

culations were carried out on the CDC 3200/3600 computers of the CSIRO Division of Computing Research, using programs written or adapted by Dr. J. F. Blount, and on an IBM 360/50 computer at the Computer Centre, Australian National University, with

refinement and function-error programs supplied by Dr. W. T. Robinson. The diffraction data were recorded on an automatic diffractometer operated under Grant 65/15552 from the Australian Research Grants Committee.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Dicesium Salt of the Di- μ -carbonyl-bis[π -(3)-1,2-dicarbollylcarbonyliron] Anion, $\text{Cs}_2[\pi\text{-(3)-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}]_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_4 \cdot (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal and molecular structure of the dicesium salt of the di- μ -carbonyl-bis[π -(3)-1,2-dicarbollylcarbonyliron] anion, $\text{Cs}_2[\pi\text{-(3)-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}]_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_4$, has been determined as its acetone hydrate by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. Of the 4639 reflections measured by counter diffractometry, 2500 were included in the refinement. The crystal system is triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$. Crystal data are: $a = 11.57(2)$, $b = 15.19(3)$, $c = 9.35(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 88^\circ 48(5)'$, $\beta = 76^\circ 54(5)'$, $\gamma = 112^\circ 18(5)'$, $d_m = 1.86(1)$ g cm $^{-3}$, $Z = 2$, $d_o = 1.87(1)$ g cm $^{-3}$. Structure determination was by the heavy-atom method and refinement was carried out by the block-diagonal least-squares technique with anisotropic thermal parameters for the cesium and iron atoms. Hydrogen atoms were included in calculated positions but not refined. Final values of R and R_1 are 0.045 and 0.052 (0.080 and 0.068 for all 4639 reflections). The anion consists of two $\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$ fragments joined through a double carbonyl bridged Fe-Fe bond of length 2.591(5) Å. It has a cisoid, almost totally eclipsed, conformation with a close approach to C_2 symmetry. The bridge is asymmetric with Fe-C distances of 1.90, 1.98, 1.90, and 1.99 Å (esd's 0.01 Å) around the bridge. The two Fe-Fe-C planes in the bridge make an angle of 164° about the Fe-Fe axis and are inclined away from the icosahedra. The normals from the basal planes of the cages to the Fe atoms make angles of 140 and 142° with the Fe-Fe axis. These angles are larger than in analogous cyclopentadienyl complexes and are presumably so because of H \cdots H repulsions between the cages. The normals from Fe to the basal planes of the cages pass through the center of gravity of the plane in each case and are 1.57 and 1.59(1) Å. The terminal Fe-C carbonyl distances are 1.69 and 1.70(1) Å. C-O distances are in the range 1.16-1.18(2) Å. The mean B-B bond length is 1.787(5) Å; mean B-C is 1.721(8) Å. Within the crystal the Cs ions are irregularly coordinated to the oxygen atoms of the solvent molecules. The anions pack so that the icosahedra come into contact across the centers of symmetry along the c axis.

Introduction

Hawthorne and his collaborators have shown that the dicarbollyl anion $\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}^{2-}$ forms stable complexes with a variety of transition metal derivatives.^{1,2} X-Ray analysis of some of these compounds has revealed that the dicarbollyl cage may be symmetrically π bonded to the metal atom to form a completed icosahedron.³⁻⁵

Recently, the tetramethylammonium salt of $[\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2]_2^{2-}$ was synthesized by Hawthorne and Rühle,⁶ who suggested that the anion had a stereochemistry similar to the isoelectronic complex *trans*- $[\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2]_2$ which has been structurally characterized by X-ray diffraction methods.⁷ This analysis

of the crystal structure of the dicesium salt of the same anion, undertaken to establish its solid-state stereochemistry, has shown that in this case the anion adopts a cisoid conformation analogous to that found in the newly isolated and characterized *cis*- $[\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2]_2$.⁸

Measurement of Crystal and Intensity Data

Professor M. F. Hawthorne kindly supplied a sample of dicesium di- μ -carbonyl-bis[π -(3)-1,2-dicarbollylcarbonyliron]. The crystals were thin, elongated, dark red platelets from which suitable specimens for X-ray study had to be cut. The crystals have been shown by the X-ray analysis to contain one molecule each of acetone and of water of solvation in the asymmetric unit.

Crystal Data.—For $\text{Cs}_2[\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}]_2 \cdot (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ the data are: mol wt 830.4, triclinic, $a = 11.57(2)$, $b = 15.19(3)$, $c = 9.35(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 88^\circ 48(5)'$, $\beta = 76^\circ 54(5)'$, $\gamma = 112^\circ 18(5)'$, $V = 1471$ Å 3 , $F(000) = 788$, $\mu = 35.2$ cm $^{-1}$, $\lambda 0.7107$ Å.

The unit cell parameters were derived from 25° pre-

(1) M. F. Hawthorne, D. C. Young, T. D. Andrews, D. V. Howe, R. L. Pilling, A. D. Pitts, M. Reintjes, L. F. Warren, Jr., and P. A. Wegner, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 879 (1968).

(2) M. F. Hawthorne, *Accounts Chem. Res.*, **1**, 281 (1968), and references therein.

(3) A. Zalkin, D. H. Templeton, and T. E. Hopkins, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 8988 (1965).

(4) A. Zalkin, T. E. Hopkins, and D. H. Templeton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1189 (1966).

(5) A. Zalkin, T. E. Hopkins, and D. H. Templeton, *ibid.*, **6**, 1911 (1967).

(6) M. F. Hawthorne and H. W. Rühle, *ibid.*, **8**, 176 (1969).

(7) O. S. Mills, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **11**, 620 (1958).

(8) R. F. Bryan, P. T. Greene, D. S. Field, and M. J. Newlands, *Chem. Commun.*, 1477 (1969).

cession photographs of the three equatorial zones taken using Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation at room temperature. The errors in the cell edges are estimated at the 1 part in 600 associated with the precession method. The measured density of the complex is 1.86 g cm^{-3} as determined by flotation in a mixture of ethyl iodide and carbon tetrachloride. That calculated for two formula units of the complex per cell is 1.70 g cm^{-3} . This discrepancy alerted us to the possible presence of solvent of crystallization and the cell was later shown to contain two molecules of acetone and two of water. With $Z = 2$ for the total cell contents the calculated density is 1.87 g cm^{-3} .

The possible triclinic space groups are $P1$ and $P\bar{1}$. No tests were made for pyro- or piezoelectric effects but the choice of $P\bar{1}$ as the more likely space group with $Z = 2$ is confirmed by the successful outcome of the analysis. No molecular symmetry is implied.

Intensity Data.—Diffraction data were collected from a single-crystal fragment of approximate size $0.04 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$ mm mounted on a eucentric goniometer head so that the reciprocal a^* axis was almost parallel with the fiber axis. In this orientation intensity measurements were made using an SDS Sigma 2 computer-controlled Picker four-circle diffractometer. The measurements were made with Mo K radiation, a Zr-Y balanced filter pair being used to reduce the contribution to the diffracted spectra of wavelengths other than the characteristic $K\alpha$. Scintillation counting was employed with pulse height analysis. The counter with receiving apertures 4 mm² was placed about 30 cm from the crystal. A takeoff angle of 3° was used on the direct beam. ω scans showed the crystal to be uniform and of a suitable mosaicity. Measurements were made using the θ - 2θ scanning technique with a scan rate of 1°/min and symmetrical 1.4° scan ranges being used for all reflections. Background measurements were made for 10 sec at both beginning and end of the scan ranges by the stationary crystal-stationary counter method. True background was assumed to be linear within these limits. Linearity of counter response was established for all count rates observed during the experiment.

A measurement cycle was begun with the Zr filter in place. $I_{Zr} = C_{pZr} - 0.5(t_s/t_b)(C_{b1} + C_{b2})$ and $\sigma(I_{Zr}) = C_{pZr} + 0.5(t_s/t_b)(C_{b1} + C_{b2})$, where C_p and C_b are the counts accumulated during scan and background measurements occupying times t_s and t_b , respectively. With $I_{Zr} < 3\sigma(I_{Zr})$ the reflection was automatically rejected as insignificant, but, if not, the cycle was repeated with the Y filter in place. The net intensity, I , is then given by $C_{pZr} - C_{pY} - 0.5(t_s/t_b)(C_{b1} + C_{b2} - C_{b3} - C_{b4})$ and $\sigma^2(I) = C_{pZr} + C_{pY} + 0.5(t_s/t_b)(C_{b1} + C_{b2} + C_{b3} + C_{b4})$. Reflections were taken as significant when $I > 3\sigma(I)$.

The reciprocal lattice was examined at 6905 independent lattice points ($2\theta < 60^\circ$) of which 4639 showed significant diffracted intensity. The overall stability of the system was checked by monitoring the intensities of two moderately strong reflections after every

66 measurement cycles. These showed a uniform decrease in intensity of about 10% over the month spent in collecting the diffraction data indicating a gradual breakdown of the lattice structure. An appropriate correction was made for this effect and a single scale factor was used throughout the analysis.

No absorption corrections were made. With $\mu = 35 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the crystal used maximum and minimum transmission factors of about 0.9 and 0.5 are to be expected. Such extreme variations were not in fact observed in the intensities of the $h00$ reflections as a function of ϕ where such effects ought to have been most marked. However, there is no doubt that the main residual error in the experimental data is attributable to this cause though much of it may have been apparently compensated by the use of anisotropic thermal parameters for the cesium and iron atoms.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

Coordinates for the two cesium and two iron atoms in the asymmetric unit were derived from an unsharpened three-dimensional Patterson synthesis calculated with the 1944 largest squared structure amplitudes. For the remaining calculations the 2499 reflections with $|F_o| > 26$ on an absolute scale were used. This gave an adequate yet manageable data set for the Sigma 2 computer used. At the end of the refinement the ratio of observations to parameters was about 14:1.

From these coordinates a structure factor calculation assuming $B = 2.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ gave a conventional R defined as $\sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ of 0.24. The remaining non-hydrogen atoms of the anion were located by application of the heavy-atom method of phase determination in successive three-dimensional electron density syntheses. At this time all the atoms of the dicarbollide cages were treated as boron. Refinement using the block-diagonal least-squares method and individual isotropic thermal parameters gave $R = 0.11$.

The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. Individual 3×3 matrices were used for the positional parameters, 1×1 for the isotropic thermal parameters, and 2×2 for the overall thermal parameter and scale factor. Unit weights were assigned initially, and in the later stages a scheme which gave $w = I/1500$ for reflections where the observed net peak intensity I was less than 1500 counts, $w = 90/|F_o|$ for structure amplitudes greater than 90 on an observational scale (95 on an absolute scale), and unity to the remainder was used. To ensure smooth convergence the calculated shifts in the light-atom parameters had damping factors of 0.2 applied; the heavy atoms, 0.5.

The remaining atoms of the solvent molecules were located at this point from a three-dimensional difference electron density synthesis using calculated structure factors based on the results of the least-squares refinement thus far.

Seven further cycles of refinement in which all parameters were varied led to convergence with $R = 0.083$. Examination of the agreement between individual observed and calculated structure amplitudes showed that

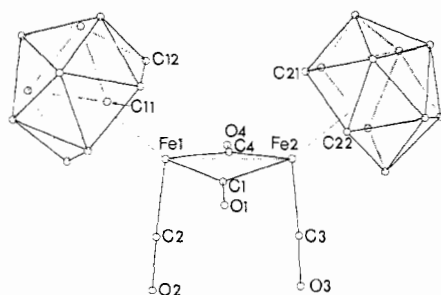


Figure 1.—A general view of the anion showing the numbering scheme adopted for the atoms in the central region and the relative positions of the carbon atoms in the icosahedra.

(020) and (201) had large negative discrepancies presumably caused by extinction. These were given zero weight and five further cycles of refinement led to $R = 0.079$.

It was now possible to identify unambiguously the carbon atoms in the dicarbollide cages by the following criteria: (1) two adjacent atoms in each cage in the five-membered ring bonded to iron had much lower thermal parameters than their neighbors; (2) a $(\rho_o - \rho_c)$ synthesis evaluated in the plane of the ring on the assumption of equal boron atoms showed regions of positive density at these same atomic sites in each case; (3) the interatomic separation between these pairs of atoms in each case was closer to that expected for a C-C bond than for B-B or B-C.⁸ These atoms were therefore assumed to be carbon and four further cycles of refinement gave convergence with $R = 0.077$.

A further three-dimensional $(\rho_o - \rho_c)$ synthesis showed evidence of thermal anisotropy in the vibrations of the cesium and iron atoms. With our available computing facilities it would have been impracticable to refine anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms; indeed with the uncorrected absorption effects it would probably not have produced physically significant results. However, anisotropic thermal parameters were assigned to the four metal atoms and refined using 6×6 blocks in a further six cycles to convergence at $R = 0.048$. The contributions of the light atoms to the structure factors were held fixed during this process at their previous values. R_1 defined as $[\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2]^{1/2}$ was 0.057 and the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 3.2.

From the geometry of the complex it seemed clear that some knowledge of the hydrogen positions would be helpful in deciding certain questions and so an attempt was made to locate these atoms. No great success was anticipated since the fraction of the total scattering power of the crystal which they represent is very small indeed. A final three-dimensional $(\rho_o - \rho_c)$ synthesis was calculated, however, to check the validity of the proposed solution. This showed that the thermal motion of the metal atoms had been effectively compensated. The largest regions of residual electron density were associated with the two cesium atoms. Each was surrounded by four peaks in a plane of height $0.7\text{--}1.0 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ with negative peaks of -1.4

$\text{e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ in a line perpendicular to the plane. The patterns were identical for both atoms. Of the 19 remaining peaks of density in excess of $0.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ (none greater than $0.8 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$) 15 occurred at positions which could reasonably be assigned to hydrogen atoms and 4 in positions suggesting thermal anisotropy of the oxygen atoms of the terminal carbonyl groups. The remainder of the function showed random fluctuations less than $\pm 0.4 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$.

Calculated positions for the hydrogen atoms were derived on the assumption of icosahedral geometry for the $B_9C_2H_{11}$ fragment, the hydrogen centers being located on the extensions of the pseudo-fivefold axis with B-H = 1.20 and C-H $1.10 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$. The mean de-

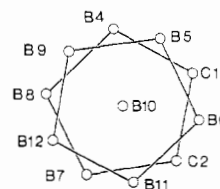


Figure 2.—Diagrammatic representation of the numbering scheme adopted for the atoms of the icosahedral fragment. The iron atom is assumed to occupy the 3 position. In the tables and text the prefixes 1 or 2 are added before the number of the atom to distinguish the atoms of one cage from those of the other.

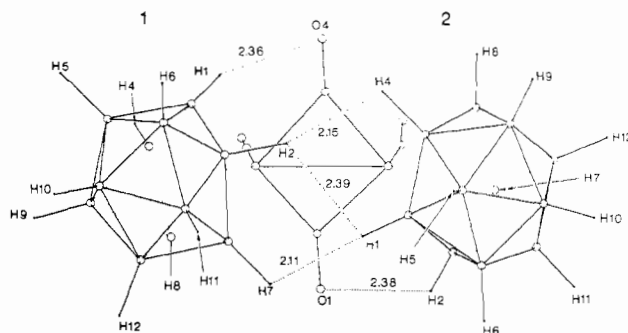


Figure 3.—A general view of the anion showing the *calculated* positions for the hydrogen atoms and the shorter intramolecular approach distances resulting. Since the model for the hydrogens may be imperfect (see text), this illustration should be taken only as a guide to which atoms are in contact in the actual structure.

viation between these calculated positions and those observed is 0.29 \AA .

A structure factor calculation for the 2499 reflections used in the refinement which included the contributions of the hydrogen atoms in their calculated positions with isotropic B values of 3.0 \AA^2 reduced R to 0.045, R_1 to 0.052, and the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight to 2.95. We may therefore be reasonably confident that their inclusion is justified. A final structure factor calculation over all 4639 significant reflections gave $R = 0.080$, $R_1 = 0.068$. All calculations described were carried out using programs written in this laboratory for the 16K SDS Sigma 2 computer.

The scattering functions used for the neutral atoms were taken from Hanson, *et al.*,⁹ that for Cs^+ was taken

(9) H. P. Hanson, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **17**, 1040 (1964).

TABLE I
 Final Positional and Thermal Parameters^a

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å	Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å
Cs ₁	-5300 (1)	1833 (1)	3943 (1)		B ₂₅	2272 (14)	778 (11)	53 (17)	2.1 (3)
Cs ₂	-2557 (1)	3217 (1)	-641 (1)		B ₂₆	1691 (17)	1150 (13)	-1353 (20)	3.2 (3)
Fe ₁	258 (2)	2718 (1)	3403 (2)		B ₂₇	3243 (14)	3117 (11)	-1184 (17)	2.1 (3)
Fe ₂	2054 (2)	2881 (1)	1055 (2)		B ₂₈	3914 (13)	2757 (10)	255 (16)	1.7 (2)
O ₁	-283 (10)	3046 (7)	599 (11)	3.5 (2)	B ₂₉	3886 (16)	1594 (12)	-164 (18)	2.6 (3)
O ₂	876 (12)	4739 (9)	3384 (13)	5.0 (3)	B ₂₁₀	3320 (16)	1261 (12)	-1778 (19)	2.9 (3)
O ₃	3252 (12)	4931 (9)	725 (14)	5.2 (3)	B ₂₁₁	2894 (18)	2180 (14)	-2339 (21)	3.5 (4)
O ₄	2821 (9)	3070 (7)	3820 (11)	3.1 (2)	B ₂₁₂	4266 (16)	2502 (13)	-1641 (19)	2.9 (3)
O ₅	-3277 (12)	3861 (9)	2494 (14)	5.3 (3)	H ₁₁	93	237	576	3.0
O ₆	-3417 (13)	1255 (10)	1235 (16)	6.4 (3)	H ₁₄	-66	348	581	
C ₁	319 (12)	2923 (9)	1372 (14)	2.2 (2)	H ₁₁₂	-383	60	452	
C ₂	629 (14)	3907 (10)	3428 (16)	2.9 (3)	H ₁₁₁	-203	-44	453	
C ₃	2758 (14)	4100 (11)	859 (17)	3.2 (3)	H ₁₂	57	112	367	
C ₄	2113 (11)	2961 (8)	3058 (13)	1.6 (2)	H ₁₅	-140	183	824	
C ₅	-2836 (17)	4514 (13)	3155 (20)	4.8 (4)	H ₁₉	-346	199	680	
C ₆	-1584 (27)	5364 (20)	2578 (31)	9.3 (7)	H ₁₇	-130	124	210	
C ₇	-3640 (32)	4572 (24)	4655 (37)	11.6 (9)	H ₁₈	-216	274	350	
C ₁₁	-8 (12)	2022 (9)	5532 (13)	1.8 (2)	H ₁₁₀	-337	3	737	
C ₁₂	-209 (12)	1301 (9)	4283 (14)	2.1 (2)	H ₁₆	-55	32	682	
B ₁₄	-939 (15)	2679 (11)	5535 (17)	2.2 (3)	H ₂₁	44	109	115	
B ₁₅	-1385 (15)	1695 (11)	6966 (18)	2.4 (3)	H ₂₂	103	249	-117	
B ₁₆	-889 (16)	811 (12)	6150 (18)	2.6 (3)	H ₂₄	256	153	252	
B ₁₇	-1330 (14)	1348 (11)	3384 (16)	1.9 (3)	H ₂₅	193	-5	49	
B ₁₈	-1829 (15)	2250 (11)	4179 (17)	2.2 (3)	H ₂₆	93	60	-192	
B ₁₉	-2576 (15)	1812 (11)	6118 (17)	2.4 (3)	H ₂₇	359	394	-161	
B ₁₁₀	-2532 (13)	646 (10)	6461 (15)	1.5 (2)	H ₂₈	469	332	81	
B ₁₁₁	-1742 (14)	369 (10)	4784 (16)	1.7 (2)	H ₂₉	468	134	12	
B ₁₁₂	-2815 (14)	978 (11)	4796 (17)	2.1 (3)	H ₂₁₀	370	78	-259	
C ₂₁	1401 (13)	1452 (10)	455 (15)	2.5 (3)	H ₂₁₁	297	236	-363	
C ₂₂	1748 (12)	2269 (9)	-920 (15)	2.4 (3)	H ₂₁₂	533	289	-243	
B ₂₄	2654 (14)	1698 (11)	1220 (17)	2.1 (3)					

Anisotropic Thermal Parameters^b

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}		β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cs ₁	575 (9)	486 (6)	1777 (14)	146 (6)	-65 (9)	27 (7)	Fe ₁	375 (16)	249 (10)	594 (23)	137 (10)	-42 (15)	-18 (12)
Cs ₂	723 (10)	548 (6)	1113 (14)	336 (6)	-144 (9)	-179 (7)	Fe ₂	357 (16)	255 (10)	575 (24)	115 (10)	-29 (15)	34 (12)

^a The positional parameters are expressed as fractions of the respective cell edges $\times 10^4$ ($\times 10^3$ in the case of the hydrogen atoms). Standard deviations are given in parentheses and attach to the last significant figure. These esd's are obtained according to the formula $\sigma^2(x) = a^{ij} \Sigma w \Delta^2 / (n - m)$ where a^{ij} is obtained by inversion of the appropriate matrix (a_{ij}), w is the weight assigned an observational discrepancy $\Delta = F_o - F_c$, n is the number of observations, and m is the number of variable parameters. In calculating the contribution to the structure factors of the hydrogen atoms a value of $B = 3.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ was taken in the exponent for the thermal parameter in each case. ^b Anisotropic thermal parameters are $\times 10^5$ with esd's in parentheses on the same scale. The thermal parameter T has the form: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

from Cromer and Waber.¹⁰ The curves for both Cs and Fe were corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion effect by -0.53 and $0.37 e^-$, respectively.¹¹

Results and Discussion

The atomic parameters defining the crystal structure, together with their estimated standard deviations (esd's), are given in Table I. Table II provides a comparison between the observed structure amplitudes and structure factors calculated from the parameters of Table I. Interatomic distances and angles, with their associated esd's, calculated from the same parameters are given in Table III.

Figure 1 shows a general view of the structure of the anion and illustrates the numbering scheme adopted for the atoms in the central region. In labeling the atoms of the icosahedra the convention has been adopted that the iron atom occupies the 3 position and the other atoms are numbered as shown in Figure 2. The prefix

(10) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(11) D. T. Cromer, *ibid.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

1 or 2 is added to distinguish the atoms of one cage from those of the other.

Table IV lists the equations of the least-squares planes through certain atomic groupings of interest while Table V gives the shorter intra- and intermolecular approach distances. The most critical intramolecular interactions are also shown in Figure 3 which illustrates the *calculated* positions of the hydrogen atoms. A view of the packing of the ions and solvent molecules in the crystal is shown in Figure 4.

The crystal structure, as expected, is ionic. Our interest is primarily in the structure of the anion. The two iron-containing icosahedra are joined through a doubly carbonyl-bridged Fe-Fe bond. Each iron atom may be assumed to reach an inert gas configuration by accepting five electrons from the carborane fragment, two from the terminal, one each from the bridging carbonyl groups, and one by formation of an Fe-Fe bond.

This bond is slightly longer than any other known

TABLE II LIST OF OBSERVED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data representing structure amplitudes and calculated structure factors. The table is organized into several sections, likely corresponding to different reflections or data sets, with some sections marked with 'H = 5' or 'H = 7'. The data includes integers and some negative values, representing the measured and calculated values for various crystallographic reflections.

TABLE II (Continued)

7	0	468	437	2	1	340	319	-3	5	486	-880	-8	6	277	260	-14	-3	574	+536	-11	-5	329	-298	-5	-2	482	496	7	-4	479	+472	0	2	443	468	-8	5	310	-268	-15	0	365	344	-4	-3	277	236
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* The columns contain, in sequence: $k, l, 10|F_0|, 10F_0$.

TABLE III
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES^a

Bond Lengths				Acetone Molecule			
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂	2.591 (5)	Fe ₂ -C ₄	1.895 (13)	O ₅ -C ₅ -C ₆	126 (2)	O ₅ -C ₅ -C ₇	119 (2)
Fe ₁ -C ₁	1.900 (14)	Fe ₂ -C ₃	1.703 (13)	C ₅ -C ₅ -C ₇	115 (2)	Icosahedra ^b	
Fe ₁ -C ₂	1.692 (15)	Fe ₂ -C ₁	1.987 (13)	Fe-C ₁ -C ₂	66.8 (6)	Fe-B ₄ -C ₁	66.2 (7)
Fe ₁ -C ₄	1.981 (12)	C ₁ -O ₁	1.17 (2)	Fe-C ₁ -B ₄	66.3 (7)	Fe-B ₄ -B ₈	66.6 (7)
C ₁ -O ₁	1.17 (2)	C ₂ -O ₂	1.18 (2)	Fe-C ₂ -C ₁	68.6 (6)	C ₁ -Fe-C ₂	44.6 (5)
C ₃ -O ₃	1.16 (2)	Fe ₂ -C ₂₁	2.144 (14)	Fe-C ₂ -B ₇	69.2 (7)	C ₂ -Fe-B ₇	47.0 (5)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₁	2.136 (13)	Fe ₂ -C ₂₂	2.126 (14)	Fe-C ₃ -C ₁	63.8 (6)	B ₇ -Fe-B ₈	48.3 (6)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₂	2.108 (13)	Fe ₂ -B ₂₄	2.171 (16)	Fe-C ₃ -B ₇	65.7 (7)	C ₁ -Fe-B ₈	47.6 (5)
Fe ₁ -B ₁₄	2.139 (16)	Fe ₂ -B ₂₇	2.166 (16)	Fe-B ₇ -C ₂	65.4 (7)	C ₁ -Fe-B ₄	45.8 (5)
Fe ₁ -B ₁₇	2.197 (15)	Fe ₂ -B ₂₈	2.193 (14)	Fe-B ₇ -B ₇	66.4 (7)	C ₁ -Fe-B ₈	49.0 (6)
Fe ₁ -B ₁₈	2.178 (16)	Fe ₂ -cg ₂	1.586 (10)	Fe-B ₈ -B ₄	64.3 (7)	Fe-Fe-cg	139.8 (2)
Fe ₁ -cg ₁	1.572 (10)			C ₁ -C ₂ -B ₆	61.9 (8)	C ₁ -B ₄ -B ₈	58.3 (8)
Dicarbollide Cages ^b				C ₁ -B ₆ -C ₂	54.9 (8)	C ₁ -B ₆ -B ₈	59.0 (9)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.61 (2)	B ₄ -B ₉	1.80 (2)	C ₁ -B ₆ -B ₄	58.1 (8)	C ₁ -B ₆ -B ₈	59.6 (9)
C ₁ -B ₄	1.72 (2)	B ₄ -B ₅	1.82 (2)	C ₂ -C ₁ -B ₆	63.3 (8)	C ₂ -B ₇ -B ₁₁	59.5 (8)
C ₁ -B ₆	1.74 (2)	B ₉ -B ₁₁	1.78 (2)	C ₂ -B ₁₁ -B ₆	59.2 (8)	C ₂ -B ₁₁ -B ₇	57.9 (8)
C ₁ -B ₈	1.73 (2)	B ₅ -B ₆	1.77 (2)	C ₂ -B ₁₁ -B ₆	59.9 (8)	B ₇ -B ₁₁ -B ₁₁	62.6 (8)
C ₂ -B ₇	1.72 (2)	B ₆ -B ₁₀	1.77 (2)	B ₇ -B ₈ -B ₁₂	59.4 (8)	B ₇ -B ₁₁ -B ₁₂	59.6 (8)
C ₂ -B ₆	1.78 (2)	B ₁₁ -B ₁₂	1.81 (2)	B ₇ -B ₁₂ -B ₈	59.2 (8)	B ₇ -B ₁₂ -B ₁₀	60.1 (8)
C ₂ -B ₁₁	1.75 (2)	B ₁₀ -B ₁₁	1.77 (2)	B ₉ -B ₇ -B ₁₂	61.4 (9)	B ₈ -B ₄ -B ₉	60.6 (9)
B ₇ -B ₈	1.79 (2)	B ₉ -B ₁₂	1.78 (2)	B ₈ -B ₁₂ -B ₉	60.2 (9)	B ₈ -B ₉ -B ₄	59.6 (9)
B ₇ -B ₁₁	1.80 (2)	B ₁₀ -B ₁₂	1.76 (2)	B ₈ -B ₉ -B ₁₂	61.3 (9)	B ₈ -B ₁₁ -B ₆	63.7 (9)
B ₇ -B ₁₂	1.79 (2)	B ₄ -B ₉	1.80 (2)	B ₄ -B ₈ -B ₉	59.8 (9)	B ₄ -B ₉ -B ₈	60.8 (9)
B ₄ -B ₈	1.79 (2)	B ₆ -B ₁₀	1.82 (2)	B ₄ -B ₉ -B ₉	59.5 (9)	B ₆ -C ₁ -B ₈	61.5 (9)
B ₈ -B ₁₂	1.83 (2)	B ₉ -B ₁₀	1.80 (2)	B ₆ -C ₁ -B ₁₁	60.9 (8)	B ₆ -B ₁₁ -B ₁₀	60.0 (8)
B ₉ -B ₉	1.81 (2)			B ₆ -B ₈ -B ₁₀	59.6 (9)	B ₆ -B ₁₀ -B ₁₁	60.2 (8)
Acetone Molecule				B ₆ -B ₁₀ -B ₈	59.4 (9)	B ₁₁ -B ₇ -B ₁₂	60.3 (8)
C ₅ -C ₅	1.50 (3)	C ₅ -C ₇	1.52 (4)	B ₁₁ -B ₆ -B ₁₀	59.8 (8)	B ₁₁ -B ₁₂ -B ₁₀	59.5 (8)
C ₅ -O ₅	1.19 (2)			B ₁₁ -B ₁₀ -B ₁₂	61.4 (8)	B ₉ -B ₈ -B ₁₂	58.5 (9)
Bond Angles				B ₁₂ -B ₁₁ -B ₁₀	59.1 (8)	B ₁₂ -B ₉ -B ₁₀	58.8 (8)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₁	46.7 (4)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₄	46.6 (4)	B ₉ -B ₁₀ -B ₁₂	59.5 (8)	B ₉ -B ₄ -B ₅	59.6 (9)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₃	95.7 (5)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₂	96.0 (5)	B ₉ -B ₁₂ -B ₁₀	61.7 (9)	B ₉ -B ₅ -B ₁₀	60.6 (8)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₄	49.5 (4)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁	49.6 (4)	B ₉ -B ₁₀ -B ₅	59.7 (8)	B ₄ -B ₆ -B ₁₀	61.0 (9)
Fe ₁ -C ₁ -Fe ₂	83.6 (5)	Fe ₁ -C ₄ -Fe ₂	83.9 (5)	B ₉ -B ₁₀ -B ₈	59.7 (8)		
Fe ₁ -C ₁ -O ₁	142 (1)	Fe ₂ -C ₄ -O ₄	141 (1)				
Fe ₁ -C ₁ -O ₂	177 (1)	Fe ₂ -C ₃ -O ₃	179 (2)				
Fe ₁ -C ₄ -O ₄	135 (1)	Fe ₂ -C ₁ -O ₁	135 (1)				
C ₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₂	86.5 (6)	C ₃ -Fe ₂ -C ₄	85.3 (6)				
C ₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₄	95.1 (5)	C ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₄	95.0 (5)				
C ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₄	89.7 (6)	C ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₃	90.5 (5)				

^a Distances are in ångströms and angles in degrees. Esd's are given in parentheses and affect the least significant figure. In calculating the esd's, no account has been taken of possible correlations between the parameters of different atoms but account has been taken of correlations between the parameters of an individual atom due to the nonorthogonality of the cell axes and of the effect of possible errors in the cell constants at the level quoted. cg denotes the center of gravity of the five-membered ring bonded to iron. ^b The numbering scheme for the dicarbollide cage is that given in Figure 3. The first column gives distances or angles in the icosahedron of which Fe₁ is a part; the second column, the corresponding parameter for the Fe₂ icosahedron.

doubly carbonyl-bridged Fe-Fe linkage. Its length may be compared with the value of 2.508 (3) Å found^{12a} in diazulenetetrairon decacarbonyl, the 2.534 (2) Å observed^{12b} in *trans*-[π -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂, the 2.533(6) Å

noted⁸ in the *cis* isomer of the same complex, and the 2.558 (9) and 2.568 (8) Å established¹³ for the two isomers of Fe₃(CO)₁₁P(C₆H₅)₃.

As in the last named complex, the carbonyl bridges

(12) (a) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1941 (1969); (b) R. F. Bryan and P. T. Greene, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, in press.

(13) D. J. Dahm and R. A. Jacobson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 5106 (1968).

TABLE IV
SELECTED LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

Equations of Planes in the Form $AX + BY + CZ = D^a$					
Atoms	A	B	C	D	Plane
O ₅ , C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇	0.7965	-0.4309	0.4242	-5.8530	1
C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , B ₁₇ , B ₁₈ , B ₁₄	-0.3714	-0.6217	0.6896	1.2936	2
C ₂₁ , C ₂₂ , B ₂₇ , B ₂₈ , B ₂₄	-0.4733	0.6143	0.6313	1.1277	3
Fe ₁ , Fe ₂ , C ₁ , O ₁	0.0577	0.9979	0.0284	4.2336	4
Fe ₁ , Fe ₂ , C ₄ , O ₄	0.1681	-0.9773	0.1294	-3.7884	5

Distances of Atoms from Planes, Å^b

Atom	1	Atom	2	3	Atom	4	5
O ₅	0.013	C ₁	-0.019	0.002	Fe ₁	-0.003	-0.002
C ₅	-0.033	C ₂	0.016	0.000	Fe ₂	-0.002	-0.002
C ₆	0.010	B ₇	-0.006	-0.002	C	0.011	0.009
C ₇	0.009	B ₈	-0.005	0.003	O	-0.006	-0.005
		B ₄	0.014	-0.003			

^a X, Y, Z are in ångströms; the transformation matrix relating the triclinic coordinates to these Cartesian coordinates is

11.5700	-5.7601	2.1260
0.0	14.0544	1.0755
0.0	0.0	9.0424

All atoms were given equal weight in calculating these planes.

^b See footnote b to Table III.

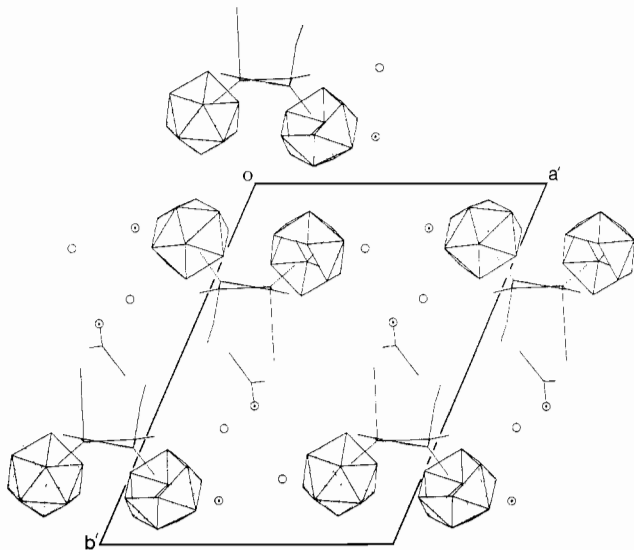


Figure 4.—A view of the crystal structure in projection down the crystallographic *c* axis showing the packing of ions and solvent molecules. Oxygen atoms in the solvent molecules are denoted by the circles with dots; Cs⁺ ions, by the open circles.

are markedly asymmetric with two of the Fe–C bonds being significantly longer than the other two. A similar asymmetry has been inferred¹⁴ in the parent carbonyl Fe₃(CO)₁₂ and has been discussed by Dahl in that case and also¹⁵ for the much more asymmetric bridging groups found in the anion Fe₄(CO)₁₃²⁻. In the present case it seems reasonable to suppose that the asymmetry is induced in an inherently labile system so as to reduce intramolecular repulsions between the bridging carbonyl groups and the hydrogen atoms of the icosahedra as may be deduced from Figure 3 and Table V. The distortions are such as to retain an equivalent environment for each iron atom.

Each Fe₂(CO) group in the bridge is planar within the limits of experimental error but the two planes are inclined to one another so as to make an angle of 164°

(14) C. H. Wei and L. F. Dahl, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 1351 (1969).

(15) R. J. Doedens and L. F. Dahl, *ibid.*, **88**, 4847 (1966).

TABLE V
SELECTED INTRA- AND INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS

(a) Intramolecular Contacts Less Than 3.40 Å Not Involving Hydrogen

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
C ₂ ···B ₁₄	2.51	O ₄ ···C ₁₁	3.06
C ₃ ···B ₂₇	2.54	O ₁ ···C ₂₂	3.10
C ₄ ···B ₂₄	2.75	C ₂ ···C ₁₁	3.18
C ₁ ···B ₁₇	2.76	O ₄ ···B ₂₄	3.23
C ₁ ···C ₂₂	2.83	C ₃ ···C ₂₂	3.24
C ₃ ···B ₂₈	2.84	O ₁ ···B ₁₇	3.29
C ₄ ···C ₁₁	2.84	O ₃ ···B ₂₇	3.31
C ₄ ···C ₁₂	2.87	O ₂ ···B ₁₄	3.33
C ₂ ···B ₁₃	2.92	O ₁ ···B ₁₈	3.37
C ₁ ···C ₂₁	3.00	O ₄ ···B ₂₈	3.40
C ₁ ···B ₁₈	3.02	C ₄ ···C ₂₁	3.40
C ₄ ···B ₂₈	3.06		

(b) Intramolecular Contacts Less Than 3.00 Å Involving Hydrogen

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
H ₁₇ ···H ₂₁	2.11	O ₅ ···H ₁₇	2.76
H ₁₂ ···H ₂₄	2.15	C ₁ ···H ₁₇	2.50
H ₁₂ ···H ₂₁	2.39	C ₁ ···H ₂₁	2.85
O ₁ ···H ₁₇	2.75	C ₁ ···H ₂₂	2.52
O ₁ ···H ₁₃	2.96	C ₂ ···H ₁₄	2.30
O ₁ ···H ₂₂	2.38	C ₃ ···H ₂₇	2.35
O ₃ ···H ₁₄	2.71	C ₃ ···H ₂₈	2.89
O ₃ ···H ₂₇	2.72	C ₄ ···H ₁₁	2.55
O ₄ ···H ₁₁	2.36	C ₄ ···H ₁₂	2.65
O ₄ ···H ₂₄	2.61	C ₄ ···H ₂₄	2.46
O ₅ ···H ₁₈	2.76		

(c) Intermolecular Contacts Less Than 3.60 Å Not Involving Hydrogens^a

Atoms	Count	Dist, Å	Atoms	Count	Dist, Å
C _{S1} ···O ₅	1000	3.12	O ₁ ···C ₆	2010	3.49
C _{S1} ···O ₄	1100	3.39	O ₁ ···O ₆	1000	3.52
C _{S1} ···O ₆	1000	3.31	O ₂ ···O ₂	2011	3.52
C _{S2} ···O ₆	1000	3.11	O ₂ ···C ₆	1000	3.55
C _{S2} ···O ₅	1000	3.14	O ₃ ···O ₅	2010	3.48
C _{S2} ···O ₁	1000	3.20	O ₆ ···B ₁₇	1000	3.44
C _{S2} ···O ₃	2010	3.21	O ₆ ···B ₂₁₁	1000	3.60
C _{S2} ···O ₂	2010	3.58			

(d) Intermolecular Contacts Less Than 3.00 Å Involving Hydrogen

Atoms	Count	Dist, Å	Atoms	Count	Dist, Å
C _{S1} ···H ₂₄	1100	2.96	O ₄ ···H ₂₁₁	1001	2.67
C _{S2} ···H ₁₅₁	1001	2.99	O ₃ ···H ₂₈	2110	2.88
O ₅ ···H ₂₉	1100	2.69	O ₂ ···H ₁₄	2011	2.91
H ₂₁ ···H ₂₆	2000	2.44	H ₁₂ ···H ₁₈	2001	2.23
H ₁₆ ···H ₂₆	1001	2.21	H ₁₉ ···H ₂₁₂	1101	2.32

^a Distances are between atom 1 at *x*, *y*, *z* and atom 2 in the symmetry position indicated by the first digit of the four-digit code augmented, in *x*, *y*, and *z*, respectively, by the translations indicated by the next three digits. Symmetry position 1 is *x*, *y*, *z*; position 2 is \bar{x} , \bar{y} , \bar{z} .

about the Fe–Fe axis. This arrangement is similar to that found in the *cis* isomer of bis(cyclopentadienyl-dicarbonyliron)⁸ where the angle is 164°, in (C₁₀H₈)₂-Fe₄(CO)₁₀ where an angle of 154° 40' is noted,¹² and in [(π-C₅H₅)₂Fe₂(CO)₃]₂P(C₆H₅)₂CCP(C₆H₅)₂ with an angle of 160°.¹⁶ Again this distortion must serve to relieve stress between the icosahedra and the carbonyl groups. It is absent from the structure of the *trans* isomer of [π-C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂ where the crystallographically imposed C_i symmetry requires a planar Fe₂(CO)₄ unit.^{7,12b}

(16) A. J. Carty, T. W. Ng, W. Carter, G. Palenik, and T. Birchall, *Chem. Commun.*, **D**, 1101 (1969).

The terminal Fe-C distances compare reasonably with those found in other complexes involving both bridging and nonbridging carbonyl groups attached to the same iron atom. Thus, an average value of 1.72 Å is given for this bond type¹⁵ in the anion Fe₄(CO)₁₃²⁻. Each Fe-C-O system is linear within the limits of error. There are no significant differences between the four C-O bond distances and the average value of 1.17 Å is normal for this bond.

The five-membered ring of each dicarbollide cage attached to the iron atom is planar. The distances from iron to the center of gravity (cg) of the ring are equivalent and 0.09 Å longer than the corresponding distance in π -C₅H₅FeB₉C₂H₁₁⁸ and in Co(B₉C₂H₁₁)₂.⁵ This leads to similarly enlarged Fe-C and Fe-B bond distances averaging 2.129 (7) and 2.174 (8) Å, respectively. These distances and the fact that the ring is perpendicular to the axis Fe-cg in each case indicate that the bonding to the rings is symmetrical. The Fe-C distances compare well with the average value of 2.12 Å observed⁸ for *cis*-[π -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂ and are somewhat shorter than the mean value of 2.15 Å noted¹⁶ in [(π -C₅H₅)₂Fe₂(CO)₃]₂P(C₆H₅)₂CCP(C₆H₅)₂. They do not differ significantly from the values observed^{7,12b} in *trans*-[π -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂. This similarity of bond length is remarkable when compared with the considerable distortion of the whole bonded ring system compared to the latter compound. Thus, the angles Fe-Fe-cg are opened from 120°¹⁷ to 140 and 142°, greater even than the corresponding values of 135° found in the cyclopentadienyl analog.⁸ This opening is certainly caused by mutual repulsions between hydrogen atoms on the cages, but it is remarkable that the whole bonded system moves as a rigid body in this distortion maintaining symmetrical bonding to the metal atom.

The exact extent of the repulsions between the hydrogen atoms and other atoms of the molecule is hard to determine. If Figure 3 is taken at face value, then contacts less than the sum of the appropriate van der Waals radii occur between H₁₂ and H₂₄ and between H₁₇ and H₂₁ as well as between H₁₁ and O₄ and H₂₂ and O₁. However, these contacts are based on a model which places the hydrogen atoms on the extensions of the pseudo-fivefold axes of the icosahedra. This assumption is correct for the hydrogen atoms on the side of the polyhedron farthest from the iron atom, but it is probably too radical for the hydrogen atoms attached to the five-membered ring bonded to iron. Here, because of the repulsions with the metal orbitals, the hydrogen atoms are probably displaced toward the plane of the ring. If they are assumed to lie in the ring plane, then *no* intraicosahedral contacts less than, or equal to, the sum of the appropriate van der Waals radii occur. Clearly, the actual structure lies between these two extremes but, unhappily, our experimental data do not allow us to be exact as to where. Most probably the hydrogen atoms are situated so as to give H···H contacts of about 2.4 Å and H···O approaches of about 2.6 Å. The only source of strain

(17) R. F. Bryan, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 192 (1967).

TABLE VI

RMS AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION ALONG THE PRINCIPAL AXES OF THE THERMAL ELLIPSOIDS OF THE METAL ATOMS (Å)

Atom	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Cs ₁	0.238	0.223	0.173
Cs ₂	0.237	0.220	0.175
Fe ₁	0.169	0.154	0.135
Fe ₂	0.175	0.151	0.133

would then be in the angle at the iron atom between the orbitals directed at the ring plane and those directed at the carbonyl groups, and if a somewhat "bent" bond is postulated¹⁸ between the halves of the molecule, then even this strain may not be too severe. Figure 3, then, should not be taken too literally; it serves only as a guide to which atoms are in contact in the actual structure.

Within the dicarbollyl polyhedra the mean of the 36 independent measurements of the B-B bond distance is 1.787 Å with an rms deviation of 0.027 Å and a standard deviation in the mean of 0.005 Å. This is in good agreement with the mean value of 1.782, rms 0.02 Å, quoted¹⁹ for the anion [(B₉C₂H₁₁)Co]₂(B₈C₂H₁₀)²⁻. The mean of 12 independent measurements of the B-C bond length is 1.721 (8) Å, rms 0.028 Å, compared to the value of 1.707 Å, rms 0.02 Å, given for the cobalt anion. The mean B-B-B angle based on 60 independent measurements is 60.1 (1)°, rms 1°. The rms deviations from the mean values are somewhat larger than the esd's of the individual values given in Table III. Although it is not to be excluded that there are significant differences in the individual values of the B-B bond distances across the icosahedron, it is more likely that the esd's calculated from the least-squares matrices are underestimated both because of residual systematic errors in the data and because of the use of the block-diagonal approximation.

The cesium cations are loosely and irregularly coordinated by the oxygen atoms of the solvent molecules and approach the oxygen atoms of the carbonyl groups though not sufficiently closely to be thought coordinated to them. The high thermal parameters of the atoms of the acetone and water of solvation indicate that they are not tightly bound in the lattice structure and the unusual occurrence of two different solvent molecules in the crystal is indicative of the difficulty involved in packing together ions of such different sizes.

The thermal behavior of the atoms of the anion is interesting in that the isotropic *B* values of the atoms of the polyhedra are quite small indicating that the cages are firmly bound together and executing a minimum of thermal motion. The rms amplitudes of vibration along the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids representing the metal atoms are given in Table VI.

Acknowledgment.—This work was financed, in part, by National Science Foundation Grant No. GU 1531 made to the Center for Advanced Studies of the University of Virginia.

(18) C. H. Wei and L. F. Dahl, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 328 (1963); C. H. Wei and L. F. Dahl, *ibid.*, **4**, 1 (1965); L. F. Dahl and P. W. Sutton, *ibid.*, **2**, 1067 (1963); H. P. Weber and R. F. Bryan, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 182 (1967).(19) D. St. Clair, A. Zalkin, and D. H. Templeton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 2080 (1969).