

There is then either something very unusual about platinum dimethylglyoxime or a large error in the reported angle. This can only be resolved by a more complete study of the structure of platinum dimethylglyoxime which has been studied⁵ only in projections.

A nearly complete neutron diffraction study¹⁰ of the nickel complex indicates a single equilibrium position

(10) E. O. Schlemper, S. J. LaPlaca, and W. C. Hamilton, unpublished work.

for the hydrogen atom in the hydrogen bond. This would be less likely for the platinum complex with the longer O...O distance.

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Crystal and Molecular Structure of Ferrocenedicarboxylic Acid

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Ferrocenedicarboxylic acid crystallizes as orange-red laths in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 8.403 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.910 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.192 \pm 0.018 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90.41 \pm 0.08^\circ$, and four molecules per unit cell. The structure was refined by least-square methods with anisotropic thermal parameters to a final R of 6.2% for the 1618 observed reflections measured using an automatic diffractometer with molybdenum radiation. Two molecules of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid form hydrogen-bonded dimers. The average C—C distance in the cyclopentadienide rings of $1.424 \pm 0.013 \text{ \AA}$ is normal. The two cyclopentadienide rings are twisted by an average of $1^\circ 38'$, making the molecule one of the most nearly eclipsed ferrocene derivatives.

Introduction

Ferrocene and many of its derivatives are characterized by weak intermolecular forces in the crystalline state. Crystal structure studies carried out at room temperature frequently find high thermal motion which reduces the accuracy of the measured bond distances and angles. The hydrogen bonding of the two carboxyl groups in ferrocenedicarboxylic acid would give rise to strong intermolecular forces and might limit the thermal motion of the molecule. Thus, the possibility of obtaining precise distances for the ferrocene molecule was one reason for the crystal structure determination of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid.

The relative orientation of the two cyclopentadienide rings in ferrocene derivatives appears to be dependent on the substituents on the rings. Trotter and Macdonald,¹ Churchill and Mason,² and Churchill and Wormald³ have discussed the relationship between orientation and intermolecular forces. The conformation of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid is important since strong intermolecular forces will be present because of the hydrogen bonding. The question of the effect of the hydrogen bonding on the orientation of the cyclopentadienides provided the second reason for the investigation of this compound.

Experimental Section

Ferrocenedicarboxylic acid was purchased from Alfa Inorganics. Crystals were grown by cooling slowly a solution of the

acid in hot glacial acetic acid. The crystals were orange-red laths which were found to be elongated along b . Weissenberg photographs taken about $[010]$ revealed only the systematic extinctions $h0l$ absent when l is odd.

One small, well-developed lath was cleaved with a razor blade to give a small crystal ($0.11 \times 0.18 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$ parallel to a , b , and c , respectively) which was mounted on a glass fiber. The fiber and crystal were dipped into liquid nitrogen and then mounted on a General Electric single-crystal orienter. The long dimension of the crystal (the b axis) was parallel to the ϕ axis of the orienter. The unit cell dimensions were determined using a narrow beam of molybdenum radiation ($\lambda(\alpha_1) 0.70926$ and $\lambda(\alpha_2) 0.71354$). The average of these measurements were: $a = 8.403 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.910 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.192 \pm 0.018 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90.41 \pm 0.08^\circ$. The density calculated for four molecules per unit cell is 1.713 g/cm^3 , while the density determined by flotation in a carbon tetrachloride–methylene iodide solution is 1.715 g/cm^3 . A survey of the $0k0$ reflections with the diffractometer revealed the additional systematic absence, $0k0$ absent if k is odd. The most probable space group was therefore $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^2)$.

The intensity measurements were made with a scintillation counter using a wide beam of molybdenum radiation (takeoff angle of 3.7°). A linear amplifier–pulse height selector combination together with a zirconium filter was employed to eliminate the majority of the noncharacteristic radiation. The diffractometer was automated by the Datex Corp. and was controlled by a prepunched paper tape. The stationary counter–stationary crystal technique was employed in measuring 4348 reflections with $2\theta \leq 60.0^\circ$. A 20-sec count was made for each reflection. Four standard reflections were counted periodically with 46 measurements of each standard being made during the course of the intensity measurements. The root-mean-square deviation for each of the four reflections was about 2% with no apparent trend, indicating good crystal and instrument stability. Reflections of the type $h0l$ with $l = 2n + 1$, required by the space group to be absent, were also measured. Those absent reflections which were not on a radiation streak were used to derive

(1) J. Trotter and A. C. Macdonald, *Acta Cryst.*, **21**, 359 (1966).

(2) M. R. Churchill and R. Mason, *Advan. Organometal. Chem.*, **5**, 93 (1967).

(3) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 716 (1969).

an empirical background curve. Of the 3069 unique reflections with $2\theta \leq 60^\circ$ only the 1618 reflections whose intensities were greater than 1.2 times the background count were considered as observed reflections and were used in the structure analysis. No correction for the α_1 - α_2 splitting was made since the doublet could be measured under the experimental conditions employed. The reduction of these data to a set of observed amplitudes on an arbitrary scale was carried out in the usual manner.

Determination and Refinement of the Structure

The position of the iron atom was deduced from a three-dimensional Patterson function with the origin peak removed. The lighter atoms were located in subsequent difference and observed Fourier syntheses. The position parameters and an individual isotropic thermal parameter for each atom were refined by full-matrix least-squares methods; three cycles reduced the R value to 9.6%. The weighting scheme used in this and subsequent least-squares cycles was $\sqrt{w} = 1.0$ if $F_o \leq 30.0$ and $\sqrt{w} = 30.0/F_o$ if $30.0 < F_o$, where F_o is on the scale given in Table IV. Anisotropic thermal parameters were introduced at this point for all of the atoms. The full matrix was approximated by 3×3 blocks for position parameters and 6×6 blocks for thermal parameters. After five cycles the value of R was reduced to 6.8%.

A difference Fourier synthesis was computed to locate the hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms on the cyclopentadienide rings were located easily but the two hydrogen atoms in the carboxyl groups could not be determined with any degree of certainty. The eight hydrogen atoms on the two rings were included in the structure factor calculation (using an isotropic B of 5.0), but their parameters were not refined.

Five least-squares cycles were computed using the block approximation and the residual R decreased to 6.2%. The shifts in all the parameters after the last cycle were small and a tabulation of the shifts revealed no apparent trend; therefore, the refinement was terminated. The final positional parameters for the 17 nonhydrogen atoms are given in Table I and their final thermal parameters are presented in Table II. A final difference Fourier synthesis was computed without including the hydrogen atom contributions and a new set of hydrogen atom positions was obtained. The final positions of the eight ring hydrogen atoms are given in Table III. The final set of calculated structure factors was computed using the parameters in Tables I-III and is presented in Table IV.

In all the above calculations the scattering factors for Fe, O, and H were from the "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography."⁴ For the carbon atoms the graphite curve given by McWeeny⁵ was used.

Discussion

Two molecules of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid related by a center of symmetry form a hydrogen-bonded dimer. The formation of these dimers appears to influence strongly many features of the molecular

TABLE I
THE FINAL POSITIONAL PARAMETERS ($\times 10^4$) AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Atom	x (σ_x)	y (σ_y)	z (σ_z)
C(01)	3879 (8)	1142 (8)	0656 (5)
C(02)	2459 (8)	0451 (9)	0291 (5)
C(03)	1956 (10)	-0602 (9)	0980 (6)
C(04)	2983 (10)	-0537 (10)	1755 (6)
C(05)	4208 (8)	0526 (10)	1571 (5)
C(06)	4796 (8)	2311 (8)	0184 (5)
O(01)	6034 (6)	2811 (7)	0605 (4)
O(02)	4352 (6)	2762 (7)	-0620 (3)
C(11)	1655 (8)	3769 (8)	1638 (4)
C(12)	0242 (9)	3051 (9)	1308 (6)
C(13)	-0249 (9)	1980 (9)	1997 (6)
C(14)	0854 (9)	2070 (9)	2751 (5)
C(15)	2041 (9)	3155 (9)	2547 (5)
C(16)	2564 (8)	4898 (8)	1134 (5)
O(11)	3823 (7)	5400 (7)	1528 (4)
O(12)	2148 (6)	5291 (7)	0320 (4)
Fe	2013 (1)	1531 (1)	1526 (1)

TABLE II
FINAL THERMAL PARAMETERS ($\times 10^4$) WITH THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES^a

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(01)	115 (9)	120 (11)	43 (3)	27 (15)	20 (9)	-14 (9)
C(02)	132 (10)	121 (11)	52 (4)	-14 (17)	24 (10)	-25 (11)
C(03)	180 (13)	103 (11)	84 (6)	-29 (20)	104 (14)	-47 (13)
C(04)	183 (13)	127 (12)	61 (4)	78 (21)	70 (12)	40 (12)
C(05)	133 (10)	176 (14)	46 (4)	107 (20)	44 (10)	36 (12)
C(06)	120 (10)	105 (10)	46 (3)	22 (15)	39 (9)	-25 (10)
O(01)	129 (7)	189 (9)	57 (3)	-44 (14)	5 (7)	2 (9)
O(02)	164 (8)	168 (9)	42 (2)	-5 (14)	6 (7)	13 (8)
C(11)	149 (11)	112 (11)	37 (3)	41 (16)	2 (9)	0 (9)
C(12)	128 (10)	127 (12)	66 (4)	7 (17)	22 (11)	10 (12)
C(13)	148 (11)	118 (11)	72 (5)	47 (18)	62 (12)	24 (12)
C(14)	152 (11)	144 (12)	53 (4)	36 (19)	73 (11)	0 (11)
C(15)	183 (13)	137 (13)	40 (3)	25 (19)	51 (10)	-24 (10)
C(16)	113 (9)	108 (10)	46 (3)	15 (16)	3 (9)	10 (10)
O(01)	201 (10)	170 (9)	48 (3)	-99 (16)	-25 (8)	23 (8)
O(02)	149 (8)	177 (10)	58 (3)	-9 (14)	-35 (8)	69 (9)
Fe	111 (1)	107 (1)	38 (0.3)	13 (3)	24 (1)	2 (2)

^a The temperature factor is of the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.

TABLE III
PROBABLE HYDROGEN POSITIONS^a

Atom	x	y	z	Dist, Å
H(02) (C(02))	189	058	-035	1.00
H(03) (C(03))	091	-106	093	0.87
H(04) (C(04))	297	-125	242	1.13
H(05) (C(05))	528	092	195	1.10
H(12) (C(12))	-030	304	067	0.97
H(13) (C(13))	-124	141	160	1.08
H(14) (C(14))	080	158	334	0.85
H(15) (C(15))	303	336	298	1.02

^a The hydrogen atom is given followed by the atom to which it is bonded (in parentheses), the position parameters ($\times 10^3$), and the corresponding C-H distance.

geometry and crystal packing. Figure 1 illustrates the hydrogen-bonded dimers and their packing in the unit cell. The intramolecular distances and angles in the dimer unit are illustrated in Figure 2.

The two carboxyl groups and the attached ring carbon atoms are planar (see Table VI) but are twisted slightly with respect to the corresponding cyclopentadienide (Cp) ring. The angle between the plane of C(06)-O(01)-O(02) and its Cp ring is $0^\circ 50'$ while the corresponding angle for C(16)-O(11)-O(12) is $4^\circ 40'$.

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

(5) R. McWeeny, *Acta Cryst.*, **4**, 513 (1951).

TABLE V
LEAST-SQUARES PLANES: THE DEVIATIONS FROM THE PLANE
($\text{\AA} \times 10^3$) ARE GIVEN FOR THE SPECIFIED ATOM

Atom	Plane		Atom	Plane	
	I	II		III	IV
C(01)	004	002	C(11)	003	005
C(02)	-009	-007	C(12)	-005	013
C(03)	011	-013	C(13)	005	084
C(04)	-009	-052	C(14)	-004	096
C(05)	003	-026	C(15)	001	055
C(06)	-025	-006	C(16)	036	-018
O(01)	-011	002	O(11)	067	006
O(02)	-040	002	O(12)	103	007
Fe	-1646	-1665	Fe	1646	1693

Plane	Direction cosines ($\times 10^4$) with respect to origin,			Distance \AA	Atoms used to define the plane
	a	b	c*		
I	5618	-7141	-4716	0.708	C(01)-C(05)
II	5621	-7044	-4346	0.703	C(01)-C(06)-O(01)-O(02)
III	5595	-7045	-4365	-2.615	C(11)-C(15)
IV	5489	-7311	-4501	-2.648	C(11)-C(16)-O(11)-O(12)

hypothesis of libration effects. However, in the case of C(13) and C(14) the same situation does not apply. Attempts to fit the thermal parameters to various rigid bodies were unsuccessful. Either the motion is more complicated or else systematic errors in the data have been absorbed by the thermal parameters.

TABLE VI
MEAN-SQUARE DISPLACEMENTS

Atom	$(\sigma^2)^{1/2} \text{\AA}$			Atom	$(\sigma^2)^{1/2} \text{\AA}$		
	a	b	c		a	b	c
C(01)	227	220	183	C(11)	241	201	193
C(02)	250	212	204	C(12)	265	225	210
C(03)	334	211	188	C(13)	295	217	198
C(04)	306	209	204	C(14)	277	240	178
C(05)	298	209	180	C(15)	269	242	175
C(06)	240	216	169	C(16)	222	208	196
O(01)	279	241	209	O(11)	303	226	215
C(02)	261	242	205	O(12)	300	236	195
Fe	217	205	178				

^a Values times 10^3 , in ångströms.

The view down the line connecting the two ring centers is given in Figure 3 and illustrates the almost total eclipsing of the two rings. The angle of twist was de-

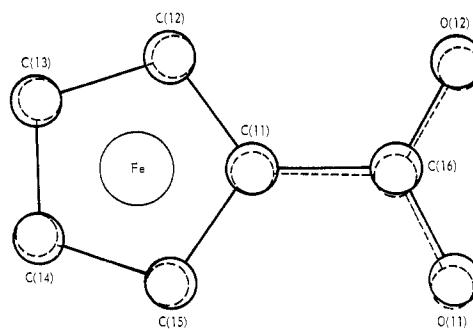


Figure 3.—A view down the ring centers showing the nearly eclipsed configuration.

finer as the dihedral angle between one carbon atom, the two ring centers, and a second carbon atom. The angles varied from $1^\circ 20'$ to $1^\circ 53'$ with a mean of $1^\circ 38'$. The molecule is one of the most nearly eclipsed ferrocene derivatives reported to date. The question of the preferred orientation of the two Cp rings in ferrocene derivatives is largely unsettled. The problem is further complicated by the possible presence of disorder in ferrocene itself. In the dicarboxylic acid the rings are eclipsed with the substituents in the 1,1' positions. The conformation may result from the hydrogen bonding of two molecules into a dimer unit. The crystal structure of a salt of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid might then have a different conformation. However, all attempts to grow single crystals of several salts have been unsuccessful.

The main forces between dimer molecules appear to be only weak van der Waals forces. In fact the herringbone-type packing illustrated in Figure 1 is very common for closest packed organic molecules. A survey of all of the intermolecular distances less than 3.5\AA did not indicate any abnormally short intermolecular contacts. However, the distance from O(11) to H(05) in position $-x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$ is 2.33\AA , which is approximately equal to the 2.4\AA expected for a van der Waals contact. The O(11) atom is in the carboxyl group which was rotated about 4° more than the other. It is therefore tempting to suggest that the larger twist allows slightly better crystal packing.