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

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

Finally, it should be noted that possible reasons for the C₄H₄ moiety exhibiting a single proton magnetic resonance peak at τ 3.76 have been discussed in another publication.18

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 \cdots 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 $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ carbon, 3.25 Å; oxygen $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ oxygen, 3.41 Å; and carbon $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ carbon, 3.50 Å.

Acknowledgments .--- We wish to thank the late Professor G. F. Emerson and Mr. W. P. Giering for suggesting this problem. This work has been generously supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant GP-8077) and the Advanced Research Projects Agency (Contract SD-88). J. W. acknowledges, with gratitude, the receipt of a Graduate National Fellowship from Harvard University for 1967-1969.

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

The Molecular Structure of Diazulenetetrairon Decacarbonyl in Crystalline $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$

BY MELVYN R. CHURCHILL¹ AND PETER H. BIRD

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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 $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_5(CO)_{13}$. It is now shown that this latter complex is actually $(C_{10}H_8)_2-Fe_5(CO)_{13}$. $Fe_4(CO)_{10} \text{ and that it crystallizes from a 1,2-dichloroethane-hexane mixture as (C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2. Unit cell data the set of the set of$ are: $a = 17.296 \pm 0.012$ Å, $b = 15.541 \pm 0.011$ Å, $c = 12.915 \pm 0.009$ Å, $\beta = 114.53 \pm 0.02^{\circ}$, Z = 4, space group C2/c $(C_{2h}^{6}; no. 15)$. Observed and calculated densities are 1.818 ± 0.015 and 1.805 g cm⁻³, respectively. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study has been completed using data to sin $\theta = 0.40$ (Mo K α 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, nonzero reflections. The crystal is composed of discrete molecular units of $(C_{10}H_3)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$ along with 1,2-dichloroethane of crystallization (which is disordered). The polynuclear azuleneiron-carbonyl complex has crystallographically imposed C_2 symmetry and is composed of a 4-endo,4'-endo-diazulene ligand whose five-membered rings are bridged by an Fe₂(CO). molety, while Fe(CO)₃ 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 C10H8Fe2(CO)5,2

(1) Research Fellow of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 1968-1970.

(2) M. R. Churchill, Inorg. Chem., 6, 190 (1967).

 $[C_{10}H_8Mo(CO)_3CH_3]_2$,³ $(i-C_3H_7)(CH_3)_2C_{10}H_5Mo_2(CO)_6$,⁴ C10H8Mn2(CO)6,5 and (C10H8)2Fe.6

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

- (3) P. H. Bird and M. R. Churchill, ibid., 7, 349 (1968).
- (4) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *ibid.*, 7, 1545 (1968).
 (5) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *ibid.*, 7, 1793 (1968).
- (6) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, ibid., 8, 716 (1969).

 $Fe(CO)_{5}$,^{7,8} $Fe_2(CO)_{8}$,⁹ or $Fe_3(CO)_{12}$,^{7,8} has been shown to yield azulenediiron pentacarbonyl and a compound of high molecular weight which was tentatively formulated as $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_5(CO)_{13}$. 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 4,6,8trimethylazulenetetraruthenium enneacarbonyl.^{10,11} It is found however (*vide infra*) that the polynuclear iron complex does not contain a cluster¹² of iron atoms and that its correct formulation is $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$. An account of this work at an intermediate stage of refinement has appeared previously.¹³

Experimental Section

The complex was prepared from 5.05 g of $Fe(CO)_3$ and 0.260 g of azulene, following the procedure of Burton, Pratt, and Wilkinson.⁸ 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 ³⁶Fe $\equiv 2(^{12}C^{16}O)$ prevented the unequivocal chemical identification of the molecule but led to the partial formula $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_n(CO)_{18-2n}$ (where *n* is probably 3, 4, or 5).

Unit Cell and Space Group

Optical examination and the observed reciprocal lattice symmetry of 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 α radiation) revealed the systematic absences hkl for h + k = 2n + 1 and h0lfor l = 2n + 1, compatible with space groups Cc (no. 9) or C2/c (no. 15).

Unit cell dimensions, obtained by a least-squares analysis of calibrated ($a_{\text{NaCl}} = 5.640$ Å) precession photographs taken with Mo K α radiation ($\lambda 0.7107$ Å) at 23 \pm 2° , are $a = 17.296 \pm 0.012$ Å, $b = 15.541 \pm 0.011$ Å, $c = 12.915 \pm 0.009$ Å, and $\beta = 114.53 \pm 0.02^{\circ}$. The unit cell volume is 3160 Å3. The measured density $(\rho_{obsd} = 1.818 \pm 0.015 \text{ g cm}^{-3}, \text{ by flotation in aqueous})$ zinc iodide solution) was not in good agreement with that calculated for $(C_{10}H_8)_2 Fe_n(CO)_{18-2n}$ ($\rho = 1.596$ 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 $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}\cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$ per unit cell ($\rho_{calcd} = 1.805 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$). 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 C2/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 C2/c (C_{2h}^{θ}).

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 α , $\bar{\lambda}$ 0.7107 Å), a 0.01°-incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, and the customary "stationary-background, ω -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 ω scan, and I(hkl) (the intensity of the reflection hkl was calculated as I(hkl) = C(hkl) - C(hkl) $2[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$, where C(hkl) is the count recorded during the ω 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 ω 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 $B_2/B_1 \ge 3.0$ —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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵ [With $\mu = 21.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, transmission coefficients varied from 0.727 to 0.756 for crystal A (volume 0.0113 mm³) and from 0.633 to 0.802 for crystal B (volume 0.0097 mm³).¹⁶] The 24 zones of data were merged to a common scale¹⁷ using a least-squares procedure which minimizes a sum of residuals linear in

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⁽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).
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⁽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).

⁽¹⁶⁾ These values are for the correct formulation of the crystals as $(C_{10}-K_2)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$. $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Since the analysis was initiated under the erroneous assumption that the crystals were the nonsolvated species $(C_{10}H_3)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$, the originally applied absorption coefficient and subsequent interzonar 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.

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

Elucidation and Refinement of the Crystal Structure

The phase problem was circumvented by means of the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, $^{20} P(U, V, W)$, which had been sharpened such that the average intensity was no longer θ dependent, and which had the origin peak removed. A search of the Harker line 0, V, 1/2and 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 $[Fe(1) \text{ at } x_1 = -0.008, y_1 = +0.162, z_1 = -0.158; Fe(2)$ 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 ~ 2.5 Å from Fe(1) and must therefore be part of the same molecule. The molecule was thus required to possess crystallographically imposed C₂ symmetry.

A three-dimensional difference-Fourier synthesis, phased only by the iron atoms $(R_F = 43.8\%, R_{wF^2} =$ 35.2%,²¹ 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 $-\frac{1}{2}$, 0.16, $-\frac{1}{4}$, 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, C₁₀H₈Fe₂- $(CO)_{5}$, 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.¹⁶ Positions for all hydrogen atoms of the (C10H8)2Fe4- $(CO)_{10}$ molecule were now calculated²² 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 1,2dichloroethane 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 "partcarbon" 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.23 The values for neutral iron and chlorine were corrected to allow for dispersion $(\Delta f'(Fe) = +0.4 e^{-}, \Delta f''(Fe) =$ $+1.0 \text{ e}^{-}, \Delta f'(\text{Cl}) = +0.1 \text{ e}^{-}, \Delta f''(\text{Cl}) = +0.2 \text{ e}^{-}).$ The residual minimized during the least-squares refinement procedure was $\Sigma w (|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$ 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.

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

⁽¹⁹⁾ A. J. C. Wilson, Nature, 150, 152 (1942).

⁽²⁰⁾ All crystallographic computations were performed using CRYM-an integrated sequence of crystallographic routines for the 1BM 7094, compiled under the direction of Professor R. E. Marsh at the California Institute of Technology.

⁽²¹⁾ $R_F = \Sigma ||F_0| - |F_c||/\Sigma |F_0|; R_w F^2 = \Sigma w (|F_0|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2 / \Sigma w |F_0|^4.$

⁽²²⁾ Hydrogen atom positions were calculated assuming d(C-H) = 1.080Å and the appropriate trigonal or tetrahedral geometry. Hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factor calculations, with B = 4.0 Å². Neither the positions nor the thermal parameters of the hydrogens were allowed to refine. The positions were, however, redefined with respect to newly refined earbon atom positions at the end of each batch of refinement. (23) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The

Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, pp 202, 203, 210, 215.

	Observed	and Calculate) Structure F.	ACTOR	AMPLITUD	es (in ei	LECTRONS	× 10.00) s	for $(C_{10}H)$	$(_8)_2 Fe_4(CO)$	$)_{10} \cdot C_2 H_4 Cl$	2
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The $(C_{10}H_{a})_{2}Fe_{4}(CO)_{10}$ molecule has precise (*i.e.*, crystallographically required) C₂ symmetry and consists of a 4-*endo*,4'-*endo*-diazulene ligand in which the two fivemembered rings function as substituted π -cyclopentadienyl systems and are linked by an Fe₂(CO)₄ bridge, while the *cis*-1,3-diene systems remaining in the *seven*membered rings each are linked to an Fe(CO)₃ group.

Each of the iron atoms within the molecule attains the appropriate noble gas configuration (*i.e.*, that of krypton). Fe(1) may be regarded as a d^7 Fe⁺ ion that obtains six electrons from a π -cyclopentadienyl anion, two electrons from a terminal carbonyl ligand, one electron from each of two bridging carbonyls, and one electron from an iron-iron bond. Fe(2) may be considered as a d⁸ Fe⁰ ion that obtains two electrons from each of three terminal carbonyl ligands and four electrons from a 1,3-diene system. The complex is thus expected to be diamagnetic—not paramagnetic as previously reported.^{7,8}

The bridging $\operatorname{Fe}_2(\operatorname{CO})_4$ group—which is composed of an iron-iron bond, two bridging carbonyl ligands, and two terminal carbonyls—is analogous to that found in $[\pi-\operatorname{C}_5\operatorname{H}_5\operatorname{Fe}(\operatorname{CO})_2]_2$.²⁴ The iron-iron bond lengths (Fe-(1)-Fe(1') = 2.508 ± 0.003 Å in the present complex and 2.49 ± 0.02 Å in $[\pi-\operatorname{C}_5\operatorname{H}_5\operatorname{Fe}(\operatorname{CO})_2]_2^{24}$) are identical within the limits of experimental error. However, the over-all conformations of the Fe₂(CO)₄ groups in the (24) O. S. Mills, Acta Cryst., **11**, 620 (1958). Atom

TABLE II Atomic Coordinates (with esd's)^a for $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$

N

		-	
	(a) Atoms in (C	$h_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} Mo$	lecule ^{b,c}
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 $C_2H_4Cl_2$ Molec	cule ^d
C1	-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
		• • • • • •	

^a Esd's (estimated standard deviations), shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the last digit of the preceding number. ^b Hydrogen atoms are in calculated positions (see footnote 22). ^c 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. ^d 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 $(C_{10}H_8)_2$ Fe₄ $(CO)_{10}$ molecule. (The molecule is viewed along b.)

two complexes are distinctly different. In $[\pi$ -C₅H₅Fe- $(CO)_2]_2$ the Fe $(CO)_2$ Fe bridge is planar (having crystallographically imposed C₁ symmetry)²⁴ whereas in $(C_{10}H_8)_2$ Fe₄ $(CO)_{10}$ the Fe₂ $(CO)_4$ group has C₂ symmetry



Figure 2.—The $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$ molecule viewed from a direction in the *ac* plane 10° 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° 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 π -cyclopentadienyl ligands in bonding to Fe(1) and Fe(1'). The π -cyclopentadienyl system defined by C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(10)-C(9) has a root-meansquare (rms) deviation of 0.013 Å 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 ± 0.009 to 1.439 ± 0.008 Å and average 1.423 Å; internal angles range from 106.8 ± 0.5 to $109.7 \pm 0.6^{\circ}$, averaging 108.0° —the ideal value for a regular, planar pentagon. Each of the observed bond distances and bond angles is within 3σ 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 π -cyclopentadienyl system range from 2.096 ± 0.006 to 2.190 ± 0.006 Å. This spread is sufficiently large ($\Delta/\sigma = 15.5$) as to indicate a real asymmetry in the iron- π -cyclopentadienyl bonding, probably a result of strain in the molecule caused by simultaneous requirements for iron- π -cyclopentadienyl, iron-iron, and carbon-carbon [C(4)-C (4')] bonding. It may be noted that Fe(1) lies 1.757 Å below the plane of the π -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 Å; C(5), +0.178 Å; C(6), -0.598 Å; C(7),

		Anisotropic Ther	mal Parameters ^a	For $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO$	$)_{10} \cdot C_2 H_4 Cl_2$	
Atom	10 ⁴ β11	$10^{4}\beta_{22}$	104 <i>β</i> a3	$10^{4}\beta_{12}$	104 _{β18}	10 ⁴ / ₂₃
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)	$B = 9.6 \text{ Å}^2$; occupancy = 0.2	6			
C(16B)	B = 10.3 Å	² ; occupancy = 0 .	39			

TABLE III

C(16C) $B = 5.6 Å^2$; occupancy = 0.34

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

-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(sp²)-C(sp³) 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,²⁵ 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(sp²)-C(sp²) linkage of unit bond order, for which the recognized value is 1.465 ± 0.005 Å.²⁵ 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 C₁₀H₈Mn₂(CO)₆,⁵ which are linked by two C(sp²)-C(sp²) 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: -0.708X + 0.685Y +0.170Z = 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 $1.337 \pm$ 0.005, 1.483 ± 0.010 , and 1.337 ± 0.005 Å, respectively²⁶] and are similar to those found in previously examined diene–iron tricarbonyl species^{27–41} [see Table VIII]. As may clearly be seen in Figure 2, the sevenmembered ring distorts about the $C(5) \cdots C(8)$ axis such that C(4) and C(9) are bent away from the *cis*-1,3diene system so as to be further distant from the coordinated Fe(CO)₈ group. This phenomenon is observed in all complexes in which a *cis*-1,3-diene system is bonded to a transition metal.⁴²

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 $[C(5)-C(6)-C(7) = 121.5 \pm 0.6^{\circ}]$ and $C(6)-C(7)-C(8) = 119.5 \pm 0.6^{\circ}]$, angles within the seven-membered rings are each significantly (*i.e.*, >3 σ) larger than the appropriate ideal sp² or sp³ value. Thus the value of $115.4 \pm 0.5^{\circ}$ for C(10)-C(4)-C(5) is some 12σ greater than the ideal tetrahedral angle of $109^{\circ} 28'$,

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VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS FOR ATOMS IN THE (C, H_{c}) by $(CO)_{cc}C_{c}H_{c}C_{c}$ Mol for $I=1^{-1}$					
Atom	Bmax, Å ²	$B_{\rm med}, Å^2$	B_{\min} , Å ²		
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		
C1	31.80	7.72	4.97		

TABLE IV

^a 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: $(\overline{U^2})^{1/2} = [B/8\pi^2]^{1/2}$. ^b The 68% probability envelopes for these ellipsoids are depicted in Figure 2.

and the remaining (sp^2) angles which range from 125.0 ± 0.5 to $131.7 \pm 0.6^\circ$ are each significantly $(10-20\sigma)$ 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 acid⁴³ and the azulene-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene molecular complex⁴⁴ 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 \pm 0.012 Å, like the corresponding value of 1.561 \pm 0.018 Å for [C₁₀H₈Mo(CO)₃-CH₃]₂,³ is slightly (*i.e.*, about 2 σ) greater than the ideal C(sp³)–C(sp³) distance [which is estimated as 1.537 \pm 0.005 Å from a variety of organic molecules or as 1.5445 \pm 0.0001 Å from diamond].⁴⁵

The Carbonyl Ligands.—Within the Fe₂(CO)₄ 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-

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TABLE V INTERATOMIC DISTANCES WITHIN THE $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$ MOLECULE, WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

	Distance,		Distance,
Atoms	A	Atoms	A
(;	a) Iron-Iron	Bond Length	
Fe(1)-Fe(1')	2.508(3)		
(b) Iron-Diazu	llene Distances	
Fe(1)-C(1)	2.101(6)	$Fe(2) \cdots C(4)$	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)
$Fe(1)\cdots C(4)$	3.379(6)	$Fe(2) \cdots C(9)$	3.075 (6)
Fe(1)C(8)	3.315 (6)	$Fe(2) \cdots C(10)$	3.503 (6)
(c) Bon	d Lengths wit	hin Diazulene Lig	and
C(1) = C(2)	1 417 (0)	C(10) $C(4)$	1 510 (9)
C(2) - C(2)	1.417(9) 1 495(9)	C(10) = C(4)	1.510(8) 1.520(0)
C(2) = C(3) C(3) = C(10)	1.420(8)	C(4) = C(5) C(5) = C(6)	1.529(9) 1.444(0)
C(10) = C(10)	1.409(8) 1 497(8)	C(6) = C(0)	1.444(9) 1.271(0)
C(9) - C(1)	1.427(0) 1 407(9)	C(7) = C(8)	1.371(9) 1 434 (9)
C(4) - C(4')	1.567(12)	C(8) - C(9)	1.473(9)
	1.001 (12)	$\mathbf{c}(0)$ $\mathbf{c}(0)$	1.410 (0)
(d) Iron-Carb	onyl 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)
$Fe(1) \cdots O(1)$	2.931(5)	$Fe(2) \cdots O(3)$	2.926 (8)
$Fe(1) \cdots O(1')$	2.919(5)	$Fe(2) \cdots O(4)$	2,939(7)
$Fe(1) \cdots O(2)$	2.894(6)	$Fe(2) \cdots O(5)$	2.906(9)
(e) D	istances within	n Carbonyl Ligand	s
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) Diagu	lena to Carbo	nul Contacto (to 2	5 Å)
(I) Diazu		nyi Contacts (to a	.0 A)
$C(1) \cdots C(11)$	3.463 (9)	$C(7) \cdots C(13)$	2.883 (11)
$C(1) \cdots C(12)$	2.858 (9)	$C(7) \cdots C(14)$	3.301 (11)
$C(2) \cdots C(12)$	2.929(9)	$C(7) \cdots O(1)$	2.930 (8)
$C(2) \cdots C(11')$	3.226(9)	$C(8) \cdots C(11)$	3.359 (8)
$C(3) \cdots C(11)$	2.822(9)	$C(8) \cdots C(13)$	2.771(10)
$C(3) \cdots C(1^{-})$	3.300(7)	$C(8) \cdots C(15)$	3.031(11)
$C(4) \cdots C(15)$	3.195(11)	$C(8) \cdots O(1)$	3.346(8)
$C(5) \cdots C(14)$	2.830(11)	$C(9) \cdots C(11)$	3.011(9)
$C(6) \cdots C(13)$	2.811(11) 2.462(10)	$C(9) \cdots C(15)$	3,309 (11)
$C(6) \cdots C(13)$	3.402(10) 2.754(11)	$C(9) \cdots C(1)$	3.492 (8) 2.201 (8)
$C(6) \cdots C(15)$	2.704(11) 3.481(11)	$C(10) \cdots C(11)$	3.201(8) 3.428(11)
$C(7) \cdots C(11)$	3.241(9)	$C(10) \cdots C(11')$	3 329 (8)
	0.111 (0)		0.020 (0)
(g) Carbon \cdots C	Carbon Contac	ts between the Ha	lves of the
4,4	-Diazulene Li	gand (to 3.5 Å)	
$C(3) \cdots C(4')$	3.279(9)	$C(5) \cdots C(3')$	3.330(10)
$C(3) \cdots C(5')$	3.330(10)	$C(5) \cdot \cdot \cdot C(4')$	2.549(10)
$C(3) \cdots C(6')$	3.265(10)	$C(5) \cdots C(10')$	3.273(10)
$C(4) \cdots C(3')$	3.279 (9)	$C(6) \cdots C(3')$	3.265(10)
C(4) - C(4')	1.567(12)	$C(10)\cdots C(4')$	2.619(10)
$C(4) \cdots C(5')$	2.549 (10)	$C(10) \cdots C(5')$	3.273 (10)
$C(4)\cdots C(10')$	2.619 (10)	$C(10)\cdots C(10')$	3.210 (12)
(h) Distance	ee within 1 9 1	Dichloroethane M.	leonles
	1	Molecule	2
Cl-C(16A)	1.57	CI-C(16B)	1 84
C(16A)-C(16C*)	1.62	C(16B)-C(16B*) 1.37
C(16C*)-Cl*	1.83	C(16B*)-Cl*	1.83

^{*a*} Estimated standard deviations include errors in unit cell dimensions.

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TABLE VI

ANGLES WITHIN	V THE (C10H8)	$_{2}\mathrm{Fe}_{4}(\mathrm{CO})_{10}\cdot\mathrm{C}_{2}\mathrm{H}_{4}\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ S	YSTEM
Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
	(a) Angles a	round 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)	$Fe(1')-Fe(1)\cdots O(2)$	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 a	round 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)	$O(3) \cdots Fe(2) \cdots O(4)$	91.9 (2)
C(8)-Fe(2)-C(4)	70.7 (3)	$O(3) \cdots Fe(2) \cdots O(5)$	98.1 (2)
C(13)-Fe(2)-C(14)	91.8 (3)	$O(4) \cdots Fe(2) \cdots O(5)$	101.8 (2)
(c) A	ngles 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 Ca	rbonyl 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)		
		1. (1. 35.1)	

(e) Angles within Dichloroethane Molecules

Molecule I		Molecule 2	
C1–C(16A)–C(16C*)	107	C1-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. 46

Iron-carbon bond lengths within the $Fe(CO)_3$ group range from 1.786 ± 0.009 to 1.788 ± 0.009 Å, averaging 1.787 Å; carbon-oxygen distances range from 1.120 \pm 0.013 to 1.151 ± 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 $C_6F_8Fe(CO)_3$,³³ for example, being 21°.

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-

TABLE VII IMPORTANT LEAST-SQUARES PLANES WITHIN THE (C10H8)2Fe4(CO)10 MOLECULE^{a,b}

Atom	Dev, Å	Atom	Dev, Å
	(a) π -Cyclopent	adienvl Plane	
-	-0.280X + 0.707Y	+ 0.649Z = 2	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-D	iene Plane:	
-	-0.708X + 0.685Y	+ 0.170Z = 4	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 + 0.763	V + 0.384Z =	= 5.969
C(13)*	0.000	C(15)*	0.000
C(14)*	0.000		
(d)	-0.506X + 0.774	Y + 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

^a 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 $Z = zc \sin \beta$. ^b Planes are calculated using unit weights for all atoms marked with an asterisk.

TABLE VIII				
CARBON-CARBON DISTAN	ices around the Cou	RDINATED		
cis-1,3-Diene Systems in S	боме (diene)Fe(CO) ₈ I	Derivatives		
Complex	Bond lengths, Å	Ref		
$C_4H_6Fe(CO)_3$	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		
$[(CF_3)_4C_5O]Fe(CO)_3$	1.416, 1.395, 1.365	34, 35		
$C_{16}H_{16}Fe(CO)_3$	1.42, 1.41, 1.46	36, 37		
$[C_7H_6O]Fe(CO)_3$	1.442, 1.396, 1.435	38		
$[(C_6H_5)_3C_7H_3O]Fe(CO)_8$	1.45, 1.38, 1.49	39		
(Vit A aldehyde)Fe(CO) ₃	1.45, 1.39, 1.49	40		
$(the baine)Fe(CO)_3$	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 $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10} \cdot C_2H_4Cl_2$ crystal, viewed down b. The diagram is simplified in the following manner: around x = 0 only $(C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(CO)_{10}$ 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 $0.30.4^7$ 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 publication³ 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-* π -cyclopentadienyliron-dicarbonyl species (I). This either may interact with a further iron carbonyl residue to form the known² compound C₁₀H₈Fe₂(CO)₅ (II) or may dimerize to form a complex of stoichiometry [(C₁₀H₈Fe-(CO)₂]₂ (II)—a molecule which King⁴⁸ has reported to be isolable from the reaction of azulene and iron pentacarbonyl "under slightly different conditions" [from those reported by Burton, *et al.*⁸]. The present compound (C₁₀H₈)₂Fe₄(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).