

The Bonding of Molecular Nitrogen. I. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hydridodinitrogentris(triphenylphosphine)cobalt(I)

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The crystal and molecular structure of a molecular nitrogen complex of cobalt, hydridodinitrogentris(triphenylphosphine)cobalt(I), $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. There are two independent, but chemically equivalent, molecules in the asymmetric unit, and the coordination around each cobalt atom is trigonal bipyramidal, with the three phosphorus atoms in the equatorial plane. The Co-N-N entity is linear with N-N bond lengths of 1.101 (12) and 1.123 (13) Å and Co-N-N angles of 178 (2) and 178 (1)°, respectively. The nitrogen molecule is very similar to the isoelectronic molecule carbon monoxide in its mode of bonding, with multiple bonding between the metal and the nitrogen atom, as shown by the Co-N bond lengths of 1.784 (13) and 1.829 (12) Å. The hydride hydrogen atom was detected from difference Fourier syntheses at Co-H distances of 1.6 (1) Å. The Co-P distances vary from 2.167 (4) to 2.208 (4) Å. Crystal data: $a = 37.159$ (14) Å, $b = 11.355$ (5) Å, $c = 21.779$ (8) Å, $\beta = 101.3$ (2)°, space group $\text{C}_{2h}^5\text{-P2}_1/\text{c}$, $Z = 8$, and $D_{\text{calcd}} = 1.284$ g/cm³. The structure was refined by least-squares techniques, using 3312 independent reflections for which $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$, and the refinement converged to a conventional R factor (on F) of 6.1%.

Introduction

There has been much interest in molecular nitrogen complexes since Allen and Senoff¹ reported the first preparation of a transition metal complex which contained molecular nitrogen as a ligand. This discovery stimulated structural investigations^{2,3} of the salts of $\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{N}_2)^{2+}$, but in all reported cases the cation has occupied a site of octahedral symmetry with consequent disorder of the dinitrogen and the ammine groups. Hence, no accurate structural information has been obtained. In 1967, the preparation of a molecular nitrogen complex of cobalt, formulated as $\text{Co}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$, was described by Yamamoto, *et al.*⁴ Because it seemed unlikely that there would be disorder in this system, an X-ray study was undertaken. A limited set of visually estimated X-ray intensities was obtained from a crystal grown in diethyl ether as an etherate. This study showed that the bonding of the molecular nitrogen ligand was end-on⁵ and that the compound prepared was the hydride $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3 \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$. A more complete data set could not be obtained at that time owing to crystal decomposition. Further attempts to grow suitable crystals of the same material for the collection of counter data were unsuccessful. In order to obtain suitable crystals, numerous attempts were made using other solvents. We report here the crystal and molecular structure of hydridodinitrogentris(triphenylphosphine)cobalt(I), as grown from di-*n*-butyl ether. A preliminary account of this work has appeared.⁶

Experimental Section

A crystal suitable for X-ray analysis was grown from a di-*n*-butyl ether solution by a significant modification of the originally reported preparation.⁴ A mixture of powdered tris(acetylacetonato)cobalt(III) (0.375 g, 0.001 mol) and triphenylphosphine (1.5 g, 0.006 mol) was added to 100 ml of di-*n*-butyl ether. The suspension was cooled in an ice bath, stirred, and flushed with dry nitrogen gas. To the cold suspension, into which a constant stream of dry nitrogen gas was passed, triethylaluminum (0.85 ml) was added drop by drop. The resultant mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and a reaction took place, the color of the solution changing from green to reddish brown. The solution was cooled and stirred in an ice bath under a steady nitrogen flow for 45 min. The unreacted tris(acetylacetonato)cobalt(III) was filtered off under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the filtrate was left to stand in a refrigerator at 0°. After 2 days a crop of thin, prismatic crystals was filtered off. A Nujol mull showed two infrared absorption bands at 2085 and 2105 cm⁻¹, which may be ascribed to the N-N stretching mode, but the crystals were not suitable for X-ray analysis. A further crop of crystals was filtered off 2 days later and similarly discarded. After 2 weeks, crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were isolated from the filtrate. An orange-red crystal of approximate dimensions 0.45 × 0.15 × 0.10 mm was mounted in a thin-walled glass capillary.

Collection and Reduction of Intensity Data

A series of Weissenberg and precession photographs taken with Cu K α radiation showed the crystal to be monoclinic with $2/m$ Laue symmetry. The systematic extinctions observed were: $h0l$ for l odd and $0k0$ for k odd. These absences are consistent with the space group $\text{C}_{2h}^5\text{-P2}_1/\text{c}$.⁷

The cell constants and their standard deviations were determined at 22° by a least-squares refinement of the setting angles of 11 reflections that had been carefully centered on a Picker four-circle automatic X-ray diffractometer, using procedures previously described.⁸ The results (Cu K α_1 radiation; λ 1.54056 Å) were: $a = 37.159$ (14) Å, $b = 11.355$ (5) Å, $c = 21.779$ (8) Å, β

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= 101.3 (2)°, $V = 9011.0 \text{ \AA}^3$. In an optical study of the crystal, domal faces of the form $\{011\}$ were observed. Two prismatic faces belonged to the form $\{100\}$; the other two were general faces, of indices $(30\bar{2})$ and $(\bar{2}03)$.

The crystal, in a thin-walled glass capillary, was mounted on the diffractometer with the long dimension (010) deliberately offset by 5° from coincidence with the spindle axis in order to minimize the possibility of multiple reflections.

Several ω scans with a narrow source and open counter were taken to check the mosaicity of the crystal. The average width at half-height for strong reflections was approximately 0.11°.

Owing to the large cell, Cu K α radiation was used for data collection. The intensity data were collected in three separate blocks. The reflections in the range $0^\circ < 2\theta < 65^\circ$ had to be collected in two stages owing to an equipment failure midway through the run, resulting in two blocks of 1600 and 1244 reflections, respectively. A third block of data in the range $65^\circ < 2\theta < 110^\circ$ was collected 5 months later, when it was apparent that additional data were needed to solve the structure. The diffracted beams were filtered through 0.5 mil of Ni foil. A takeoff angle of approximately 1.5° was used. At this angle, the peak intensity of a strong reflection was about 80% of the maximum value as a function of takeoff angle. The counter aperture selected was 3.5×3.5 mm and was positioned 29 cm from the crystal. The pulse height analyzer was set for approximately a 90% window, centered on the Cu K α peak. The data were collected by the θ - 2θ scan technique at a scan rate of 1°/min. An asymmetric scan range of 0.6° on the low side to 0.75° on the high side of the calculated 2θ values (CuK α_1) was used for reflections in the range $0^\circ < 2\theta < 75^\circ$. For the reflections in the range $75^\circ < 2\theta < 110^\circ$ the limits were 0.6° on the low side of the 2θ value calculated for the Cu K α_1 peak and 0.75° on the high side of the 2θ value calculated for the Cu K α_2 peak (λ 1.5406 and 1.5444 Å, respectively). Stationary-counter, stationary-crystal background counts of 10 sec were taken at each end of the scan. Attenuators were inserted automatically when the intensity of the diffracted beam exceeded about 7000 counts/sec during the scan; the attenuators were Cu foil, their thickness being chosen to give attenuator factors of approximately 2.2.

Throughout the collection of the data, the intensities of four reference reflections were measured every 200 reflections as a check on electronic and crystal stability. From the values obtained, three separate scale factors were deduced for the three blocks of data. Throughout the data collection, the intensities of the reference reflections remained constant, with no evidence of crystal decomposition.

The unique data set having reflections with $2\theta \leq 65^\circ$ was first processed in the usual manner.⁸ A sharpened, origin-removed Patterson function⁹ was computed and led to preliminary parameters for the two cobalt and the six phosphorus atoms. These parameters were

confirmed by direct-method techniques.⁹ However, despite the subsequent apparent location of 18 phenyl rings in geometrically feasible positions, this solution would not refine.

On the assumption that the correct solution could be found more readily if more data were available, data collection was resumed. From the standard reflections it was apparent that no crystal decomposition had occurred during the intervening period. All independent data were collected in the range $65^\circ < 2\theta < 80^\circ$. A set of structure factors was then calculated for reflections with the values $80^\circ < 2\theta < 110^\circ$, using the original cobalt and phosphorus positions. From the values of $|F_o|$, those reflections for which it was believed that I would be greater than $2\sigma(I)$ were collected. In all, 5399 independent reflections were recorded.

All data were processed in a manner previously described.⁸ The value of p in the calculation of $\sigma(I)$ was selected as 0.03. The values of I and $\sigma(I)$ were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects and reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ were corrected for absorption. The absorption coefficient μ of this compound for Cu K α radiation is 41.9 cm^{-1} , and for the crystal chosen, transmission coefficients were found to range from 0.714 to 0.588. Of the 5399 independent reflections, 3312 had $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$, and only these were used in subsequent calculations.

Solution and Refinement

All least-squares refinements were carried out on F , the function minimized being $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ are the observed and calculated structure amplitudes and the weight w is taken as $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$. In all calculations of F_c , the atomic scattering factors for cobalt and hydrogen were those calculated by Cromer and Waber¹⁰ and by Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson,¹¹ respectively; scattering factors for phosphorus, carbon, and nitrogen were taken from the usual tabulation.⁷ The effects of anomalous dispersion of the cobalt and phosphorus atoms were included in the calculation of F_c ,¹² the values of $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ used were those calculated by Cromer.¹³

The cell volume of $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3 \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$ in the previously determined structure⁵ is 2496 \AA^3 . Since there are two molecules in the unit cell (space group $\text{P}\bar{1}$), the molecular volume of $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$ is in the region of 1100 \AA^3 . Since the cell volume of the present sample is 9011 \AA^3 , it is apparent that there are eight molecules in the unit cell and two in the asymmetric unit. Therefore, a total of 120 non-

(9) In addition to various local programs, Patterson functions and Fourier syntheses were calculated using a version of Zalkin's *FORDAP*. Normalized structure factors were calculated using R. B. K. Dewar's *FAME*. Sign determination of E values was done by R. E. Long's *REL*, and absorption corrections were made by a modification of W. C. Hamilton's *GONO9*. Refinement and structure factor calculations were done by our least-squares program, *NUCLS*, which, in its nongroup form, resembles the Busing-Levy *ORFLS*. Errors in derived quantities were obtained from the Busing-Levy *ORFFB*, and drawings were made with the use of Johnson's *ORTEP*.

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TABLE I
 POSITIONAL, THERMAL, AND GROUP PARAMETERS FOR $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11} or B^a	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Molecule I									
Co	0.36478 (6) ^b	-0.0554 (2)	0.18755 (9)	0.00048 (2)	0.0062 (3)	0.00107 (6)	0.00004 (7)	0.00016 (3)	-0.00007 (11)
P1	0.3660 (1)	0.1364 (3)	0.1956 (2)	0.00052 (4)	0.0063 (5)	0.0013 (1)	-0.00002 (11)	0.00015 (5)	0.0001 (2)
P2	0.3898 (1)	-0.1668 (3)	0.2648 (2)	0.00056 (4)	0.0064 (5)	0.0012 (1)	-0.00009 (11)	0.00012 (5)	-0.0002 (2)
P3	0.3623 (1)	-0.1133 (3)	0.0903 (2)	0.00054 (4)	0.0063 (4)	0.0012 (1)	-0.00004 (11)	0.00013 (5)	-0.0001 (2)
N1	0.3177 (4)	-0.076 (1)	0.1914 (6)	0.0012 (2)	0.008 (2)	0.0013 (3)	-0.0001 (6)	0.0003 (2)	-0.0003 (6)
N2	0.2884 (3)	-0.085 (1)	0.1934 (6)	0.0009 (2)	0.012 (2)	0.0025 (4)	-0.0004 (6)	0.0002 (3)	0.0001 (6)
H	0.405 (3)	-0.046 (10)	0.166 (5)	5.0					
Molecule II									
Co	0.12076 (6)	0.0539 (2)	0.16620 (9)	0.00064 (3)	0.0085 (3)	0.00209 (7)	0.00019 (8)	0.00027 (3)	0.0001 (1)
P1	0.15509 (9)	-0.0446 (4)	0.2423 (2)	0.00063 (4)	0.0074 (5)	0.0020 (1)	0.0001 (1)	0.00024 (5)	0.0001 (2)
P2	0.13131 (9)	0.0408 (4)	0.0701 (2)	0.00058 (4)	0.0099 (5)	0.0020 (1)	-0.0001 (1)	0.00004 (5)	0.0002 (2)
P3	0.0942 (1)	0.2134 (4)	0.1932 (2)	0.00070 (4)	0.0089 (5)	0.0024 (1)	0.0004 (1)	0.00036 (6)	0.0007 (2)
N1	0.0807 (3)	-0.043 (1)	0.1585 (5)	0.0006 (1)	0.011 (2)	0.0025 (4)	0.0001 (4)	0.0000 (2)	0.0008 (7)
N2	0.0567 (4)	-0.104 (1)	0.1555 (7)	0.0009 (2)	0.012 (2)	0.0052 (5)	-0.0014 (5)	0.0006 (3)	-0.0004 (8)
H	0.161 (3)	0.119 (11)	0.167 (6)	5.0					
Group	x_o^c	y_o	z	δ	ϵ	η	$B, \text{\AA}^2$		
Molecule I									
P1R1	0.2875 (2)	0.2696 (5)	0.1676 (2)	2.714 (8)	2.395 (5)	-0.028 (7)	3.8 (2)		
P1R2	0.3972 (1)	0.2512 (5)	0.3313 (3)	-0.725 (6)	2.601 (6)	1.605 (6)	3.8 (2)		
P1R3	0.4111 (2)	0.2624 (5)	0.1010 (2)	-2.321 (6)	-3.011 (6)	-2.276 (5)	4.3 (2)		
P2R4	0.4456 (2)	-0.3747 (5)	0.2422 (3)	1.909 (11)	2.295 (5)	-2.711 (10)	5.0 (2)		
P2R5	0.3325 (1)	-0.3146 (5)	0.3297 (2)	-2.636 (6)	2.922 (5)	0.600 (5)	3.7 (1)		
P2R6	0.4414 (1)	-0.0354 (5)	0.3818 (3)	2.443 (7)	-2.283 (6)	1.741 (7)	3.8 (2)		
P3R7	0.3048 (2)	0.0483 (5)	-0.0040 (2)	-0.838 (6)	2.930 (5)	-2.673 (5)	3.4 (2)		
P3R8	0.4372 (2)	-0.1224 (4)	0.0351 (3)	1.157 (9)	2.139 (6)	-1.272 (9)	4.3 (2)		
P3R9	0.3262 (1)	-0.3689 (5)	0.0507 (3)	2.863 (7)	2.459 (7)	1.204 (6)	4.5 (2)		
Molecule II									
P1R1	0.1107 (1)	-0.1083 (6)	0.3523 (3)	2.962 (6)	2.806 (7)	1.064 (5)	5.2 (2)		
P1R2	0.2325 (2)	0.0559 (5)	0.3185 (3)	-0.292 (13)	2.080 (6)	0.701 (12)	5.2 (2)		
P1R3	0.1837 (2)	-0.2956 (6)	0.2002 (3)	1.691 (9)	2.653 (6)	-2.689 (6)	5.8 (2)		
P2R4	0.0582 (2)	-0.0050 (6)	-0.0354 (3)	-0.132 (8)	2.670 (6)	-2.504 (7)	6.1 (2)		
P2R5	0.1860 (2)	-0.1645 (5)	0.0388 (3)	-1.184 (10)	-2.346 (6)	-0.461 (9)	5.2 (2)		
P2R6	0.1675 (1)	0.2648 (6)	0.0131 (3)	0.374 (9)	-2.242 (6)	-0.863 (9)	4.6 (2)		
P3R7	0.0214 (2)	0.1810 (6)	0.2538 (3)	0.447 (8)	2.755 (7)	2.434 (6)	7.3 (2)		
P3R8	0.0620 (2)	0.3958 (6)	0.0814 (3)	-0.471 (8)	-2.652 (7)	-2.223 (6)	6.2 (2)		
P3R9	0.1431 (2)	0.3919 (5)	0.2924 (3)	-1.923 (9)	2.610 (7)	2.508 (7)	6.7 (2)		

^a The form of the thermal ellipsoid is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. B is in \AA^2 . ^b Numbers in parentheses given here and in other tables are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits. ^c x_o , y_o , and z , are fractional coordinates of the ring center; δ , ϵ , and η (in radians) have been defined by R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 773 (1965).

hydrogen atoms must be located and refined. With eight molecules per unit cell, a calculated density of 1.284 g/cm^3 is obtained. A density could not be observed owing to the sensitivity to air and the solubility of the complex. There are no crystallographic symmetry conditions imposed upon the molecules.

A successful solution was obtained by using the entire data set ($2\theta < 110^\circ$) and applying direct-method techniques to locate the cobalt and phosphorus atoms. Values of E (normalized structure factors) were first calculated.⁹ The distribution of E values corresponded to the centric one, as judged by their average magnitude and their mean-square value. For the application of the direct-method approach, the 335 reflections for which $E \geq 1.8$ were chosen. The following reflections, with their E values in parentheses, were chosen to define the origin: 413 (3.32); $15,4\bar{1}$ (2.89); $11\bar{1}$ (2.08). Four additional reflections— $25\bar{8}$ (3.54); $7,0,10$ (3.53); $41\bar{5}$ (2.80); $17,1,\bar{9}$ (2.87)—were selected and reiterative application of Sayre's equation⁹ was carried out on

the 16 sets formed by successively assigning phase angles of 0 and 180° to these four reflections. On the basis of the minimum number of cycles for convergence and of the consistency index⁹ at convergence, two likely solutions were found. The first solution converged in four cycles to a consistency index of 0.92. An E map based on this solution did not reveal the geometrical features we were anticipating. The second solution, which had converged in five cycles to a consistency index of 0.91, led to an E map on which the two cobalt atoms and six phosphorus atoms, corresponding to a trigonal array of phosphorus atoms about each cobalt atom, could be located from among the ten highest peaks on the map.

The positions so found were consistent with an origin-removed, sharpened Patterson function, with the cobalt atoms at 0.36, -0.06, 0.19 and 0.12, 0.05, 0.17. The original solution (using only data in the range $0^\circ < 2\theta < 65^\circ$) was also derived from a combination of Patterson and direct-method techniques and had

TABLE II
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR RING CARBON ATOMS

Ring atom	Molecule I				Molecule II			
	x	y	z	$B, \text{\AA}^2$	x	y	z	$B, \text{\AA}^2$
R1C1 ^a	0.3120 (2) ^b	0.2166 (12)	0.1801 (4)	2.8 (2)	0.1309 (2)	-0.0842 (9)	0.3062 (4)	4.0 (2)
R1C2	0.2947 (3)	0.1722 (7)	0.1329 (3)	3.5 (2)	0.1152 (2)	-0.1950 (8)	0.3092 (4)	4.8 (2)
R1C3	0.2603 (2)	0.2251 (10)	0.1203 (3)	4.1 (2)	0.0950 (3)	-0.2192 (7)	0.3553 (5)	5.7 (2)
R1C4	0.2531 (2)	0.3226 (12)	0.1550 (4)	4.5 (2)	0.0905 (2)	-0.1325 (10)	0.3985 (4)	6.3 (2)
R1C5	0.2804 (3)	0.3671 (7)	0.2022 (4)	4.1 (2)	0.1062 (2)	-0.0217 (8)	0.3955 (4)	5.7 (2)
R1C6	0.3148 (2)	0.3141 (10)	0.2148 (3)	3.5 (2)	0.1264 (3)	0.0025 (6)	0.3493 (5)	4.8 (2)
R2C1	0.3851 (3)	0.2012 (8)	0.2726 (3)	3.0 (2)	0.1983 (3)	0.0167 (19)	0.2872 (4)	3.9 (2)
R2C2	0.4100 (2)	0.2945 (8)	0.2796 (4)	3.6 (2)	0.2200 (2)	0.0859 (11)	0.2560 (3)	4.7 (2)
R2C3	0.4220 (2)	0.3444 (7)	0.3383 (5)	4.1 (2)	0.2542 (3)	0.1251 (12)	0.2872 (4)	5.6 (2)
R2C4	0.4092 (3)	0.3012 (9)	0.3900 (3)	4.5 (2)	0.2666 (3)	0.0951 (20)	0.3497 (4)	6.2 (2)
R2C5	0.3844 (2)	0.2080 (8)	0.3830 (4)	4.1 (2)	0.2449 (2)	0.0259 (11)	0.3810 (3)	5.6 (2)
R2C6	0.3723 (2)	0.1580 (7)	0.3243 (5)	3.6 (2)	0.2108 (3)	-0.0133 (12)	0.3497 (4)	4.7 (2)
R3C1	0.3915 (2)	0.2126 (8)	0.1429 (3)	3.3 (2)	0.1718 (3)	-0.1892 (8)	0.2210 (4)	4.4 (2)
R3C2	0.4253 (2)	0.1657 (7)	0.1370 (4)	4.0 (2)	0.1487 (2)	-0.2537 (11)	0.1752 (4)	5.4 (2)
R3C3	0.4450 (2)	0.2155 (9)	0.0952 (5)	4.7 (2)	0.1606 (3)	-0.3602 (9)	0.1544 (4)	6.4 (2)
R3C4	0.4308 (2)	0.3123 (8)	0.0592 (4)	5.1 (2)	0.1956 (4)	-0.4021 (8)	0.1794 (4)	7.1 (2)
R3C5	0.3970 (3)	0.3592 (7)	0.0650 (4)	4.7 (2)	0.2187 (2)	-0.3376 (11)	0.2253 (4)	6.4 (2)
R3C6	0.3773 (2)	0.3093 (8)	0.1069 (4)	4.0 (2)	0.2068 (3)	-0.2311 (9)	0.2461 (4)	5.4 (2)
R4C1	0.4224 (4)	-0.2828 (12)	0.2516 (4)	3.8 (2)	0.0900 (2)	0.0149 (11)	0.0089 (4)	4.6 (2)
R4C2	0.4142 (2)	-0.3512 (12)	0.1977 (4)	4.7 (2)	0.0779 (3)	0.0989 (8)	-0.0372 (5)	5.6 (2)
R4C3	0.4373 (3)	-0.4431 (7)	0.1883 (3)	5.4 (2)	0.0462 (3)	0.0789 (9)	-0.0815 (4)	6.6 (2)
R4C4	0.4687 (4)	-0.4667 (12)	0.2328 (5)	6.0 (2)	0.0264 (2)	-0.0249 (12)	-0.0797 (4)	7.3 (2)
R4C5	0.4770 (2)	-0.3983 (13)	0.2868 (4)	5.4 (2)	0.0384 (3)	-0.1088 (8)	-0.0337 (5)	6.6 (2)
R4C6	0.4538 (3)	-0.3064 (7)	0.2962 (3)	4.7 (2)	0.0702 (3)	-0.0889 (8)	0.0106 (4)	5.6 (2)
R5C1	0.3578 (2)	-0.2523 (8)	0.3027 (3)	2.9 (1)	0.1619 (3)	-0.0775 (11)	0.0508 (4)	4.0 (2)
R5C2	0.3608 (2)	-0.3742 (8)	0.3092 (4)	3.5 (1)	0.1954 (3)	-0.0929 (7)	0.0914 (3)	4.8 (2)
R5C3	0.3356 (3)	-0.4364 (6)	0.3362 (4)	4.0 (1)	0.2195 (2)	-0.1799 (12)	0.0794 (4)	5.6 (2)
R5C4	0.3073 (2)	-0.3768 (8)	0.3567 (4)	4.4 (1)	0.2101 (4)	-0.2515 (12)	0.0268 (5)	6.1 (2)
R5C5	0.3042 (2)	-0.2549 (8)	0.3502 (4)	4.0 (1)	0.1766 (3)	-0.2361 (7)	-0.0138 (4)	5.6 (2)
R5C6	0.3295 (3)	-0.1927 (6)	0.3232 (4)	3.5 (1)	0.1525 (2)	-0.1491 (12)	-0.0018 (4)	4.8 (2)
R6C1	0.4182 (3)	-0.0921 (10)	0.3331 (4)	2.9 (2)	0.1527 (4)	0.1678 (8)	0.0385 (5)	3.6 (2)
R6C2	0.4159 (3)	-0.1169 (8)	0.3949 (5)	3.5 (2)	0.1525 (2)	0.2779 (10)	0.0668 (3)	4.3 (2)
R6C3	0.4392 (2)	-0.0602 (8)	0.4436 (3)	4.1 (2)	0.1674 (4)	0.3749 (6)	0.0414 (5)	5.0 (2)
R6C4	0.4647 (3)	0.0213 (11)	0.4306 (4)	4.5 (2)	0.1823 (4)	0.3618 (8)	-0.0122 (5)	5.5 (2)
R6C5	0.4670 (3)	0.0461 (9)	0.3688 (5)	4.1 (2)	0.1824 (2)	0.2518 (10)	-0.0405 (3)	5.0 (2)
R6C6	0.4437 (2)	-0.0106 (8)	0.3200 (3)	3.5 (2)	0.1676 (4)	0.1548 (7)	-0.0151 (5)	4.3 (2)
R7C1	0.3302 (2)	-0.0252 (7)	0.0326 (3)	2.6 (2)	0.0516 (2)	0.1942 (11)	0.2252 (4)	5.6 (2)
R7C2	0.3415 (2)	0.0811 (8)	0.0105 (4)	3.2 (2)	0.0232 (3)	0.2764 (8)	0.2143 (4)	6.9 (2)
R7C3	0.3161 (3)	0.1546 (6)	-0.0261 (4)	3.7 (2)	-0.0070 (3)	0.2632 (10)	0.2429 (6)	8.0 (2)
R7C4	0.2793 (2)	0.1218 (8)	-0.0406 (3)	4.1 (2)	-0.0088 (2)	0.1678 (12)	0.2824 (5)	8.8 (2)
R7C5	0.2680 (2)	0.0155 (8)	-0.0185 (4)	3.7 (2)	0.0195 (3)	0.0856 (8)	0.2933 (4)	8.0 (2)
R7C6	0.2935 (2)	-0.0580 (6)	0.0181 (4)	3.2 (2)	0.0497 (3)	0.0988 (9)	0.2647 (5)	6.9 (2)
R8C1	0.4046 (2)	-0.1157 (15)	0.0573 (4)	3.3 (2)	0.0762 (3)	0.3212 (9)	0.1308 (4)	4.7 (2)
R8C2	0.4046 (2)	-0.0961 (12)	-0.0058 (4)	4.0 (2)	0.0823 (2)	0.4421 (10)	0.1365 (4)	5.7 (2)
R8C3	0.4372 (3)	-0.1027 (7)	-0.0280 (3)	4.6 (2)	0.0682 (3)	0.5167 (6)	0.0871 (6)	6.7 (2)
R8C4	0.4699 (2)	-0.1290 (16)	0.0129 (5)	5.1 (2)	0.0479 (3)	0.4705 (9)	0.0319 (4)	7.4 (2)
R8C5	0.4699 (2)	-0.1487 (12)	0.0760 (4)	4.6 (2)	0.0417 (2)	0.3496 (10)	0.0262 (4)	6.7 (2)
R8C6	0.4372 (3)	-0.1420 (7)	0.0983 (3)	4.0 (2)	0.0558 (3)	0.2750 (6)	0.0757 (5)	5.7 (2)
R9C1	0.3430 (3)	-0.2609 (7)	0.0680 (5)	3.4 (2)	0.1217 (3)	0.3119 (10)	0.2528 (4)	5.2 (2)
R9C2	0.3236 (2)	-0.3183 (9)	0.1080 (3)	4.2 (2)	0.1592 (3)	0.3203 (8)	0.2533 (5)	6.3 (2)
R9C3	0.3069 (3)	-0.4262 (10)	0.0907 (4)	4.9 (2)	0.1806 (2)	0.4003 (12)	0.2929 (5)	7.3 (2)
R9C4	0.3095 (3)	-0.4768 (7)	0.0334 (5)	5.4 (2)	0.1645 (3)	0.4719 (10)	0.3321 (5)	8.1 (2)
R9C5	0.3288 (2)	-0.4195 (9)	-0.0065 (3)	4.9 (2)	0.1270 (3)	0.4636 (8)	0.3316 (5)	7.3 (2)
R9C6	0.3456 (3)	-0.3116 (10)	0.0108 (4)	4.2 (2)	0.1056 (2)	0.3836 (2)	0.2920 (5)	6.3 (2)

^a Ring atoms are numbered sequentially, with C1 attached to P. ^b The estimated standard deviations are derived from those of the group parameters.

cobalt atoms at 0.38, 0.45, 0.00 and -0.11, 0.05, 0.14. Thus, a completely different set of parameters was derived from the complete data set. Naturally the final solution must be compatible with the original Patterson function insofar as that function is not distorted by the missing terms. It can only be said that the final solution was not obvious from the original Patterson function. The fact that direct meth-

ods, based on the entire data set, led to a solution which was not obvious either from direct methods or from the Patterson function based on the incomplete data set probably results from the availability of an increased number of reflections with large E values.

At first, the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the two cobalt and six phosphorus atoms were refined. The isotropic thermal parameters on

TABLE III
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR RING HYDROGEN ATOMS^a

	Molecule I			Molecule II		
	x	y	z	x	y	z
R1H2 ^b	0.299	0.110	0.110	0.118	-0.250	0.282
R1H3	0.242	0.198	0.089	0.085	-0.289	0.358
R1H4	0.230	0.358	0.147	0.078	-0.147	0.430
R1H5	0.275	0.430	0.224	0.104	0.035	0.425
R1H6	0.332	0.343	0.245	0.137	0.074	0.348
R2H2	0.418	0.324	0.247	0.212	0.103	0.216
R2H3	0.438	0.405	0.344	0.268	0.170	0.266
R2H4	0.418	0.332	0.429	0.289	0.123	0.369
R2H5	0.377	0.179	0.417	0.254	0.010	0.422
R2H6	0.356	0.099	0.321	0.198	-0.057	0.371
R3H2	0.435	0.103	0.160	0.126	-0.228	0.158
R3H3	0.467	0.185	0.091	0.146	-0.402	0.123
R3H4	0.444	0.344	0.032	0.204	-0.471	0.164
R3H5	0.388	0.420	0.041	0.241	-0.366	0.241
R3H6	0.356	0.339	0.110	0.221	-0.192	0.276
R4H2	0.394	-0.336	0.169	0.090	0.166	-0.038
R4H3	0.432	-0.489	0.153	0.038	0.132	-0.111
R4H4	0.484	-0.529	0.226	0.006	-0.040	-0.109
R4H5	0.498	-0.417	0.314	0.026	-0.177	-0.033
R4H6	0.460	-0.264	0.330	0.078	-0.143	0.041
R5H2	0.378	-0.414	0.296	0.201	-0.049	0.126
R5H3	0.337	-0.515	0.341	0.241	-0.192	0.106
R5H4	0.291	-0.416	0.375	0.226	-0.308	0.019
R5H5	0.286	-0.216	0.364	0.171	-0.282	-0.048
R5H6	0.328	-0.114	0.319	0.132	-0.139	-0.029
R6H2	0.399	-0.167	0.404	0.144	0.285	0.102
R6H3	0.438	-0.074	0.484	0.168	0.446	0.060
R6H4	0.480	0.059	0.463	0.192	0.427	-0.029
R6H5	0.485	0.099	0.362	0.192	0.247	-0.077
R6H6	0.446	0.006	0.281	0.168	0.086	-0.036
R7H2	0.365	0.103	0.019	0.024	0.337	0.189
R7H3	0.323	0.224	-0.041	-0.026	0.316	0.237
R7H4	0.263	0.169	-0.065	-0.029	0.159	0.302
R7H5	0.244	-0.006	-0.029	0.018	0.023	0.320
R7H6	0.286	-0.127	0.032	0.067	0.045	0.272
R8H2	0.384	-0.082	-0.034	0.095	0.471	0.172
R8H3	0.438	-0.094	-0.070	0.072	0.596	0.092
R8H4	0.491	-0.135	-0.002	0.039	0.522	0.000
R8H5	0.491	-0.164	0.102	0.028	0.324	-0.011
R8H6	0.437	-0.152	0.138	0.052	0.199	0.070
R9H2	0.322	-0.288	0.145	0.170	0.275	0.229
R9H3	0.294	-0.465	0.117	0.205	0.406	0.295
R9H4	0.298	-0.549	0.023	0.178	0.524	0.359
R9H5	0.330	-0.456	-0.044	0.117	0.510	0.358
R9H6	0.358	-0.279	-0.016	0.081	0.379	0.292

^a All atoms have $B = 5 \text{ \AA}^2$. ^b H2 is attached to C2, H3 to C3, etc.

four of the atoms refined to negative values. Therefore, structure factors with the refined positions and fixed, positive isotropic thermal parameters on the atoms were determined and the usual agreement factors $R_1 = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ and R_2 (or weighted R factor) $= (\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ were 0.487 and 0.584, respectively. The four nitrogen atoms and eighteen phenyl rings were found from two successive difference Fourier syntheses. At this time, an absorption correction⁹ was applied to the data. A least-squares refinement cycle was carried out in which the two cobalt, six phosphorus, and four nitrogen atoms were refined with isotropic thermal parameters; the eighteen phenyl rings were treated as rigid groups and restricted to their known geometry (D_{6h} symmetry, C-C = 1.392 Å). The variable parameters for a

ring included an over-all isotropic thermal parameter, the coordinates of the ring center, and the three orientation angles which have been described previously.¹⁴ The agreement factors so determined were $R_1 = 0.11$ and $R_2 = 0.11$. In this refinement, one phenyl ring moved considerably and therefore was relocated by means of a difference Fourier synthesis. This was followed by a refinement in which nongroup atoms were allowed to refine with anisotropic thermal parameters. This led to agreement factors of $R_1 = 0.094$ and $R_2 = 0.096$. The contributions of the 90 hydrogen atoms of the phenyl rings to F_c were calculated, assuming the known geometry of the ring, a C-H distance of 0.90 Å, and an isotropic thermal parameter of 5.0 Å² for each atom. With the inclusion of these contributions to F_c and with the positional and thermal parameters from the previous refinement, a set of structure factors was calculated. The agreement factors were $R_1 = 0.077$ and $R_2 = 0.074$.

The geometry of the model at this point was as found previously and was consistent with the formulation of the compound as a hydride.⁵ A difference Fourier synthesis was calculated about each cobalt atom in an attempt to locate the coordinated hydrogen atoms. These were clearly visible in the electron density maps calculated from 3312 structure factors, at an electron density of 0.46 (5) e⁻/Å³ on molecule I and 0.42 (5) e⁻/Å³ on molecule II. On the map of molecule I, the coordinated hydrogen atom was the most prominent peak (the next peak being at 0.36 (5) e⁻/Å³). On the map of molecule II, it was the second most prominent peak (the most prominent peak being at 0.46 (5) e⁻/Å³ and the third peak at 0.37 (5) e⁻/Å³). These other peaks are in the region of, and apparently due to, residual density from ring carbon atoms. When similar maps were calculated from structure factors for which $\theta < 32.5^\circ$, the coordinated hydrogen atoms were the most prominent peaks on the maps at electron densities of 0.38 (3) e⁻/Å³ (the next peak at 0.20 (3) e⁻/Å³) and 0.39 (3) e⁻/Å³ (the next peak at 0.24 (3) e⁻/Å³) for molecule I and molecule II, respectively.

Up to this point, the refinement had proceeded with one over-all isotropic thermal parameter per phenyl ring. As may be seen by examining other structures in which phenyl ring carbon atoms are allowed to refine with individual isotropic thermal parameters, the *meta*- and *para*-carbon atoms of the ring often vibrate more than the other atoms in the ring. We could not refine the carbon atoms in such a manner in this structure because full-matrix refinements prior to this stage involved 235 variables and occupied the entire central memory of the computer. When an over-all thermal parameter for a ring is refined in the program NUCLS,⁹ each ring atom is given the over-all value as an individual isotropic thermal parameter. In order to approximate more closely the "flapping" ring motion observed in other structures, a percentage correction was made to the individual thermal parameter

TABLE IV
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES X10 (IN ELECTRONS)

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure amplitudes. The columns are organized into groups labeled with letters (L, H, M, F, O, C, FC) and subgroups (FO, FC, L, H, M, F, O, C, FC). The rows contain numerical values for each of these categories, representing observed and calculated amplitudes for various reflections.

TABLE IV (Continued)

L M FO FC				H FO FC				L M FO FC				L M FO FC				L M FO FC				L M FO FC				L M FO FC				L M FO FC															
0	9	1780	1757	7	8	840	826	-11	1	357	353	-4	8	975	989	2	5	956	979	11	6	334	452	-4	5	410	275	3	2	1209	116	-10	6	781	888	3	8	887	745	2	9	428	449
1	14	500	548	7	8	411	411	-11	6	828	592	-4	11	501	376	2	7	855	808	11	6	334	452	-4	5	410	275	3	2	1209	116	-10	6	781	888	3	8	887	745	2	9	428	449
2	15	870	881	7	8	401	507	-11	6	828	592	-4	11	501	376	2	7	855	808	11	6	334	452	-4	5	410	275	3	2	1209	116	-10	6	781	888	3	8	887	745	2	9	428	449
3	17	660	651	7	8	357	353	-11	1	357	353	-4	8	975	989	2	5	956	979	11	6	334	452	-4	5	410	275	3	2	1209	116	-10	6	781	888	3	8	887	745	2	9	428	449
4	18	335	323	7	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	12	1	367	371	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
5	19	548	150	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
6	20	362	293	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
7	21	475	488	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
8	22	538	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
9	23	1405	1421	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
10	24	475	488	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
11	25	338	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
12	26	538	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
13	27	1405	1421	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
14	28	475	488	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
15	29	338	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
16	30	538	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
17	31	1405	1421	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
18	32	475	488	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
19	33	338	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361
20	34	538	328	7	13	335	340	-11	11	740	707	-11	10	592	603	-4	13	945	387	-2	10	539	387	-18	44	445	361	3	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361	5	8	124	361

of each ring atom. Thus, taking the refined over-all thermal parameter, 26% was subtracted for the carbon atom attached to the phosphorus atom, 7.5% was subtracted for the ortho-carbon atoms, 9.5% was added for the meta-carbon atoms, and 22% was added for the para-carbon atoms. These percentage corrections were average values derived from a series of group refinements in this laboratory. In subsequent calculations, only the over-all value was refined.

A cycle of least-squares refinement was carried out in which the two cobalt, six phosphorus, and four nitrogen atoms were refined anisotropically and the eighteen phenyl rings were refined as groups with the described individual thermal parameters. This refinement, which had not converged, gave agreement factors of $R_1 = 0.072$ and $R_2 = 0.069$.

In the final cycle of refinement, the calculated contributions of the two hydride atoms were included ($B = 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$), and an extinction parameter was varied. The extinction parameter was found to be negligible, and the refinement converged at values of $R_1 = 0.065$ and $R_2 = 0.061$. A statistical analysis⁹ of R_2 showed no unusual trends with $|F_o|$, $\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta$, or various combinations of Miller indices. For the 236 variables and 3312 observations, the error in an observation of unit

weight was $1.80 e^-$. A final difference Fourier synthesis showed no peak higher than $0.37 (5\theta) e^-/\text{\AA}^3$. The largest peaks in this map were associated with phenyl ring carbon atoms. The agreement factors based on F_o^2 are $R_1 = 0.090$ and $R_2 = 0.121$. Structure factors for reflections with $I < 3\sigma(I)$ were calculated, and a statistical analysis showed no unusual trends. For those reflections in the region $0^\circ < 2\theta \leq 80^\circ$, in which all independent data were collected, there were only three reflections whose calculated values were greater than $3\sigma(F_o)$. In the range $80^\circ < 2\theta \leq 110^\circ$ only data based on the first, incorrect solution were collected, so no complete analysis can be made, but only four reflections were observed with an error greater than $3\sigma(F_o)$.

The positional, thermal, and group parameters derived from the last cycle of refinement are presented in Table I, along with the associated standard deviations in these parameters as estimated from the inverse of the normal equations matrix. The positional parameters of the hydride hydrogen atoms are also included, as derived from the interpolated peak positions on the Fourier syntheses. The positional and thermal parameters of the ring carbon atoms and the positional parameters of the methyl hydrogen atoms (which were

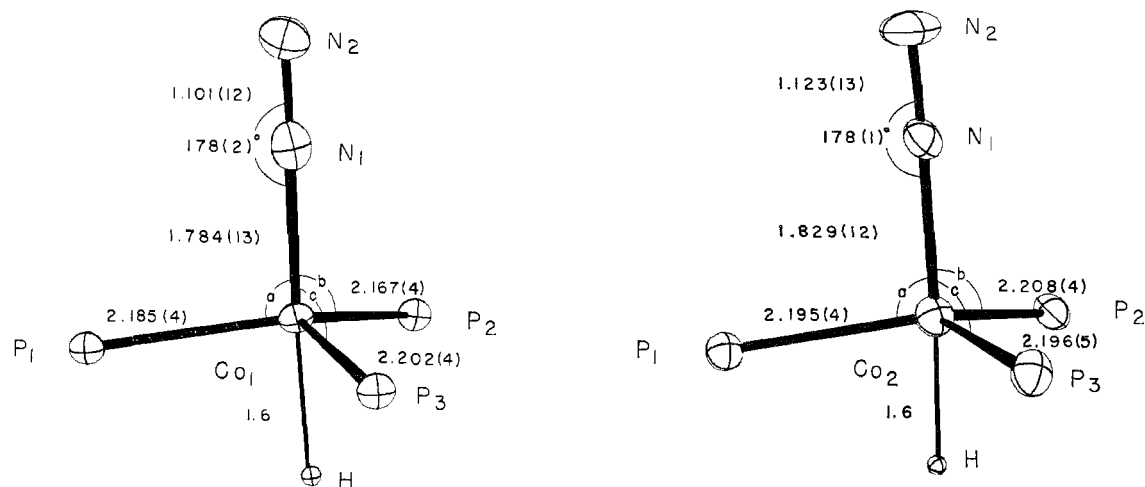


Figure 1.—Inner coordination spheres of the two molecules. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at a 50% probability level. The N-Co-P angles are: molecule I, $a = 97.5(5)$, $b = 99.6(4)$, $c = 98.4(4)^\circ$; molecule II, $a = 96.3(4)$, $b = 99.3(4)$, $c = 96.9(4)^\circ$.

not refined) are listed in Tables II and III. The final values of $10|F_o|$ and $10|F_c|$ (in electrons) are given in Table IV for the 3312 reflections which were used in the refinement.

Description of the Structure

The structure consists of discrete, nearly identical molecules of $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$. The inner coordination sphere of each of the independent molecules in the cell is shown in Figure 1. The coordination about each cobalt atom is that of a trigonal bipyramid, with the three phosphorus atoms in the equatorial plane and the hydrogen atom and one atom of the nitrogen molecule occupying the apical positions. This coordination is essentially the same, but is more accurately determined than that reported in the earlier structure of $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3 \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$.⁵

The volume per triphenylphosphine group in the present structure is 375 \AA^3 , almost identical with that of 374 \AA^3 for the closely related compound $\text{RhH}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$ ¹⁵ and slightly larger than that in triphenylphosphine itself (364 \AA^3).¹⁶ Accordingly, the packing of the molecules is primarily determined by interactions of the bulky phenyl rings, the closest such intermolecular interaction being between ring hydrogen atoms at a distance of 2.3 \AA . Figure 2 illustrates the overall molecular structure of molecule I (molecule II is very similar). It is clear that the cobalt atom is distinctly five-coordinate, the closest interactions between cobalt and ring hydrogen atoms being 3.13 \AA for molecule I and 3.17 \AA for molecule II.

A selection of intramolecular bond distances and angles, together with estimated standard deviations in parentheses, as derived with the inclusion of correlation effects, is given in Tables V and VI. The root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration along the principal axes of vibration for the atoms in the inner coordination spheres are given in Table VII. The directions of vibration may be discerned from Figure 1.

TABLE V
BOND DISTANCES

Atoms	Distance, \AA	
	Molecule I	Molecule II
Co-P1	2.185 (4)	2.195 (4)
Co-P2	2.167 (4)	2.208 (4)
Co-P3	2.202 (4)	2.196 (5)
Co-N1	1.784 (13)	1.829 (12)
Co-N2	2.884 (12)	2.951 (12)
Co-H	1.64 (11)	1.67 (12)
N1-N2	1.101 (12)	1.123 (13)
P1-P2	3.795 (5)	3.811 (5)
P1-P3	3.632 (5)	3.730 (6)
P2-P3	3.791 (5)	3.789 (6)
P1-N1	2.996 (15)	3.007 (12)
P2-N1	3.028 (14)	3.085 (13)
P3-N1	3.029 (13)	3.021 (14)
P1-N2	3.820 (14)	3.841 (13)
P2-N2	3.901 (14)	3.977 (14)
P3-N2	3.877 (13)	3.890 (14)
P1-H	2.67 (11)	2.52 (12)
P2-H	2.69 (11)	2.36 (12)
P3-H	2.19 (11)	2.87 (12)
P1-R1C1	1.846 (7)	1.849 (9)
P1-R2C1	1.845 (10)	1.850 (15)
P1-R3C1	1.839 (9)	1.847 (10)
P2-R4C1	1.849 (12)	1.855 (10)
P2-R5C1	1.847 (9)	1.857 (11)
P2-R6C1	1.855 (11)	1.842 (12)
P3-R7C1	1.852 (8)	1.861 (11)
P3-R8C1	1.848 (12)	1.857 (11)
P3-R9C1	1.852 (11)	1.863 (11)

From the data of Table V it is clear that there are significant differences in certain bond distances and angles. We take but one example: on the assumption that the six $\text{P} \cdots \text{P}$ distances are equal, one derives a standard deviation of a single observation of 0.069 \AA , over 10 times that derived from the least-squares procedure. Although it is possible that the standard deviations derived from the least-squares procedure may be too small, there certainly is no evidence from this or similar studies that they are too small by a factor of 10. In fact, in the present case we would expect the standard deviations to be too large, because of the higher residuals resulting from the restriction of

(15) S. J. La Placa and J. A. Ibers, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 511 (1965).

(16) J. J. Daly, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 3799 (1964).

TABLE VI
BOND ANGLES

Atoms	Angle, deg	
	Molecule I	Molecule II
Co-N1-N2	178 (2)	178 (1)
N1-Co-H	166 (4)	168 (4)
P1-Co-H	87 (3)	80 (3)
P2-Co-H	89 (3)	73 (4)
P3-Co-H	68 (4)	95 (4)
P1-Co-P2	121.4 (2)	119.9 (2)
P1-Co-P3	111.7 (2)	116.3 (2)
P2-Co-P3	120.4 (2)	118.7 (2)
P1-Co-N1	97.5 (5)	96.3 (4)
P2-Co-N1	99.6 (4)	99.3 (4)
P3-Co-N1	98.4 (4)	96.9 (4)
Co-P1-R1C1	118.3 (3)	113.3 (3)
Co-P1-R2C1	118.0 (3)	121.9 (5)
Co-P1-R3C1	115.1 (3)	116.0 (4)
Co-P2-R4C1	119.4 (4)	114.8 (4)
Co-P2-R5C1	115.9 (3)	119.4 (4)
Co-P2-R6C1	116.7 (4)	117.9 (4)
Co-P3-R7C1	113.3 (3)	117.5 (4)
Co-P3-R8C1	119.8 (4)	117.7 (4)
Co-P3-R9C1	117.7 (4)	117.9 (4)
R1C1-P1-R2C1	98.2 (4)	101.1 (6)
R1C1-P1-R3C1	101.5 (4)	102.0 (5)
R2C1-P1-R3C1	103.0 (4)	99.6 (7)
R4C1-P2-R5C1	101.1 (5)	100.5 (5)
R4C1-P2-R6C1	99.3 (5)	102.3 (5)
R5C1-P2-R6C1	101.4 (4)	99.0 (5)
R7C1-P3-R8C1	103.2 (5)	97.9 (5)
R7C1-P3-R9C1	98.3 (4)	101.7 (5)
R8C1-P3-R9C1	101.5 (5)	100.8 (5)

TABLE VII
ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION (IN Å)

Atom	Molecule I			Molecule II		
	Min	Intermed	Max	Min	Intermed	Max
Co	0.156 (5)	0.179 (5)	0.202 (4)	0.203 (4)	0.220 (4)	0.238 (4)
P1	0.170 (8)	0.187 (7)	0.203 (8)	0.203 (7)	0.214 (7)	0.223 (4)
P2	0.162 (8)	0.196 (7)	0.206 (7)	0.190 (7)	0.225 (6)	0.256 (6)
P3	0.163 (7)	0.192 (7)	0.204 (7)	0.206 (8)	0.221 (7)	0.261 (7)
N1	0.17 (2)	0.23 (2)	0.29 (2)	0.19 (2)	0.24 (2)	0.28 (2)
N2	0.24 (2)	0.24 (2)	0.29 (2)	0.19 (3)	0.32 (2)	0.35 (2)

a significant fraction of the scattering matter, namely, the 18 phenyl rings, to a fixed geometry. We thus conclude that there are significant differences among certain bond distances or angles, but we can offer no convincing explanation for these differences. In the ensuing discussion we will often, for convenience, talk about average values, even though averaging is not always strictly valid.

Although there are significant variations among the Co-P bonds, the mean distance of 2.192 (6) Å is comparable with that of 2.18 (2) Å in $[\text{Co}(\text{CO})_3\text{P}(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_3]_2$.¹⁷ The N-Co-P angles are all greater than 97°. In molecule I the cobalt atom lies 0.321 Å above the plane of the three phosphorus atoms toward the N₂ ligand; in molecule II this distance is 0.283 Å. The best, weighted least-squares planes through the cobalt and three phosphorus atoms of each molecule are given in Table VIII.

Of great interest in this structure is the geometry of the Co-N1-N2 entity. The attachment of the nitrogen molecule is end-on, the Co-N1-N2 angles of 178 (2) and 178 (1)° representing an arrangement that

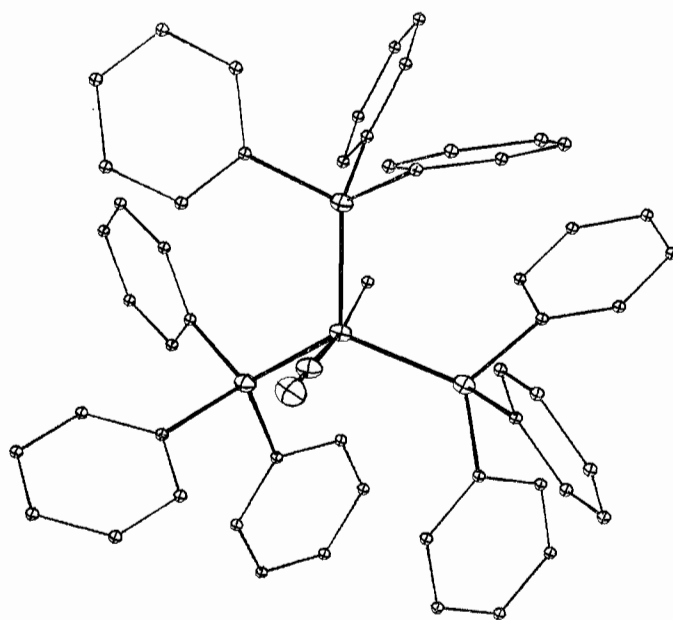


Figure 2.—Over-all view of molecule I. The thermal ellipsoids of the ring carbon atoms have been reduced for clarity.

TABLE VIII
LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

Atom	Molecule I	Molecule II
	Eq of plane— 36.622x + 1.864y - 5.008z = 12.478 Dev from plane, Å	Eq of plane— 29.350x + 6.830y - 0.732z = 3.941 Dev from plane, Å
Co	-0.161 (2)	-0.150 (2)
P1	+0.200 (4)	+0.129 (4)
P2	+0.160 (4)	+0.140 (4)
P3	+0.127 (4)	+0.141 (4)

does not deviate significantly from linearity. Such an arrangement seems probable also in the $\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{N}_2)^{2+}$ cation,^{2,3} but owing to disorder of the NH_3 and N_2 groups, no accurate bond distances or angles could be determined.

The Co-N mean distance is 1.807 (23) Å. This distance is compared with a number of metal-nitrogen distances in Table IX for a series of rhenium(V) and osmium(VI)-phosphine complexes. It is clear from the trend observed in this series and a comparison with the Co-N distance of 1.95 Å measured in $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{I}_3$ that there is some multiple bonding between the cobalt atom and the nitrogen atom. In fact, the Co-N distance is comparable with known Co-C distances in carbonyl complexes such as 1.753 (33) Å found in $[\text{Co}(\text{CO})_3\text{P}(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_3]_2$.¹⁷

The N-N distances of 1.101 (12) and 1.123 (13) Å average 1.112 (11) Å. These are compared with other N-N distances in Table X. Although the evidence is not incontrovertible, there is a reasonable trend to suggest that the N-N bond has been weakened slightly over that in molecular nitrogen.

Thus the over-all picture that arises for the bonding of molecular nitrogen to the cobalt atom is very similar to that envisioned for the isoelectronic carbonyl group. Presumably there is donation from the nitrogen mole-

(17) J. A. Ibers, *J. Organometal. Chem.* (Amsterdam), **14**, 423 (1968).

TABLE IX
 SUMMARY OF METAL-NITROGEN BOND LENGTHS

Bond type	Dist, Å	Ref
M≡N	1.60	a, b
M=N-	1.70	c-e
M-N≪	1.95-2.15	f
Co-N≡N	1.807 (23)	This work
Co-N≪	1.95	g

^a See ref 8. ^b D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 709 (1969). ^c D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **7**, 1099 (1968). ^d D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **8**, 703 (1969). ^e J. Strähle and H. Bärnighausen, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **357**, 325 (1968). ^f D. Bright and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1078 (1969). ^g N. E. Kime and J. A. Ibers, *Acta Cryst.*, **B25**, 168 (1969), and references therein.

 TABLE X
 SUMMARY OF N-N BOND LENGTHS

Species	Dist. Å	Bond order	Ref
N ₂ (g)	1.098	3.0	a
N ₂ ⁺	1.116		b
N ₂ O	1.126	2.5	c
HN ₃	1.134	2.5	d
	1.240	1.5	d
Co-N≡N	1.112 (11)	~2.5	This work

^a P. G. Wilkinson and N. B. Houk, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **24**, 528 (1956). ^b P. G. Wilkinson, *Can. J. Phys.*, **34**, 250 (1956). ^c A. E. Douglas and C. K. Moller, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **22**, 275 (1954). ^d E. Amble and B. P. Dailey, *ibid.*, **18**, 1422 (1950).

cule to the metal with consequent back-bonding from the metal into the π^* antibonding orbitals of the ligand. This results in a slight weakening of the N-N bond and some multiple bonding in the Co-N linkage.

This structure also offers additional proof for the attachment of a hydrogen atom to the cobalt atom. The hydrogen atom parameters were not included in the refinement as variables but as fixed values derived from interpolated peak positions in the difference Fourier syntheses. The Co-H distances are 1.64 (11) and 1.67 (12) Å, with N-Co-H angles of 166 (4) and 168 (4)° for molecule I and molecule II, respectively. These values are comparable with the Rh-H distance of 1.60 (12) Å and the C-Rh-H angle of 170 (5)° found in RhH(CO)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃¹⁵ and the Mn-H dis-

tance of 1.601 (16) Å found in HMn(CO)₅.¹⁸ The closest approach of a ring hydrogen atom to a hydride hydrogen atom is 1.90 Å.

An nmr study¹⁹ revealed that when benzene solutions of this complex are equilibrated with deuterium gas, the nitrogen ligand is replaced and all *ortho* protons of the phenyl rings exchange, as well as the hydride hydrogen atom. A rapid equilibrium is postulated, in which there is formation of a bond between the *ortho*-carbon atom of a phenyl ring and the cobalt atom. On breakage of this bond, a carbon-deuterium bond is formed, the final product being the *o*-deuterio-aryl analog of CoD₃(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃ reported by Sacco and Rossi.²⁰ The structural details reported here do not preclude such an equilibrium process, but the molecules are clearly five-coordinate in the solid state, and there is no tendency toward six-coordination of the cobalt atom through the close approach of a phenyl ring hydrogen atom.

The molecular structure reported here, of the material grown from di-*n*-butyl ether solution, is similar to that reported earlier for CoH(N₂)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃·(C₂H₅)₂O. In that complex, no phenyl hydrogen atom approached to within 3.0 Å of the cobalt atom, and this was adduced as evidence for the presence of a hydride hydrogen atom. The similarity between the present over-all geometry of the phenyl rings relative to the cobalt atom and that of the earlier study suggests that the formulation of the material as CoH(N₂)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃·(C₂H₅)₂O was correct. In view of the similarity between the two studies and our inability to grow suitable crystals of the original material, we do not intend to enlarge upon our previous communication.⁵

Acknowledgment.—B. R. D. is indebted to the National Institutes of Health for a predoctoral fellowship. We are grateful to the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health for their support of this work.

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(19) G. W. Parshall, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 1669 (1968).

(20) A. Sacco and M. Rossi, *Chem. Commun.*, 316 (1967).