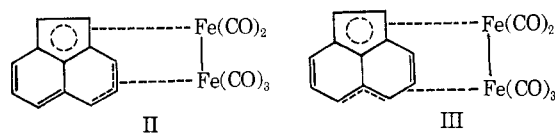


TABLE VI
LEAST-SQUARES PLANES WITHIN THE
 $C_{12}H_8Fe_2(CO)_6$ MOLECULE^{a-c}

Atom	Dist, Å	Atom	Dist, Å
(A) $0.6305X + 0.5050Y + 0.5892Z - 8.3025 = 0$			
C(1)*	-0.006 (9)	C(3)	-0.017
C(2)*	-0.003 (9)	C(8)	-0.011
C(9)*	+0.011 (8)	C(4)	-0.224
C(12)*	-0.015 (8)	C(7)	-0.215
C(11)*	+0.013 (8)	C(5)	-0.440
		C(6)	-0.411
Fe(1)	-1.725	C(10)	-0.158
(B) $0.8355X + 0.1618Y + 0.5250Z - 7.0556 = 0$			
C(5)*	0.000	Fe(2)	-1.837
C(10)*	0.000		
C(6)*	0.000		
(C) $-0.4446X - 0.3724Y + 0.8146Z + 1.2650 = 0$			
C(10)*	+0.001 (8)	C(5)	-1.268
C(12)*	-0.001 (8)	C(6)	+1.258
Fe(1)*	0.000 (1)	C(13)	-1.303
Fe(2)*	0.000 (1)	C(14)	+1.196
C(1)	+0.759	O(1)	-2.196
C(2)	-0.656	O(2)	+1.916
C(9)	-1.162	C(15)	-1.341
C(11)	+1.192	C(16)	+1.368
C(3)	-2.414	O(3)	-2.198
C(8)	+2.463	O(4)	+2.323
C(4)	-2.446	C(17)	+0.041
C(7)	+2.490	O(5)	+0.067

^a All planes are expressed in Cartesian coordinates. The transformations to natural cell coordinates are $X = xa + zc \cos \beta$, $Y = yb$, and $Z = zc \sin \beta$. ^b A plane is derived using unit weights for atoms marked with asterisks. ^c The angle between planes A and B is $23^\circ 25'$.



within the six-membered rings has been wholly disrupted. The stability of this compound is thus a considerable tribute to the combined strength of π -cyclopentadienyl \rightarrow iron and π -allyl \rightarrow iron bonding.

The preference for III over II furthermore demonstrates the importance of steric effects. In azulenediiron pentacarbonyl² (I) atoms of the seven-membered ring are bent out of the plane of the five-membered ring by as much as 0.91 Å, and the stereochemistry of the azulene ligand adapts to conform to electronic requirements. In the case of acenaphthylenediiron pentacarbonyl, the organic ligand is more rigid than azulene and the planar configuration III is more in keeping with iron-iron bond length requirements than is the planar configuration II. In this case, then, the electronic requirements are subservient to the steric requirements of the relatively rigid polycyclic acenaphthylene framework. There is some distortion of the ligand from planarity, but Figure 1 shows this to be relatively slight.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE
ISTITUTO CHIMICO DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI NAPOLI, NAPLES, ITALY

The Solid-State Structure of π -Allyldi(thiourea)nickel(II) Chloride

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The crystal structure of π -allyldi(thiourea)nickel(II) chloride has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. The crystals are orthorhombic with space group $Pbca$ and cell parameters $a = 25.24$ (8) Å, $b = 11.17$ (4) Å, $c = 8.63$ (3) Å, with $Z = 8$, $d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.57 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, and $d_{\text{obsd}} = 1.5 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$. With $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation 1113 intensities were measured by standard Weissenberg equiinclination photographic methods. The structure was solved by routine heavy-atom methods and refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods with anisotropic temperature factors for Ni, Cl, and S to a final conventional R factor of 0.096. The structure is made up of molecular ions $\pi\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Ni}(\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2)_2^+$ and chloride ions. The shortest Ni-Cl distance is 3.445 ± 0.004 Å. The coordination of the ligands around the nickel atom in the positive molecular ion may be considered as square planar. The S_1NiS_2 angle (110.9 ± 0.1) is however definitely larger than that expected for a normal square-planar coordination. The carbon-carbon distances of the allyl group are equal within errors. The dihedral angle between the plane containing the carbon atoms of the allyl group and that containing the Ni, S_1 , and S_2 atoms is $118 \pm 3^\circ$. The crystal structure appears to be largely determined by the formation of hydrogen bonds between the NH_2 groups of the thiourea ligands and the chloride ions.

Introduction

The influence of thiourea on the efficiency of π -allylnickel halides as catalysts for the synthesis of dienoic esters was observed and discussed by Chiusoli and Merzoni.¹ They postulated the formation of an

intermediate π -allylnickel(II)-thiourea complex. The existence of this complex was confirmed by Guerrieri² by the preparation of a series of compounds of the general formula $\pi\text{-alNiLL}'\text{X}$ in which al is allyl, methallyl, or crotyl, L and L' are thiourea, diisopropyl-

(1) G. P. Chiusoli and S. Merzoni, *Chim. Ind. (Milan)*, **43**, 259 (1961).

(2) F. Guerrieri *Chem. Commun.*, 983 (1968).

TABLE I
 Atomic Coordinates and Thermal Parameters^a

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
Ni	0.0806 (1)	0.0451 (2)	0.1463 (3)	
S(1)	0.1244 (2)	0.2076 (3)	0.0724 (5)	
S(2)	0.1063 (2)	-0.1131 (3)	0.0117 (5)	
Cl	0.1743 (2)	-0.0544 (3)	0.4066 (4)	
C(1)	0.0252 (7)	-0.0648 (16)	0.2498 (23)	6.2 (4)
C(2)	0.0356 (10)	0.0410 (23)	0.3318 (29)	9.5 (6)
C(3)	0.0304 (8)	0.1499 (19)	0.2720 (25)	7.5 (5)
C(4)	0.1281 (5)	-0.0858 (11)	-0.1726 (17)	3.7 (3)
C(5)	0.1888 (5)	0.1763 (12)	0.0238 (17)	3.9 (3)
N(1)	0.2131 (5)	0.0745 (11)	0.0698 (16)	4.9 (3)
N(2)	0.2172 (5)	0.2552 (13)	-0.0583 (17)	5.8 (3)
N(3)	0.1504 (5)	-0.1768 (11)	-0.2525 (15)	4.8 (3)
N(4)	0.1263 (5)	0.0228 (10)	-0.2389 (15)	4.5 (2)

Anisotropic Thermal Parameters^b

	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
Ni	4.57 (10)	3.54 (9)	3.90 (15)	-0.04 (9)	0.29 (10)	-0.40 (9)
S(1)	4.93 (17)	2.86 (12)	4.88 (25)	0.22 (13)	0.57 (16)	-0.46 (13)
S(2)	7.83 (24)	2.78 (12)	3.26 (22)	0.00 (14)	0.69 (19)	0.19 (12)
Cl	4.86 (16)	3.62 (13)	3.09 (21)	-0.06 (13)	0.21 (14)	0.09 (12)

^a Standard deviations are given in parentheses. ^b The temperature factor is of the form $\exp[-1/4(h^2a^{*2}B_{11} + k^2b^{*2}B_{22} + l^2c^{*2}B_{33} + 2hka^*b^*B_{12} + 2hla^*c^*B_{13} + 2klb^*c^*B_{23})]$.

thiourea, or ethylenethiourea whereas X may be Cl, Br, or I. A further study of this argument has been recently reported by Chiusoli and coworkers.³ They proposed for carbonylation of allylic halides to give methyl dienoates a reaction mechanism involving the formation of a catalytic five-coordinated nickel complex containing thiourea.

The crystal structure and coordination geometry of π -allyldi(thiourea)nickel(II) chloride, π -C₃H₅Ni(SC(NH₂)₂)₂Cl, determined by the single-crystal X-ray diffraction method is reported here.

Experimental Section

Crystals suitable for X-ray work were prepared by Guerrieri. The cell parameters were obtained from Weissenberg photographs using Cu K α (1.5418 Å) radiation and $a = 25.24$ (8) Å, $b = 11.17$ (4) Å, $c = 8.63$ (3) Å, $Z = 8$, $d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.57$ g cm⁻³, and $d_{\text{exptl}} = 1.5$ g cm⁻³. (d_{exptl} is an approximate value due to the air-sensitive nature of the compound. The determination was made by flotation in a mixture of CCl₄ and CHCl₃.) The space group Pbc_a was uniquely inferred from the analysis of the systematic absence. Reflections were of the types $0kl$ with k odd, $h0l$ with l odd, and $hk0$ with h odd. A prism-shaped crystal of dimensions $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.4$ cm was mounted about the long direction (c) and used to collect 1113 independent hkl planes of intensity data by standard multiple-film equiinclination techniques, for $hk0$ - $hk5$. Nickel-filtered copper radiation (λ 1.5418 Å) was used. The mounting of another crystal of the same dimensions gave $0kl$ data by the same technique which were then used to reduce the $hk0$ - $hk5$ data to a common scale. The intensities were determined visually using a strip of comparison spots prepared with timed exposure of the crystal mounted about the c axis. The linear absorption coefficient was calculated to be 46.0 cm⁻¹. A cylindrical absorption correction gave a maximum difference in transmission factors of 10% and no absorption correction was made to the intensity data.

Determination and Refinement of the Structure

The nickel, sulfur, and chlorine atoms were located from a three-dimensional Patterson map, and the other nonhydrogen atoms were found by standard Fourier techniques. No effort was made to locate hydrogen

atoms. The structure was refined by block-diagonal least squares. The function minimized was $R_w = \sum_{hkl} w(\Delta F)^2 / \sum_{hkl} |F_o|^2$. Atomic scattering factors given by Hanson, *et al.*,⁴ were utilized. A constant value of 3.1 e⁻ was subtracted from the scattering factor of the nickel atom to take into account the real part of anomalous diffraction.⁵ The following weighting scheme was used: $w = 1/(A + BF_o + CF_o^2)$; $A = 1/9$; $B = 1/(18.0F_o(\text{min}))$; $C = 2/(18.0F_o(\text{min})F_o(\text{max}))$, where $F_o(\text{min})$ and $F_o(\text{max})$ are, respectively, the minimum and the maximum values of the observed structure factors. With individual isotropic temperature factors the refinement converged to an R of 0.142. Four cycles of anisotropic refinement of the Ni, Cl, and S atoms reduced R to the final value of 0.096. A final difference Fourier synthesis shows maxima of no more than 1.2 e⁻ Å⁻³ electron density.

The final atomic coordinates and thermal parameters are given in Table I. Additional information about the thermal motion of nickel, sulfur, and chlorine atoms is given in Table II. A comparison between observed and calculated structure factors is reported in Table III.

 TABLE II
 RMS THERMAL DISPLACEMENTS AND ORIENTATION WITH RESPECT TO THE CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AXES

	Rms displacements, Å	Direction cosines with respect to		
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
Ni	0.241	0.039	-0.006	0.026
	0.224	-0.009	-0.037	0.102
	0.209	-0.001	0.081	0.048
S(1)	0.256	0.028	-0.003	0.081
	0.242	-0.028	-0.011	0.081
	0.189	-0.003	0.089	0.013
S(2)	0.314	0.040	0.000	0.009
	0.203	-0.003	0.018	0.113
	0.187	0.001	0.088	-0.023
Cl	0.247	0.040	-0.002	0.007
	0.214	0.001	0.089	0.010
	0.197	-0.002	-0.008	0.115

Discussion of the Structure

The relevant molecular parameters are reported in Table IV. As far as the purely geometrical arrangement of the ligand (including the chlorine atom) is concerned, the coordination around the nickel atom could be described as square pyramidal (see Figure 1). The nickel-chlorine interatomic distance (3.445 (4) Å) is, however, far larger than any other usually found in complexes containing Ni-Cl bonds (2.38 Å in NiCl₂·6H₂O;⁶ 2.32 (1) Å, 2.39 (1) Å in the paramagnetic square-pyramidal dimeric dichloro(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline)nickel(II);⁷ 2.40 (2) Å, 2.52 (2) Å in the octahedral dichlorotetrakis(thiourea)nickel;⁸ 2.27 Å in paramagnetic tetrahedral dichlorobis(triphenylphos-

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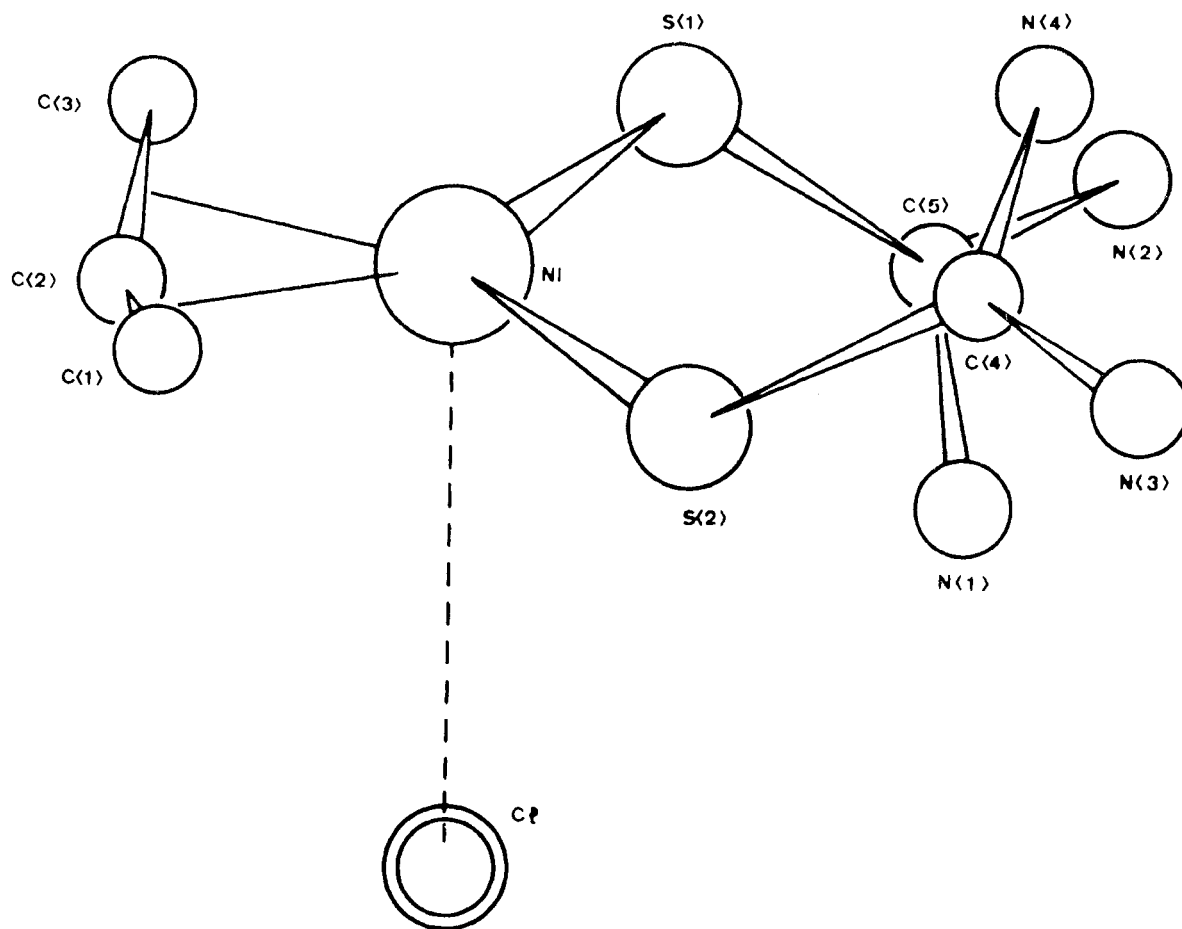


Figure 1.—Molecular model of the ionic couple $\pi\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Ni}(\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2)_2^+, \text{Cl}^-$. The hydrogen atoms are not shown.

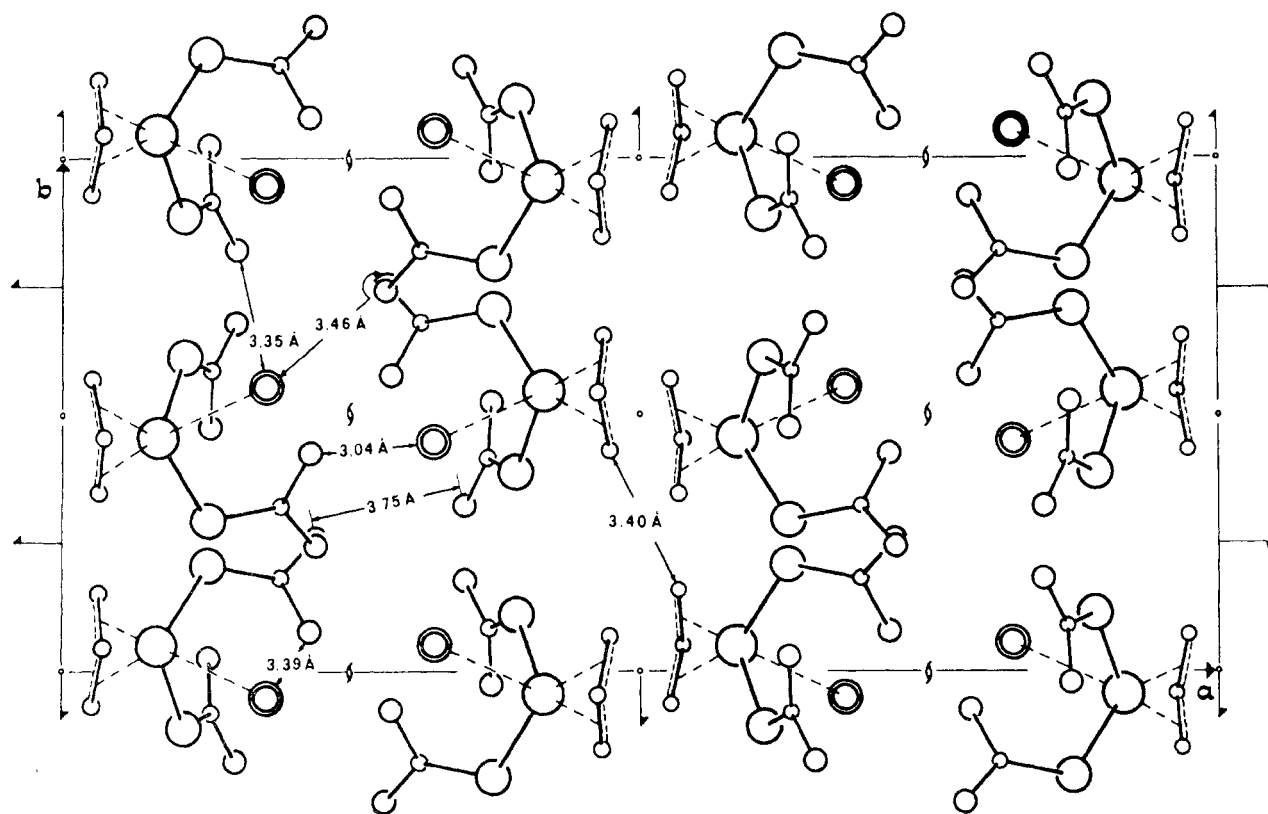


Figure 2.—Content of the unit cell viewed along the crystallographic c axis.

TABLE IV^a

Molecular Parameters and Significant Nonbond Distances, Å

Ni-Cl	3.445 (4)	S(1)-N(4)	3.39 (1)
Ni-S(1)	2.218 (4)	S(1)-N(3)	5.17 (1)
Ni-S(2)	2.212 (4)	S(1)-C(4)	3.90 (1)
Ni-C(1)	2.04 (2)	S(2)-N(1)	3.45 (1)
Ni-C(2)	1.97 (3)	S(2)-N(2)	5.13 (2)
Ni-C(3)	2.07 (2)	N(1)-N(4)	3.50 (2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.40 (3)	N(1)-N(3)	4.27 (2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.33 (3)	N(1)-C(4)	3.49 (2)
S(1)-C(5)	1.72 (1)	N(2)-N(3)	5.38 (2)
C(5)-N(1)	1.35 (2)	N(2)-N(4)	3.80 (2)
C(5)-N(2)	1.34 (2)	N(2)-C(4)	4.35 (2)
S(2)-C(4)	1.71 (1)	N(3)-C(5)	4.71 (2)
C(4)-N(3)	1.35 (2)	N(4)-C(5)	3.25 (2)
C(4)-N(4)	1.34 (2)		
Cl-S(2)	3.872 (6)		
Cl-N(1)	3.39 (1)		

Angles, Deg

S(1)NiS(2)	110.9 (1)	S(1)C(5)N(2)	120.2 (3)
ClNiS(1)	96.3 (1)	N(1)C(5)N(2)	122.0 (3)
ClNiS(2)	83.3 (1)	NiS(2)C(4)	116.1 (5)
C(1)C(2)C(3)	123.9 (10)	S(2)C(4)N(3)	118.3 (2)
NiS(1)C(5)	112.0 (4)	S(2)C(4)N(4)	123.2 (3)
S(1)C(5)N(1)	116.1 (4)	N(3)C(4)N(4)	118.5 (6)

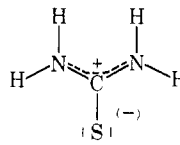
Internal Rotation Angles, Deg

NiS(1)C(5)N(1)	18.4 (8)	S(1)NiS(2)C(4)	29.4 (10)
NiS(2)C(4)N(4)	5.2 (8)	S(2)NiS(1)C(5)	35.7 (10)

^a Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

Cl-Ni-S angle from 90° to 96.7° in dichlorotetrakis(thiourea)nickel,⁸ while nonbonded interactions between thiourea groups might be mostly responsible for the nonregularity of the octahedral structure of hexakis(thiourea)nickel bromide.¹⁵ A list of intramolecular nonbonded distances between thiourea groups in π -allyldi(thiourea)nickel chloride is reported in Table IV. These distances indicate that repulsion between the thiourea ligands should be considerable in this structure. The Ni-S-C angles are both less than 120°. This would be the expected value if the sulfur were bonded to the metal atom with a filled sp^2 nonbonding orbital, but this seems to be too simple a picture. The lessening from 120° of the MSC angle is constantly observed in thiourea-containing metal complexes, not only in those already referred to and containing nickel as central atom but also in those containing copper,¹⁶ zinc,¹⁷ or cadmium.¹⁸ Some explanation could be given considering for the thiourea groups the contribution of an electronic structure involving sp^3 hybridization on

the sulfur atom and π bonding between carbon and nitrogen



Such a structure implies the planarity of the $C(NH_2)_2$ groups, as appears to be the case in the complex hexakis(thiourea)nickel bromide,¹⁵ and makes conversely more acceptable the nonplanarity of the MSCN groups which is observed in various degrees in the above mentioned complexes as well as in that presented here.

As far as the allyl ligand is concerned, the carbon-carbon bond lengths should be considered equal within experimental error. The dihedral angle between the plane containing the carbon atoms of the allyl group and that containing the Ni, S₁, and S₂ atoms is $118 \pm 3^\circ$. A dihedral angle of 106° is found in dimeric 2-carboxyethyl- π -allylnickel bromide;¹⁹ the same value was calculated theoretically by Kettle and Mason.²⁰

Although the difference between these values does not allow much speculation if compared with calculated errors, one should observe that the geometrical features of the allyl-to-metal bonding can be influenced by steric factors both intermolecular, as is claimed by Smith²¹ for $(\pi-C_3H_5PdCl)_2$, and intramolecular, as seems to occur in bis(1,2-diphenylphosphine)ethane- π -methallylnickel bromide²² where repulsion between the equatorial methallyl ligand and the apical bromine is presumably significant. The crystal structure appears to be determined by the formation of efficient hydrogen bonds between the NH₂ groups and the chlorine ions. This fact is by no means peculiar to this structure but is of constant occurrence in the solid-state structures of thiourea-containing metal complexes. The relevant N-Cl distances are given in Figure 2, which also shows the content of the unit cell viewed along the c axis.

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