule is shown clearly in Figure 1, which depicts the molecule viewed along the  $b$  direction. Figure 2 shows the molecule viewed along a direction perpendicular to  $b$  and also shows the 68% probability envelopes for the atomic vibration ellipsoids. Intramolecular distances and their estimated standard deviations (esd's) are collected in Table V; bond angles (with esd's) are shown in Table VI.

(22) Hydrogen atom positions were calculated assuming  $d(C-H) = 1.080$  Å and the appropriate trigonal or tetrahedral geometry. Hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factor calculations, with  $B = 4.0$  Å<sup>2</sup>. Neither the positions nor the thermal parameters of the hydrogens were allowed to refine. The positions were, however, redefined with respect to newly refined carbon atom positions at the end of each batch of refinement.

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(18) A. D. Rae, *Acta Cryst.*, **19**, 683 (1965).

(19) A. J. C. Wilson, *Nature*, **160**, 152 (1942).

(20) All crystallographic computations were performed using CRYM—an integrated sequence of crystallographic routines for the IBM 7094, compiled under the direction of Professor R. E. Marsh at the California Institute of Technology.

(21)  $R_F = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ ;  $R_{wF^2} = \sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^4$ .



TABLE II  
ATOMIC COORDINATES (WITH ESD'S)<sup>a</sup>  
FOR  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$

Atom	x	y	z
(a) Atoms in $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$ Molecule <sup>b,c</sup>			
Fe(1)	-0.00660 (5)	0.16074 (6)	-0.15691 (7)
Fe(2)	-0.21298 (5)	0.40304 (7)	-0.22236 (8)
O(1)	-0.1632 (3)	0.1235 (3)	-0.3584 (4)
O(2)	-0.0131 (4)	-0.0227 (4)	-0.1220 (5)
O(3)	-0.3509 (4)	0.3801 (5)	-0.1494 (7)
O(4)	-0.3006 (4)	0.5483 (5)	-0.3702 (6)
O(5)	-0.0933 (5)	0.4907 (7)	-0.0209 (7)
C(1)	-0.0474 (4)	0.1965 (4)	-0.0307 (5)
C(2)	0.0424 (3)	0.2014 (4)	0.0131 (5)
C(3)	0.0617 (4)	0.2646 (4)	-0.0526 (5)
C(4)	-0.0278 (3)	0.3737 (4)	-0.2151 (5)
C(5)	-0.1197 (4)	0.3981 (4)	-0.2908 (5)
C(6)	-0.1939 (4)	0.3462 (5)	-0.3527 (5)
C(7)	-0.2218 (4)	0.2854 (5)	-0.2991 (6)
C(8)	-0.1761 (4)	0.2723 (5)	-0.1789 (5)
C(9)	-0.0840 (4)	0.2567 (4)	-0.1191 (5)
C(10)	-0.0168 (3)	0.2980 (4)	-0.1368 (5)
C(11)	-0.0907 (4)	0.1399 (4)	-0.3087 (5)
C(12)	-0.0093 (4)	0.0491 (5)	-0.1336 (5)
C(13)	-0.2985 (5)	0.3879 (5)	-0.1804 (7)
C(14)	-0.2652 (5)	0.4929 (6)	-0.3100 (7)
C(15)	-0.1404 (5)	0.4571 (7)	-0.0980 (7)
H(1)	-0.0820	0.1517	-0.0017
H(2)	0.0877	0.1642	0.0827
H(3)	0.1243	0.2858	-0.0400
H(4)	-0.0023	0.4238	-0.1516
H(5)	-0.1313	0.4668	-0.3007
H(6)	-0.2285	0.3561	-0.4431
H(7)	-0.2775	0.2490	-0.3468
H(8)	-0.2120	0.2745	-0.1276
(b) Atoms in the $C_2H_4Cl_2$ Molecule <sup>d</sup>			
Cl	-0.36678 (24)	0.15978 (29)	-0.17257 (69)
C(16A)	-0.4514	0.1380	-0.2777
C(16B)	-0.4776	0.1468	-0.1921
C(16C)	-0.4755	0.2012	-0.2271

<sup>a</sup> ESD's (estimated standard deviations), shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the last digit of the preceding number.

<sup>b</sup> Hydrogen atoms are in calculated positions (see footnote 22).

<sup>c</sup> The listed atomic positions define the asymmetric unit of the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule. The other half of the molecule is defined by the transformation:  $x' = -x, y' = y, z' = -1/2 - z$ .

<sup>d</sup> Only the asymmetric unit of the disordered  $C_2H_4Cl_2$  molecule is given. The other half of the molecule is defined by the transformation:  $x^* = -1 - x, y^* = y, z^* = -1/2 - z$ .

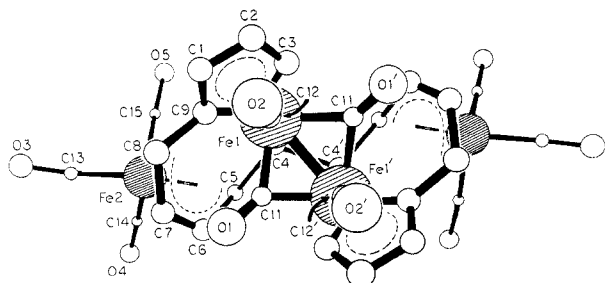


Figure 1.—The numbering of atoms within the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule. (The molecule is viewed along  $b$ .)

two complexes are distinctly different. In  $[\pi-C_5H_5Fe(CO)_2]_2$  the  $Fe(CO)_2Fe$  bridge is planar (having crystallographically imposed  $C_1$  symmetry)<sup>24</sup> whereas in  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  the  $Fe_2(CO)_4$  group has  $C_2$  symmetry

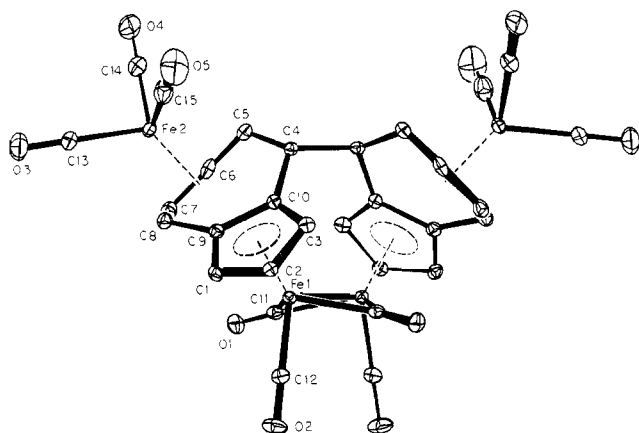


Figure 2.—The  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  molecule viewed from a direction in the  $ac$  plane  $10^\circ$  from  $+a$ , toward  $+c$ . (The  $b$  direction is vertical.) The 68% probability envelopes of the atomic vibration ellipsoids are shown. [The diagram was drawn using OTLIPS—an IBM 1620/CALCOMP program written by P. H. B.]

and is nonplanar, the angle between the planes of the two carbonyl bridges (planes  $e$  and  $f$  of Table VII) being  $154^\circ 40'$ . [This nonplanarity is illustrated clearly in Figure 2.]

**The Diazulene Ligand.**—The 4,4'-diazulene ligand possesses a crystallographic twofold axis and is accurately described as a 4-*endo*,4'-*endo*-diazulene system (it being understood that the prefix *endo* describes the geometry relative to the  $Fe_2(CO)_4$  moiety).

The two (symmetry-related) five-membered rings behave as  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ligands in bonding to Fe(1) and Fe(1'). The  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl system defined by C(1)–C(2)–C(3)–C(10)–C(9) has a root-mean-square (rms) deviation of  $0.013 \text{ \AA}$  from the least-squares plane:  $-0.280X + 0.707Y + 0.649Z = 2.122$  [see Table VII]. Individual carbon–carbon bond lengths range from  $1.407 \pm 0.009$  to  $1.439 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$  and average  $1.423 \text{ \AA}$ ; internal angles range from  $106.8 \pm 0.5$  to  $109.7 \pm 0.6^\circ$ , averaging  $108.0^\circ$ —the ideal value for a regular, planar pentagon. Each of the observed bond distances and bond angles is within  $3\sigma$  of the mean value; the five-membered ring thus has  $D_{5h}$  symmetry within the limits of experimental error. Iron–carbon distances around the substituted  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl system range from  $2.096 \pm 0.006$  to  $2.190 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$ . This spread is sufficiently large ( $\Delta/\sigma = 15.5$ ) as to indicate a real asymmetry in the iron– $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl bonding, probably a result of strain in the molecule caused by simultaneous requirements for iron– $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl, iron–iron, and carbon–carbon [C(4)–C(4')] bonding. It may be noted that Fe(1) lies  $1.757 \text{ \AA}$  below the plane of the  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl ring.

The seven-membered ring is severely distorted from planarity owing to a combination of (i) the tetrahedral nature of C(4) and (ii) the usual "bend" across the ends of a coordinated *cis*-1,3-diene system (*vide infra*). Individual displacements of atoms from the least-squares plane through the five-membered ring are: C(4),  $+0.154 \text{ \AA}$ ; C(5),  $+0.178 \text{ \AA}$ ; C(6),  $-0.598 \text{ \AA}$ ; C(7),

TABLE III  
 ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup> FOR (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

Atom	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>11</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>22</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>33</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>12</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>13</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>23</sub>
Fe(1)	15.8 (0.4)	16.2 (0.5)	28.2 (0.7)	0.0 (0.6)	14.8 (0.7)	3.3 (0.8)
Fe(2)	19.8 (0.4)	23.9 (0.5)	47.8 (0.8)	7.1 (0.6)	30.6 (0.8)	-3.6 (0.9)
O(1)	20 (2)	39 (3)	47 (3)	-14 (4)	13 (4)	-15 (5)
O(2)	66 (3)	22 (3)	76 (5)	-6 (5)	62 (6)	18 (6)
O(3)	58 (3)	75 (5)	156 (8)	25 (6)	138 (9)	43 (10)
O(4)	50 (3)	60 (4)	171 (8)	57 (6)	98 (8)	105 (10)
O(5)	68 (4)	131 (7)	154 (8)	-80 (8)	75 (9)	-189 (12)
C(1)	28 (3)	24 (3)	36 (4)	-7 (5)	37 (6)	-1 (6)
C(2)	19 (2)	21 (3)	32 (4)	0 (4)	11 (5)	-6 (6)
C(3)	23 (2)	24 (3)	26 (4)	-4 (4)	10 (5)	-10 (9)
C(4)	18 (2)	16 (3)	34 (4)	0 (4)	15 (5)	-2 (6)
C(5)	24 (3)	26 (3)	43 (5)	11 (5)	27 (6)	2 (6)
C(6)	19 (2)	39 (4)	38 (5)	20 (5)	18 (5)	-8 (7)
C(7)	18 (3)	35 (4)	60 (5)	2 (5)	25 (6)	-16 (8)
C(8)	20 (2)	26 (3)	54 (5)	3 (5)	24 (6)	-3 (7)
C(9)	24 (2)	20 (3)	36 (4)	-1 (4)	29 (5)	-5 (6)
C(10)	20 (2)	22 (3)	25 (4)	-2 (4)	20 (5)	-6 (6)
C(11)	26 (3)	19 (3)	36 (4)	-1 (5)	26 (6)	-4 (6)
C(12)	34 (3)	23 (4)	36 (5)	4 (5)	31 (6)	2 (7)
C(13)	35 (3)	34 (4)	81 (7)	11 (6)	68 (8)	3 (8)
C(14)	34 (3)	37 (4)	96 (7)	15 (6)	57 (8)	10 (10)
C(15)	36 (4)	65 (6)	81 (7)	-12 (7)	52 (8)	-58 (11)
Cl	52.7 (1.7)	80.3 (2.7)	523.4 (12.3)	3.1 (3.2)	121.0 (7.0)	24.1 (8.9)
C(16A)	<i>B</i> = 9.6 Å <sup>2</sup> ; occupancy = 0.26					
C(16B)	<i>B</i> = 10.3 Å <sup>2</sup> ; occupancy = 0.39					
C(16C)	<i>B</i> = 5.6 Å <sup>2</sup> ; occupancy = 0.34					

<sup>a</sup> The anisotropic thermal parameter (*T*) is defined as:  $T = \exp[-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - \beta_{12}hk - \beta_{13}hl - \beta_{23}kl]$ .

-0.642 Å; C(8), +0.090 Å (where a minus sign indicates displacement toward Fe(1) and a plus sign shows displacement away from this atom).

The C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-C(sp<sup>3</sup>) bonds, C(10)-C(4) = 1.510 ± 0.008 Å and C(5)-C(4) = 1.529 ± 0.009 Å, are each in agreement with the recognized single-bond distance of 1.510 ± 0.005 Å,<sup>25</sup> and the C(8)-C(9) bond (which links the unsaturated π-cyclopentadienyl and *cis*-1,3-diene systems) is 1.473 ± 0.009 Å in length—*i.e.*, indistinguishable from a C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-C(sp<sup>2</sup>) linkage of unit bond order, for which the recognized value is 1.465 ± 0.005 Å.<sup>25</sup> It would seem, therefore, that there is virtually no conjugation between the π-cyclopentadienyl and *cis*-1,3-diene systems. [A similar conclusion has been reached for the π-cyclopentadienyl and π-pentadienyl systems of C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub>,<sup>5</sup> which are linked by two C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-C(sp<sup>2</sup>) bonds each of length 1.476 ± 0.013 Å.]

The atoms of the *cis*-1,3-diene system—C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8)—have an rms deviation of only 0.002 Å from the least-squares plane: -0.708*X* + 0.685*Y* + 0.170*Z* = 4.021. Carbon-carbon distances within this system [C(5)-C(6) = 1.444 ± 0.009 Å, C(6)-C(7) = 1.371 ± 0.009 Å, C(7)-C(8) = 1.434 ± 0.009 Å] are appreciably different from those within a noncoordinated 1,3-diene system [an electron diffraction study of *trans*-buta-1,3-diene reveals bond lengths of 1.337 ± 0.005, 1.483 ± 0.010, and 1.337 ± 0.005 Å, respectively<sup>26</sup>] and are similar to those found in previously examined diene-iron tricarbonyl species<sup>27-41</sup> [see Table

VIII]. As may clearly be seen in Figure 2, the seven-membered ring distorts about the C(5)···C(8) axis such that C(4) and C(9) are bent away from the *cis*-1,3-diene system so as to be further distant from the coordinated Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> group. This phenomenon is observed in all complexes in which a *cis*-1,3-diene system is bonded to a transition metal.<sup>42</sup>

Individual iron-carbon bond distances for the terminal carbon atoms [Fe(2)-C(5) = 2.138 ± 0.006 and Fe(2)-C(8) = 2.134 ± 0.006 Å] are considerably greater than the distances for the central carbon atoms of the *cis*-1,3-diene system [Fe(2)-C(6) = 2.045 ± 0.006 and Fe(2)-C(7) = 2.055 ± 0.007 Å].

With the exception of the interior angles of the *cis*-1,3-diene system [C(5)-C(6)-C(7) = 121.5 ± 0.6° and C(6)-C(7)-C(8) = 119.5 ± 0.6°], angles within the seven-membered rings are each significantly (*i.e.*, >3σ) larger than the appropriate ideal sp<sup>2</sup> or sp<sup>3</sup> value. Thus the value of 115.4 ± 0.5° for C(10)-C(4)-C(5) is some 12σ greater than the ideal tetrahedral angle of 109° 28',

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TABLE IV  
VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS FOR ATOMS IN THE  
(C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> MOLECULE<sup>a,b</sup>

Atom	B <sub>max</sub> , Å <sup>2</sup>	B <sub>med</sub> , Å <sup>2</sup>	B <sub>min</sub> , Å <sup>2</sup>
Fe(1)	1.79	1.56	1.43
Fe(2)	2.71	2.50	1.52
O(1)	3.99	3.20	1.62
O(2)	6.63	4.30	1.81
O(3)	10.11	6.27	3.10
O(4)	11.88	5.24	2.50
O(5)	17.79	7.51	2.90
C(1)	2.96	2.18	1.44
C(2)	2.48	1.99	1.52
C(3)	2.69	2.41	1.28
C(4)	2.24	1.72	1.55
C(5)	2.97	2.36	1.83
C(6)	4.44	2.07	1.43
C(7)	4.15	2.78	1.76
C(8)	3.16	2.49	1.90
C(9)	2.42	2.03	1.69
C(10)	2.17	1.99	1.31
C(11)	2.65	2.06	1.74
C(12)	3.46	2.22	1.90
C(13)	4.78	3.46	2.16
C(14)	7.17	3.45	2.96
Cl	31.80	7.72	4.97

<sup>a</sup> The magnitudes of the major, median, and minor axes of the atomic vibration ellipsoids are defined in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter, *B*. This is related to the root-mean-square displacement,  $(\overline{U}^2)^{1/2}$ , by:  $(\overline{U}^2)^{1/2} = [B/8\pi^2]^{1/2}$ . <sup>b</sup> The 68% probability envelopes for these ellipsoids are depicted in Figure 2.

and the remaining (sp<sup>3</sup>) angles which range from 125.0 ± 0.5 to 131.7 ± 0.6° are each significantly (10–20σ) greater than the ideal trigonal angle of 120.0°. This systematic pattern of increased bond angles presumably results from the angular requirements of the seven-membered ring system. [The internal angle for a regular, planar heptagon is 128.6°, while angles within the planar seven-membered rings of azulene-1,3-dipropionic acid<sup>43</sup> and the azulene-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene molecular complex<sup>44</sup> are known to vary from 125.9 to 130.2°.]

Finally, it should be noted that the bridging C(4)–C(4′) bond length of 1.567 ± 0.012 Å, like the corresponding value of 1.561 ± 0.018 Å for [C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Mo(CO)<sub>3</sub>–CH<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>,<sup>3</sup> is slightly (*i.e.*, about 2σ) greater than the ideal C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–C(sp<sup>3</sup>) distance [which is estimated as 1.537 ± 0.005 Å from a variety of organic molecules or as 1.5445 ± 0.0001 Å from diamond].<sup>45</sup>

**The Carbonyl Ligands.**—Within the Fe<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>4</sub> moiety, terminal carbonyl ligands are attached to Fe(1) and Fe(1′) by iron–carbon bonds 1.764 ± 0.007 Å in length. The carbonyl bridges [Fe(1)–C(11)O(1)–Fe(1′) and Fe(1)–C(11′)O(1′)–Fe(1′)] are symmetric within the limits of experimental error, individual bond lengths being Fe(1)–C(11) = Fe(1′)–C(11′) = 1.923 ± 0.006 Å, Fe(1)–C(11′) = Fe(1′)–C(11) = 1.938 ± 0.006 Å, and C(11)–O(1) = C(11′)–O(1′) = 1.175 ± 0.008 Å. Each of these distances is in good agreement with values ob-

TABLE V  
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES WITHIN THE (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>  
MOLECULE, WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Distance, Å	Atoms	Distance, Å
(a) Iron–Iron Bond Length			
Fe(1)–Fe(1′)	2.508 (3)		
(b) Iron–Diazulene Distances			
Fe(1)–C(1)	2.101 (6)	Fe(2)···C(4)	3.198 (6)
Fe(1)–C(2)	2.096 (6)	Fe(2)–C(5)	2.138 (6)
Fe(1)–C(3)	2.121 (6)	Fe(2)–C(6)	2.045 (6)
Fe(1)–C(10)	2.166 (6)	Fe(2)–C(7)	2.055 (7)
Fe(1)–C(9)	2.190 (6)	Fe(2)–C(8)	2.134 (6)
Fe(1)···C(4)	3.379 (6)	Fe(2)···C(9)	3.075 (6)
Fe(1)···C(8)	3.315 (6)	Fe(2)···C(10)	3.503 (6)
(c) Bond Lengths within Diazulene Ligand			
C(1)–C(2)	1.417 (9)	C(10)–C(4)	1.510 (8)
C(2)–C(3)	1.425 (8)	C(4)–C(5)	1.529 (9)
C(3)–C(10)	1.439 (8)	C(5)–C(6)	1.444 (9)
C(10)–C(9)	1.427 (8)	C(6)–C(7)	1.371 (9)
C(9)–C(1)	1.407 (9)	C(7)–C(8)	1.434 (9)
C(4)–C(4′)	1.567 (12)	C(8)–C(9)	1.473 (9)
(d) Iron–Carbonyl Distances			
Fe(1)–C(11)	1.923 (6)	Fe(2)–C(13)	1.788 (8)
Fe(1)–C(11′)	1.938 (6)	Fe(2)–C(14)	1.788 (9)
Fe(1)–C(12)	1.764 (7)	Fe(2)–C(15)	1.786 (9)
Fe(1)···O(1)	2.931 (5)	Fe(2)···O(3)	2.926 (8)
Fe(1)···O(1′)	2.919 (5)	Fe(2)···O(4)	2.939 (7)
Fe(1)···O(2)	2.894 (6)	Fe(2)···O(5)	2.906 (9)
(e) Distances within Carbonyl Ligands			
C(11)–O(1)	1.175 (8)	C(13)–O(3)	1.138 (11)
C(12)–O(2)	1.130 (9)	C(14)–O(4)	1.151 (11)
		C(15)–O(5)	1.120 (13)
(f) Diazulene-to-Carbonyl Contacts (to 3.5 Å)			
C(1)···C(11)	3.463 (9)	C(7)···C(13)	2.883 (11)
C(1)···C(12)	2.858 (9)	C(7)···C(14)	3.301 (11)
C(2)···C(12)	2.929 (9)	C(7)···O(1)	2.930 (8)
C(2)···C(11′)	3.226 (9)	C(8)···C(11)	3.359 (8)
C(3)···C(11′)	2.822 (9)	C(8)···C(13)	2.771 (10)
C(3)···O(1′)	3.300 (7)	C(8)···C(15)	3.031 (11)
C(4)···C(15)	3.195 (11)	C(8)···O(1)	3.346 (8)
C(5)···C(14)	2.836 (11)	C(9)···C(11)	3.011 (9)
C(5)···C(15)	2.811 (11)	C(9)···C(15)	3.309 (11)
C(6)···C(13)	3.462 (10)	C(9)···O(1)	3.492 (8)
C(6)···C(14)	2.754 (11)	C(10)···C(11)	3.201 (8)
C(6)···C(15)	3.481 (11)	C(10)···C(15)	3.438 (11)
C(7)···C(11)	3.241 (9)	C(10)···C(11′)	3.329 (8)
(g) Carbon···Carbon Contacts between the Halves of the 4,4′-Diazulene Ligand (to 3.5 Å)			
C(3)···C(4′)	3.279 (9)	C(5)···C(3′)	3.330 (10)
C(3)···C(5′)	3.330 (10)	C(5)···C(4′)	2.549 (10)
C(3)···C(6′)	3.265 (10)	C(5)···C(10′)	3.273 (10)
C(4)···C(3′)	3.279 (9)	C(6)···C(3′)	3.265 (10)
C(4)–C(4′)	1.567 (12)	C(10)···C(4′)	2.619 (10)
C(4)···C(5′)	2.549 (10)	C(10)···C(5′)	3.273 (10)
C(4)···C(10′)	2.619 (10)	C(10)···C(10′)	3.210 (12)
(h) Distances within 1,2-Dichloroethane Molecules			
—Molecule 1—		—Molecule 2—	
Cl–C(16A)	1.57	Cl–C(16B)	1.84
C(16A)–C(16C*)	1.82	C(16B)–C(16B*)	1.37
C(16C*)–Cl*	1.83	C(16B*)–Cl*	1.83

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<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviations include errors in unit cell dimensions.

TABLE VI  
 ANGLES WITHIN THE  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$  SYSTEM

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
(a) Angles around Fe(1)			
C(1)-Fe(1)-C(2)	39.5 (2)	Fe(1')-Fe(1)-C(11')	49.2 (2)
C(2)-Fe(1)-C(3)	39.5 (2)	Fe(1')-Fe(1)-C(12)	100.6 (2)
C(3)-Fe(1)-C(10)	39.2 (2)	Fe(1')-Fe(1)···O(2)	100.0 (1)
C(10)-Fe(1)-C(9)	38.2 (2)	C(11)-Fe(1)-C(11')	95.7 (3)
C(9)-Fe(1)-C(1)	38.2 (2)	C(11)-Fe(1)-C(12)	86.9 (2)
Fe(1')-Fe(1)-C(11)	49.7 (2)	C(11')-Fe(1)-C(12)	87.8 (2)
(b) Angles around Fe(2)			
C(5)-Fe(2)-C(6)	40.3 (3)	C(13)-Fe(2)-C(15)	98.6 (3)
C(6)-Fe(2)-C(7)	39.1 (3)	C(14)-Fe(2)-C(15)	100.6 (3)
C(7)-Fe(2)-C(8)	40.0 (3)	O(3)···Fe(2)···O(4)	91.9 (2)
C(8)-Fe(2)-C(4)	70.7 (3)	O(3)···Fe(2)···O(5)	98.1 (2)
C(13)-Fe(2)-C(14)	91.8 (3)	O(4)···Fe(2)···O(5)	101.8 (2)
(c) Angles within Diazulene Ligand			
C(9)-C(1)-C(2)	109.7 (6)	C(5)-C(4)-C(4')	110.9 (6)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	106.8 (5)	C(10)-C(4)-C(5)	115.4 (5)
C(2)-C(3)-C(10)	108.5 (5)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	131.7 (6)
C(3)-C(10)-C(9)	107.0 (5)	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	121.5 (6)
C(10)-C(9)-C(1)	107.9 (6)	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	119.5 (6)
C(3)-C(10)-C(4)	127.1 (5)	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	125.5 (6)
C(1)-C(9)-C(8)	124.0 (5)	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	128.1 (6)
C(10)-C(4)-C(4')	116.7 (6)	C(9)-C(10)-C(4)	125.0 (5)
(d) Angles in Carbonyl Ligands			
Fe(1)-C(11)-O(1)	141.0 (5)	Fe(2)-C(13)-O(3)	177.1 (8)
Fe(1')-C(11)-O(1)	138.0 (6)	Fe(2)-C(14)-O(4)	177.0 (8)
Fe(1)-C(11)-Fe(1')	81.0 (3)	Fe(2)-C(15)-O(5)	178.3 (9)
Fe(1)-C(12)-O(2)	177.8 (8)		
(e) Angles within Dichloroethane Molecules			
Molecule 1		Molecule 2	
Cl-C(16A)-C(16C*)	107	Cl-C(16B)-C(16B*)	104
C(16A)-C(16C*)-Cl*	118	C(16B)-C(16B*)-Cl*	104

tained from previous crystallographic studies on polynuclear iron complexes.<sup>46</sup>

Iron-carbon bond lengths within the  $Fe(CO)_3$  group range from  $1.786 \pm 0.009$  to  $1.788 \pm 0.009$  Å, averaging 1.787 Å; carbon-oxygen distances range from  $1.120 \pm 0.013$  to  $1.151 \pm 0.011$  Å, the mean value being 1.136 Å. Owing to the lack of cylindrical symmetry *trans* to the  $Fe(CO)_3$  group, the three carbonyl ligands are not arranged about Fe(2) according to strict  $C_{3v}$  symmetry, angles at the iron atom being C(13)-Fe(2)-C(14) =  $91.8 \pm 0.3^\circ$ , C(13)-Fe(2)-C(15) =  $98.6 \pm 0.3^\circ$ , and C(14)-Fe(2)-C(15) =  $100.6 \pm 0.3^\circ$ . The plane defined by the three carbon atoms of the  $Fe(CO)_3$  group is not parallel to the *cis*-1,3-diene system, but, rather, there is an angle of  $17^\circ 00'$  between these two planes. This is common to all (*cis*-1,3-diene) $Fe(CO)_3$  complexes, the corresponding angle in  $C_6F_8Fe(CO)_3$ ,<sup>33</sup> for example, being  $21^\circ$ .

**The 1,2-Dichloroethane of Crystallization.**—The 1,2-dichloroethane of crystallization that is found to be present in the crystal is grossly disordered. There are three sites for each carbon atom [*i.e.*, C(16A), C(16B), C(16C) and C(16A\*), C(16B\*), C(16C\*)] but only one site for each of the chlorine atoms—although a consideration of the anisotropic thermal parameters for the chlorine atoms shows a gross elongation in the *z* direction. A survey of all interatomic carbon-chlorine and carbon-carbon distances leads to the conclusion that there are two possible conformations for 1,2-dichloro-

(46) See all references given in Table VII of ref 3.

 TABLE VII  
 IMPORTANT LEAST-SQUARES PLANES WITHIN THE  
 $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$  MOLECULE<sup>a,b</sup>

Atom	Dev, Å	Atom	Dev, Å
(a) $\pi$ -Cyclopentadienyl Plane: $-0.280X + 0.707Y + 0.649Z = 2.122$			
C(1)*	-0.014	O(1)	-3.25
C(2)*	0.005	C(12)	-2.76
C(3)*	0.006	O(2)	-3.42
C(10)*	-0.015	C(13)	1.94
C(9)*	0.018	O(3)	2.39
C(4)	0.154	C(14)	1.75
C(5)	0.178	O(4)	1.98
C(6)	-0.598	C(15)	2.69
C(7)	-0.642	O(5)	3.53
C(8)	0.090	Fe(1)	-1.757
C(11)	-2.96	Fe(2)	1.309
(b) <i>cis</i> -1,3-Diene Plane: $-0.708X + 0.685Y + 0.170Z = 4.021$			
C(5)*	0.001	C(14)	2.68
C(6)*	-0.002	C(15)	2.00
C(7)*	0.002	O(3)	3.46
C(8)*	-0.001	O(4)	3.36
Fe(2)	1.592	O(5)	2.23
C(13)	2.72		
(c) $-0.520X + 0.763Y + 0.384Z = 5.969$			
C(13)*	0.000	C(15)*	0.000
C(14)*	0.000		
(d) $-0.506X + 0.774Y + 0.380Z = 6.573$			
O(3)*	0.000	O(5)*	0.000
O(4)*	0.000		
(e) $-0.191X - 0.976Y + 0.107Z = -2.495$			
Fe(1)*	-0.000	C(11)*	0.002
Fe(1')*	-0.000	O(1)*	-0.001
(f) $0.191X + 0.976Y + 0.107Z = 2.378$			
Fe(1)*	0.000	C(11')*	-0.002
Fe(1')*	0.000	O(1')*	0.001

<sup>a</sup> Planes are defined in Cartesian coordinates (*X*, *Y*, *Z*) which are related to the monoclinic fractional cell coordinates (*x*, *y*, *z*) by the transformation:  $X = xa + zc \cos \beta$ ,  $Y = yb$ , and  $Z = zc \sin \beta$ . <sup>b</sup> Planes are calculated using unit weights for all atoms marked with an asterisk.

 TABLE VIII  
 CARBON-CARBON DISTANCES AROUND THE COORDINATED  
*cis*-1,3-DIENE SYSTEMS IN SOME (diene) $Fe(CO)_3$  DERIVATIVES

Complex	Bond lengths, Å	Ref
$C_6H_8Fe(CO)_3$	1.46, 1.45, 1.46	27, 28
$C_8H_8Fe(CO)_3$	1.42, 1.42, 1.42	29, 30
$C_8H_8[Fe(CO)_3]_2$	1.43, 1.39, 1.40	31, 30
	1.48, 1.40, 1.44	
$C_6F_8Fe(CO)_3$	1.397, 1.374, 1.397	32, 33
$[(CF_3)_4C_6O]Fe(CO)_3$	1.416, 1.395, 1.365	34, 35
$C_6H_8Fe(CO)_3$	1.42, 1.41, 1.46	36, 37
$[C_7H_8O]Fe(CO)_3$	1.442, 1.396, 1.435	38
$[(C_6H_5)_3C_7H_3O]Fe(CO)_3$	1.45, 1.38, 1.49	39
(Vit A aldehyde) $Fe(CO)_3$	1.45, 1.39, 1.49	40
(thebaine) $Fe(CO)_3$	1.52, 1.39, 1.44	41
$(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$	1.444, 1.371, 1.434	This work

ethane molecules within the crystal. The molecule defined by Cl-C(16B)-C(16B\*)-Cl\* has an occupancy of 0.39 while the 1,2-dichloroethane molecules defined by Cl-C(16A)-C(16C\*)-Cl\* and Cl-C(16C)-C(16A\*)-Cl\*



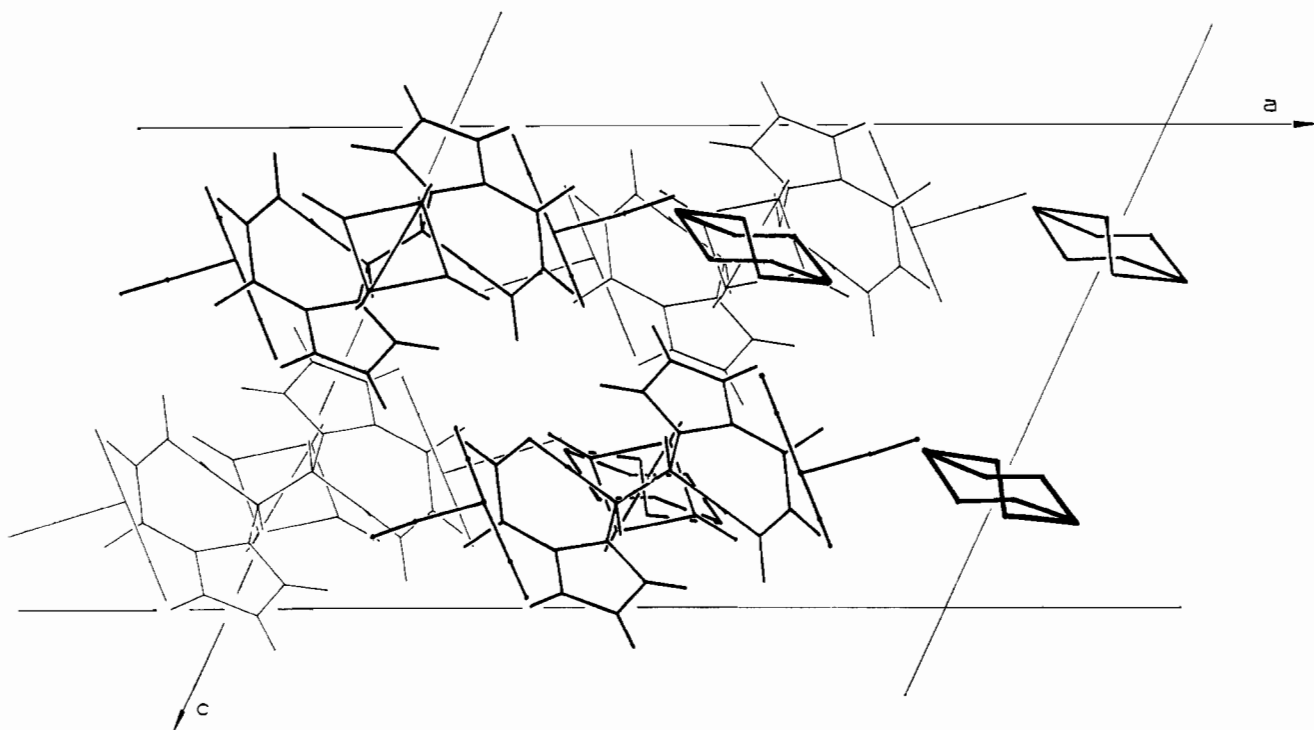


Figure 3.—Packing within the  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_3(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$  crystal, viewed down  $b$ . The diagram is simplified in the following manner: around  $x = 0$  only  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_3(CO)_{10}$  molecules are shown, around  $x = 1$  only the (threefold disordered)  $C_2H_4Cl_2$  molecules are shown, but at  $x = 1/2$  both are shown.

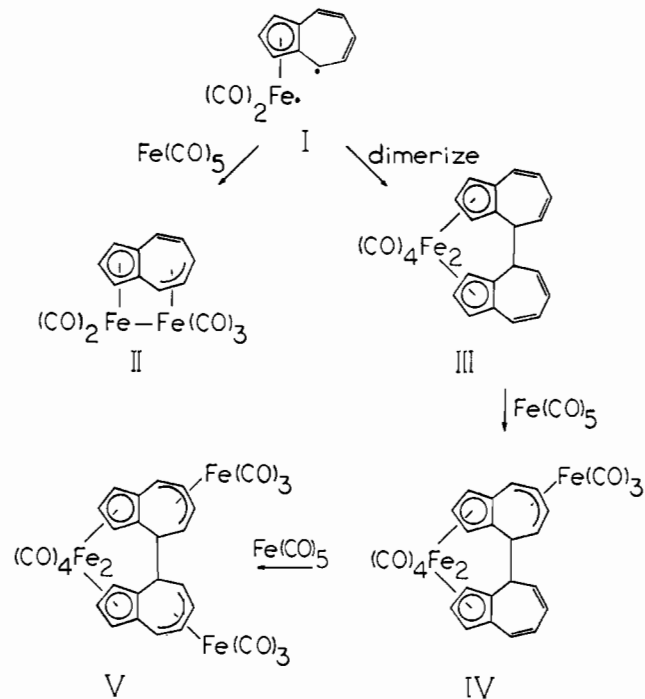
each have an occupancy of 0.30.<sup>47</sup> These latter two molecules do not individually possess a  $C_2$  axis but, taken together, provide the crystallographically required  $C_2$  axis on a statistical basis.

**The Crystal Structure.**—Figure 3 shows the packing of molecules within the crystal lattice, viewed down  $b$ . There are no abnormally short intermolecular contacts.

### Discussion

In a previous publication<sup>3</sup> we have outlined a number of ways in which azulene might be expected to interact with a transition metal carbonyl. The present structural analysis shows that the scheme must be extended slightly.

The initial reaction of azulene with an iron carbonyl is believed to involve the formation of a *pseudo*- $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyliron-dicarbonyl species (I). This either may interact with a further iron carbonyl residue to form the known<sup>2</sup> compound  $C_{10}H_8Fe_2(CO)_5$  (II) or may dimerize to form a complex of stoichiometry  $[(C_{10}H_8Fe(CO)_2)_2]$  (III)—a molecule which King<sup>48</sup> has reported to be isolable from the reaction of azulene and iron pentacarbonyl “under slightly different conditions” [from those reported by Burton, *et al.*<sup>8</sup>]. The present compound  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_3(CO)_{10}$  (V) may be seen to be derived by utilizing each of the *cis*-1,3-diene systems of III in bonding to an  $Fe(CO)_3$  group. The scheme also indi-



cates that a complex of stoichiometry  $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_3(CO)_7$  (IV) should be isolable from the reaction of azulene with an iron carbonyl. This species, however, has not yet been reported.

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(47) In refining occupancy factors, those for C(16A), C(16B), and C(16C) were allowed to refine independently. The net result [see Table III] was for C(16A) and C(16C) to end up with unequal occupancies: 0.26 and 0.34, respectively. These must, of course, be equal and are given as 0.30 in the text.

(48) R. B. King, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2075 (1966).