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## Crystallographic Studies on Sulfur Dioxide Insertion Compounds. III.

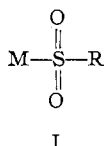
The Structure of an *S*-Sulfinate Derivative,  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)]^1$ BY MELVYN R. CHURCHILL\*<sup>2</sup> AND JOHN WORMALD

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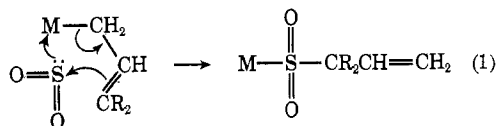
$[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)]$ , prepared by the reaction of  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)]$  and  $\text{SO}_2$ , crystallizes in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group  $P2_1/n$  ( $C_{2h}^2$ ; no. 14) with  $a = 16.327$  (14) Å,  $b = 12.891$  (12) Å,  $c = 9.785$  (8) Å,  $\beta = 94.03$  (3)°,  $Z = 4$ ,  $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.39 \pm 0.01$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>, and  $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.384$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>. Diffraction data to  $\sin \theta = 0.38$  (Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation) were collected on a 0.01°-incrementing Supper-Pace "Buerger Automated Diffractometer." The structure was solved by Patterson, Fourier, and least-squares refinement techniques, the final discrepancy index being  $R_F = 6.65\%$  for the 2135 independent nonzero reflections. The crystallographic analysis has confirmed that this molecule is formed by "insertion" of an  $\text{SO}_2$  molecule into the iron-( $\sigma$ -allyl) bond without rearrangement of the allyl fragment.

## Introduction

A crystallographic study<sup>3</sup> of *cis*-( $\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2$ ) $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3$ -(bipy) (bipy = 2,2'-dipyridyl) confirms the accumulated chemical evidence<sup>4-10</sup> that  $\text{SO}_2$  "inserts" into a metal-alkyl or metal-aryl (M-R) bond to form an *S*-sulfinate (I). The reaction of  $\text{SO}_2$  with  $\sigma$ -allyls is rather more



complicated. Following the observation that  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$  inserts  $\text{SO}_2$  much faster than do the analogous methyl or benzyl derivatives,<sup>5</sup> Wojcicki and coworkers have studied the products of  $\text{SO}_2$  insertion into a number of manganese carbonyl complexes containing unsymmetrically substituted allyl groups.<sup>11,12</sup> Thus  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)$  and  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  each are found to undergo rearrangement upon insertion of  $\text{SO}_2$ , yielding the products  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnSO}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$  and  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnSO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , respectively. The suggested mechanism (eq 1) is compatible with the fact that  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCl}$  reacts with  $\text{SO}_2$  to form  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_2)_2$ .<sup>12</sup> The complex  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{MCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CR}_2 + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow$

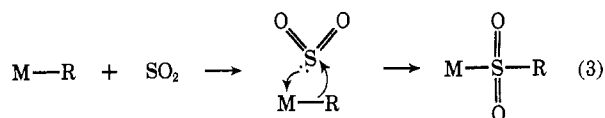
(1) Part II: M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 354 (1971).

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

(3) D. R. Swift and K. Knox, personal communication.

(4) J. P. Bibler and A. Wojcicki, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 5051 (1964).(5) F. A. Hartman and A. Wojcicki, *ibid.*, **88**, 844 (1966).(6) J. P. Bibler and A. Wojcicki, *ibid.*, **88**, 4862 (1966).(7) F. A. Hartman and A. Wojcicki, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1504 (1968).(8) F. A. Hartman and A. Wojcicki, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **2**, 351 (1968).(9) P. J. Pollick, J. P. Bibler, and A. Wojcicki, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **16**, 201 (1969).(10) M. Graziani, J. P. Bibler, R. M. Montesano, and A. Wojcicki, *ibid.*, **16**, 507 (1969).(11) F. A. Hartman, P. J. Pollick, R. L. Downs, and A. Wojcicki, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 2493 (1967).(12) F. A. Hartman and A. Wojcicki, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **2**, 289 (1968).

$\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$ , however, reacts with  $\text{SO}_2$  to form  $(\text{OC})_5\text{MnSO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$ , with no rearrangement. Presumably the conjugation of the allyl double bond with the phenyl group prevents a mechanism such as (1), and the organic ligand behaves essentially as an alkyl group, with  $\text{SO}_2$  insertion occurring by a mechanism such as (2) or (3). With  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{M}(\text{CO})\text{R} + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{M}(\text{COR})(\text{SO}_2) \rightarrow \text{M}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2\text{R})$  (2)



$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , insertion of  $\text{SO}_2$  leads to both  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  and  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , with low temperatures favoring formation of the latter (rearranged) product.

We now report the results of an X-ray diffraction study on  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)]$  prepared from  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)]$  and  $\text{SO}_2$ .<sup>13</sup>

## Unit Cell and Space Group

A sample of the complex  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)]$  was kindly supplied by Professor A. Wojcicki of The Ohio State University. Crystals suitable for an X-ray diffraction study were grown by slow evaporation of a *sym*-dichloroethane-methylcyclohexane solution; they are air and X-ray stable. Optical examination and a reciprocal lattice symmetry of  $2/m$  ( $C_{2h}$ ) indicate that the crystals belong to the monoclinic system. Unit cell dimensions measured from high-angle reflections on precession photographs (Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation, calibration with  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ) taken at  $24 \pm 2^\circ$  are  $a = 16.327$  (14) Å,  $b = 12.891$  (12) Å,  $c = 9.875$  (8) Å, and  $\beta = 94.03$  (3)°. The unit cell volume is 2054 Å<sup>3</sup>.

A survey of  $hk0$ - $hkl$  Weissenberg photographs and  $h0l$ - $h1l$ ,  $0kl$ - $1kl$  precession photographs in conjunction with *c*-axis rotation and *a*- and *b*-axis cone-axis photographs revealed the systematic absences  $h0l$  for  $h + l = 2n + 1$  and  $0k0$  for  $k = 2n + 1$ , compatible only

(13) A. Wojcicki, private communication.

with space group  $P2_1/n$  [a nonstandard setting of  $C_{2h}^6$ ; no. 14<sup>14</sup> with equipoints  $\pm(x, y, z)$ ,  $\pm(1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z)$ ]. The observed density ( $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.39 \pm 0.01 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  by flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution) is consistent with  $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.384 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  for  $M = 428.33$  and  $Z = 4$ . No crystallographic symmetry is imposed upon the molecule.

### Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Diffraction Data

Two crystals were used in the course of data collection. Crystal I approximated to a regular parallelepiped of dimensions  $0.70 \times 0.41 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$  (referred to  $11\bar{1}, \bar{1}11, 101$ ) and was mounted on its  $b$  axis; crystal II ( $0.51 \times 0.41 \times 0.19 \text{ mm}$ , referred to  $\bar{1}\bar{1}1, 110, \bar{1}11$ ) was mounted on its  $c$  axis.

Intensity data were collected with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation (molybdenum X-radiation filtered through a 3.0-mil zirconium foil at the source) on a  $0.01^\circ$ -incrementing Supper-Pace "Buerger Automated Diffractometer." Details of the "stationary-background,  $\omega$ -scan, stationary-background" counting sequence have appeared previously.<sup>15</sup> Experimental details specific to the present investigation include the following. (i) Generator power was 49 kV/19 mA. (ii) Angle scanned was  $\omega = [1.4 + 0.7/L]^\circ$ .<sup>16</sup> (iii)  $d\omega/dt = 2.0^\circ/\text{min}$ . (iv) Initial and final background counts ( $B_1, B_2$ ) were each measured for one-fourth the time for the  $\omega$  scan, the count associated with the  $\omega$  scan being  $C$ . (v) Within each zone, a carefully preselected check reflection was remeasured after every 20 reflections. (There were no deviations  $\geq 2\%$  from the mean.)

Equiinclination Weissenberg geometry was used to collect data for quadrants  $hkl$  and  $\bar{h}kl$  of the zones  $h0l$ - $h13l$  from crystal I; this set of data is complete to  $\sin \theta = 0.38$  except for the few reflections in the range  $0 < \theta \leq 4^\circ$  which lie behind the backstop. Data for quadrants  $hkl$  and  $\bar{h}kl$  of zones  $hk0$ - $hk2$  were collected from crystal II for the purpose of correlation.

The integrated intensity of a reflection,  $I(hkl)$ , is calculated by  $I(hkl) = C(hkl) - 2.0[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$ . The  $3\sigma$  (maximum probable) error in  $I(hkl)$  based solely on counting statistics is given by  $\delta(hkl) = 3.0[C(hkl) + 4\{B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)\}]^{1/2}$ . Based on previous experience with the  $\omega$ -scan technique, the following weighting scheme was used for the data: if  $I(hkl) \geq 4900$ ,  $\sigma(I) = 0.1(I)$ ; if  $4900 > I(hkl) \geq \delta(hkl)$ ,  $\sigma(I) = 7.0(I)^{1/2}$ ; if  $\delta(hkl) > I(hkl)$ , the reflection was rejected as not significantly above background.

Of 2757 reflections collected from crystal I, 467 were rejected; of 1088 reflections from crystal II, 233 were rejected. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz, polarization, and absorption effects;<sup>17</sup> with  $\mu = 8.57 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , transmission coefficients ranged from 0.759 to 0.856 for crystal I (volume  $29.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3$ ) and from 0.706 to 0.759 for crystal II (volume  $46.9 \times$

$10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3$ ). Equivalent reflections (*i.e.*,  $hk0, \bar{h}k0$ ) within a zone were averaged and the 17 zones were merged to a common scale by a least-squares analysis of common reflections.<sup>18</sup> The resulting 2135 independent, nonzero reflections were used in a Wilson plot<sup>19</sup> which yielded the approximate absolute scale and an overall isotropic thermal parameter.

### Elucidation and Refinement of the Structure

Unless otherwise stated all crystallographic routines were performed under the CRYRM system<sup>20</sup> using the Harvard University IBM 7094 computer.

Discrepancy indices referred to below are

$$R_F = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$$

$$R_{wF^2} = \frac{\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2}{\sum w|F_o|^4}$$

The positions of iron and sulfur atoms were obtained from a three-dimensional Patterson map. All carbon and oxygen atoms were located *via* a difference Fourier synthesis phased by the two "heavy" atoms ( $R_F = 39.0\%$ ). Three cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement<sup>21</sup> of the scale factor along with positional and isotropic thermal parameters for all nonhydrogen atoms led to convergence at  $R_F = 11.13\%$ ,  $R_{wF^2} = 8.05\%$ . A difference Fourier map now showed evidence of anisotropic motion of many atoms; no hydrogen atoms could be located from this map. Hydrogen atoms (excluding those of the methyl groups, whose positions are indeterminate) were now included in calculated positions<sup>22</sup> with  $B = 4.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ . Keeping these parameters constant, three cycles of refinement of positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of nonhydrogen atoms led to convergence at  $R_F = 7.24\%$ ,  $R_{wF^2} = 4.33\%$ . Hydrogen atom positions were now recalculated (using the up-dated carbon positions). No hydrogen atom had to be relocated by more than  $0.05 \text{ \AA}$ . Because of the good quality of the crystals, three more cycles of refinement were performed, now including a secondary extinction factor (based on the model of Zachariasen<sup>23</sup>). This resulted in convergence with  $R_F = 6.65\%$ ,  $R_{wF^2} = 3.36\%$ ,  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.15$ . The final value for the extinction coefficient ( $\chi$ ) was  $4.91 \times 10^{-6}$  where  $F_{\text{calcd}}^2(\text{cor}) = F_{\text{calcd}}^2/(1 + \chi\beta F_{\text{calcd}}^2)$  and  $\beta = (1 + \cos^4 2\theta)/[\sin 2\theta(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)]$ .

A final difference Fourier synthesis showed no features higher than  $0.4 \text{ e}^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ , and the structure was judged to be correct and complete. The standard deviation in an observation of unit weight was 1.68. A final structure factor calculation *omitting* hydrogens gave  $R_F = 7.12\%$ ,  $R_{wF^2} = 4.00\%$ .

Hamilton  $R$  factor ratio tests<sup>24</sup> confirm that (i)

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

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

(20) CRYRM is an integrated sequence of crystallographic routines for the IBM 7094 computer, compiled under the direction of Professor R. E. Marsh at the California Institute of Technology.

(21) The residual minimized was  $\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$ , where  $w = [\sigma(F^2)]^{-2}$  and  $\sigma(F^2)$  is derived from  $\sigma(I)$  by adjustment for Lorentz, polarization, absorption, and scale factors.

(22) Using  $d(\text{C-H}) = 1.080 \text{ \AA}$  and assuming idealized geometry about the appropriate carbon atom.

(23) W. H. Zachariasen, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **16**, 1139 (1963).

(24) W. C. Hamilton, *ibid.*, **18**, 502 (1965).

(14) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 1, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1965, p 99.

(15) M. R. Churchill and J. P. Fennessey, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1123 (1968).

(16)  $1/L$  is the Lorentz factor.

(17) Using the IBM 360 Fortran IV program IMBIB (by J. Wormald).



TABLE II  
FINAL ATOMIC COORDINATES FOR  
[ $\pi$ -C<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>]Fe(CO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>),  
WITH ESD'S<sup>a,b</sup>

Atom	x	y	z
Fe	0.56659 (6)	0.31170 (7)	0.69999 (11)
S	0.68380 (11)	0.23108 (14)	0.75903 (21)
O(1)	0.6945 (3)	0.2148 (4)	0.9074 (6)
O(2)	0.6935 (4)	0.1373 (4)	0.6744 (7)
O(3)	0.6219 (5)	0.5088 (5)	0.8172 (8)
O(4)	0.5967 (4)	0.3439 (5)	0.4135 (7)
C(1)	0.7727 (5)	0.3124 (6)	0.7244 (9)
C(2)	0.7807 (5)	0.3316 (6)	0.5779 (9)
C(3)	0.7839 (5)	0.4238 (6)	0.5214 (9)
C(4)	0.7893 (5)	0.4465 (6)	0.3766 (9)
C(5)	0.7742 (5)	0.3725 (6)	0.2718 (9)
C(6)	0.7772 (6)	0.3971 (7)	0.1390 (10)
C(7)	0.7958 (6)	0.4993 (8)	0.0971 (10)
C(8)	0.8122 (6)	0.5708 (6)	0.1979 (11)
C(9)	0.8080 (5)	0.5473 (6)	0.3350 (10)
C(10)	0.5025 (4)	0.1766 (5)	0.7605 (9)
C(11)	0.4743 (4)	0.2072 (5)	0.6254 (9)
C(12)	0.4415 (4)	0.3111 (5)	0.6376 (9)
C(13)	0.4503 (4)	0.3435 (6)	0.7725 (8)
C(14)	0.4905 (4)	0.2606 (6)	0.8540 (9)
C(15)	0.5317 (5)	0.0692 (5)	0.8023 (11)
C(16)	0.4746 (5)	0.1426 (6)	0.4988 (10)
C(17)	0.3962 (5)	0.3679 (6)	0.5176 (10)
C(18)	0.4174 (5)	0.4434 (7)	0.8303 (11)
C(19)	0.5072(6)	0.2594 (8)	1.0060 (10)
C(20)	0.6020 (5)	0.4319 (6)	0.7692 (9)
C(21)	0.5905 (5)	0.3331 (5)	0.5295 (10)
H(1)	0.7701	0.3861	0.7750
H(2)	0.8302	0.2741	0.7660
H(3)	0.7841	0.2649	0.5117
H(4)	0.7824	0.4896	0.5895
H(5)	0.7592	0.2944	0.3010
H(6)	0.7650	0.3380	0.0619
H(7)	0.7983	0.5194	-0.0097
H(8)	0.8271	0.6490	0.1688
H(9)	0.8202	0.6064	0.4121

<sup>a</sup> ESD's (estimated standard deviations), shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the last digit of the preceding number.

<sup>b</sup> Hydrogen atoms are in calculated positions.

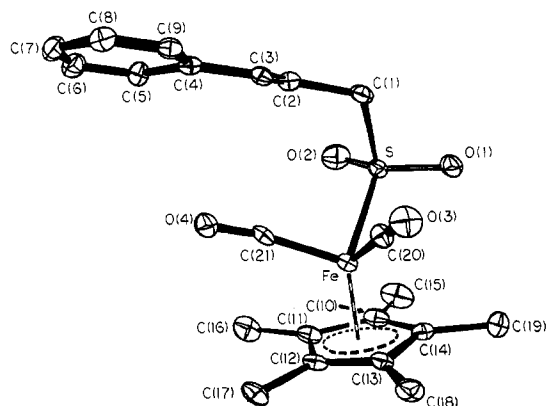


Figure 1.—Molecular geometry and atomic vibration ellipsoids<sup>27</sup> for [ $\pi$ -C<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>]Fe(CO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

in Table III; the associated atomic vibration ellipsoids are listed in Table IV and displayed pictorially<sup>27</sup> in Figure 1.

(27) Atomic vibration ellipsoids were drawn using OTLIPS, an IBM 1620/CALCOMP program by Dr. P. H. Bird.

## The Molecular Structure

Interatomic distances with estimated standard deviations (esd's) are collected in Table V; bond angles (with esd's) are shown in Table VI. The labeling of atoms and the molecular stereochemistry are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The molecular structure corresponds to the case of SO<sub>2</sub> insertion *without* allylic rearrangement.

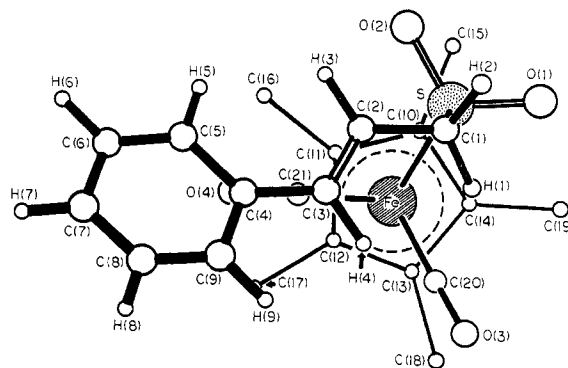


Figure 2.—The [ $\pi$ -C<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>]Fe(CO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) molecule, projected onto the plane of its cyclopentadienyl ring.

The formally d<sup>6</sup> Fe(II) ion achieves the expected noble gas configuration by the donation of six electrons from the  $\pi$ -pentamethylcyclopentadienyl ion, two electrons from each of the carbonyl ligands, and two electrons from the S-bonded sulfinate moiety. The iron atom may be regarded as pseudo-octahedrally coordinated since it is linked to three monodentate ligands and to a formally tridentate  $\pi$ -C<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub> ligand. The monodentate ligands are disposed about the iron atom with a very regular geometry, the appropriate angles being S-Fe-C(20) = 93.3 (3)°, S-Fe-C(21) = 94.3 (3)°, and C(20)-Fe-C(21) = 97.9 (4)°. They also have pseudo-threefold symmetry relative to the  $\pi$ -pentamethylcyclopentadienyl ligand where the angles are Cp-Fe-S = 122.7 (3)°, Cp-Fe-C(20) = 123.0 (4)°, and Cp-Fe-C(21) = 118.8 (4)° (Cp being the centroid of the five membered ring).

The ring carbon atoms of the  $\pi$ -pentamethylcyclopentadienyl system, *i.e.*, C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14), have a root-mean-square deviation of only 0.010 Å from their least-squares plane (see Table VII). The iron atom lies 1.730 Å to one side of this plane; the carbon atoms of the methyl substituents each lie to the opposite side of the ring carbon atoms; *i.e.*, they are bent *away* from the iron atom by the following amounts: C(15), 0.191 Å; C(16), 0.025 Å; C(17), 0.140 Å; C(18), 0.136 Å; C(19), 0.075 Å. The different distortions presumably reflect steric interaction between adjacent methyl groups. Bond lengths within the cyclopentadienyl ring range from 1.382 (10) to 1.460 (10) Å, averaging 1.431 ± 0.030 Å. This agrees precisely with the C-C( $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl) bond length of 1.431 ± 0.005 Å determined from an electron diffraction study on ferrocene,<sup>28</sup> is close to our average value

(28) R. K. Bohn and A. Haaland, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **5**, 470 (1966).

TABLE III  
 ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)^a$ 

Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Fe	21.5 (0.5)	33.2 (0.7)	87.8 (1.6)	1.1 (0.8)	-12.2 (1.2)	-3.7 (1.5)
S	22.1 (0.8)	51.1 (1.2)	81.9 (2.6)	8.9 (1.5)	-8.3 (2.1)	13.5 (2.9)
O(1)	33 (2)	82 (4)	100 (8)	2 (5)	-10 (7)	68 (9)
O(2)	43 (3)	58 (4)	162 (10)	33 (5)	24 (8)	-19 (10)
O(3)	70 (4)	54 (4)	219 (12)	-34 (7)	7 (11)	-82 (12)
O(4)	42 (3)	89 (5)	109 (9)	6 (6)	-9 (8)	48 (11)
C(1)	22 (3)	80 (6)	106 (12)	-15 (7)	-15 (9)	47 (14)
C(2)	25 (3)	73 (3)	106 (12)	2 (7)	14 (10)	-4 (14)
C(3)	23 (3)	64 (5)	99 (12)	-19 (7)	-5 (9)	-17 (13)
C(4)	23 (3)	55 (5)	115 (13)	-4 (6)	13 (10)	7 (13)
C(5)	40 (4)	58 (5)	90 (12)	0 (8)	17 (10)	9 (13)
C(6)	43 (4)	89 (7)	115 (14)	-3 (9)	36 (12)	-45 (17)
C(7)	45 (4)	92 (7)	106 (13)	29 (9)	41 (12)	30 (17)
C(8)	43 (4)	47 (5)	158 (16)	14 (8)	27 (13)	50 (15)
C(9)	31 (3)	49 (5)	134 (14)	-6 (7)	6 (11)	-6 (13)
C(10)	23 (3)	47 (5)	135 (13)	-10 (6)	1 (10)	15 (13)
C(11)	22 (3)	39 (4)	125 (12)	-5 (6)	-9 (10)	-12 (12)
C(12)	17 (3)	41 (4)	129 (12)	5 (6)	-7 (9)	0 (12)
C(13)	21 (3)	53 (5)	110 (11)	7 (6)	-7 (9)	-22 (12)
C(14)	22 (3)	73 (6)	108 (12)	-8 (7)	20 (9)	12 (14)
C(15)	42 (4)	37 (5)	217 (17)	0 (7)	-19 (13)	88 (14)
C(16)	46 (4)	48 (5)	150 (13)	-11 (7)	-19 (12)	-67 (13)
C(17)	42 (4)	52 (5)	150 (13)	21 (8)	-56 (12)	-15 (14)
C(18)	40 (4)	84 (6)	167 (15)	46 (8)	-1 (12)	-78 (16)
C(19)	47 (4)	119 (8)	94 (12)	-11 (10)	18 (11)	40 (17)
C(20)	40 (4)	50 (5)	111 (12)	-18 (7)	-7 (11)	-15 (13)
C(21)	25 (3)	43 (5)	102 (12)	0 (6)	-41 (10)	13 (13)

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

 TABLE IV  
 THERMAL VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS FOR ATOMS IN  
 $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)^a, b$ 

Atom	$B_{\text{max}}, \text{\AA}^2$	$B_{\text{med}}, \text{\AA}^2$	$B_{\text{min}}, \text{\AA}^2$
Fe	3.66	2.20	2.06
S	3.62	3.30	2.01
O(1)	6.58	3.81	2.52
O(2)	6.26	5.65	2.64
O(3)	9.13	7.82	2.50
O(4)	6.56	4.81	3.30
C(1)	6.28	3.39	2.14
C(2)	4.89	4.04	2.58
C(3)	4.63	3.88	2.02
C(4)	4.45	3.64	2.38
C(5)	4.33	3.95	3.24
C(6)	6.60	4.79	3.31
C(7)	7.19	4.36	3.30
C(8)	6.66	4.44	2.61
C(9)	5.12	3.50	3.03
C(10)	5.27	3.26	2.25
C(11)	4.93	2.73	2.13
C(12)	5.02	2.81	1.76
C(13)	4.67	3.23	2.09
C(14)	4.95	4.13	2.11
C(15)	9.33	4.34	1.68
C(16)	6.87	4.89	2.12
C(17)	7.66	3.60	2.66
C(18)	8.69	4.97	2.56
C(19)	8.19	4.96	3.25
C(20)	4.85	4.30	2.70
C(21)	5.08	2.85	1.68

<sup>a</sup> The magnitudes of the major, median, and minor axes of the atomic vibration ellipsoids defined in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter,  $B$ . This is related to the rms displacement by  $(\bar{U}^2)^{1/2} = [B/8\pi^2]^{1/2}$ . <sup>b</sup> The 68% probability envelopes are depicted in Figure 1.

of 1.436 Å for the C-C distance in bis(fulvalene)di-iron,<sup>29</sup> and is rather longer than the mean X-ray value of 1.419 Å from studies on unsubstituted  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl derivatives.<sup>30</sup> Thus, the central C<sub>5</sub> ring of the  $\pi$ -pentamethylcyclopentadienyl system is probably more rigidly held than the corresponding ring in a  $\pi$ -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub> system, since no significant librational contraction of the C-C bond is observed. Iron-carbon distances range from 2.090 (9) to 2.137 (8) Å averaging  $2.115 \pm 0.016$  Å. This mean value appears to be rather greater than that observed in nonmethylated  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyliron-carbonyl species, *viz.*, 2.089 Å in  $[\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2]\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ ,<sup>31</sup> 2.093 Å in (azulene)Fe<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>5</sub>,<sup>32</sup> and 2.094 Å in  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{SO}_2$ .<sup>1</sup> However, since the present complex is the first  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]$  complex of iron to be examined crystallographically, we feel that further results are necessary before any firm conclusions on this point can be reached.

Bond distances from the ring carbons to the methyl carbons range from 1.492 (12) to 1.530 (11) Å, averaging  $1.509 \pm 0.015$  Å. This value is in excellent agreement with the recognized C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-C(sp<sup>3</sup>) single-bond distance of  $1.510 \pm 0.005$  Å.<sup>33</sup>

The terminal carbonyl groups are quite normal with a mean iron-carbon distance of  $1.766 \pm 0.007$  Å and a mean carbon-oxygen distance of  $1.145 \pm 0.014$  Å.

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TABLE V

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES  
(WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS<sup>a</sup>)  
FOR THE  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$  MOLECULE

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
(a) Distances Involving the Sulfur Atom			
Fe-S	2.218 (2)	S-O(1)	1.465 (5)
S-C(1)	1.840 (8)	S-O(2)	1.480 (6)
		Av	1.473 (10)
(b) Iron- $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]$ Distances			
Fe-C(10)	2.137 (8)	Fe...C(15)	3.344 (9)
Fe-C(11)	2.112 (8)	Fe...C(16)	3.236 (9)
Fe-C(12)	2.090 (8)	Fe...C(17)	3.279 (9)
Fe-C(13)	2.113 (7)	Fe...C(18)	3.297 (9)
Fe-C(14)	2.124 (8)	Fe...C(19)	3.281 (9)
Av	2.115 (16)	Av	3.287 (-) <sup>b</sup>
(c) Distances Involving Carbonyl Ligands			
Fe-C(20)	1.771 (8)	C(20)-O(3)	1.135 (10)
Fe-C(21)	1.761 (8)	C(21)-O(4)	1.154 (10)
Av	1.766 (7)	Av	1.145 (14)
(d) Distances within Phenylallyl Moiety			
C(1)-C(2)	1.469 (11)	C(4)-C(5)	1.409 (11)
C(2)-C(3)	1.312 (11)	C(5)-C(6)	1.341 (12)
C(3)-C(4)	1.456 (11)	C(6)-C(7)	1.418 (13)
		C(7)-C(8)	1.363 (13)
		C(8)-C(9)	1.381 (12)
		C(9)-C(4)	1.401 (11)
		Av	1.386 (29)
(e) Distances within $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]$ Ligand			
C(10)-C(11)	1.424 (10)	C(10)-C(15)	1.510 (11)
C(11)-C(12)	1.449 (10)	C(11)-C(16)	1.493 (11)
C(12)-C(13)	1.382 (10)	C(12)-C(17)	1.530 (11)
C(13)-C(14)	1.460 (10)	C(13)-C(18)	1.519 (12)
C(14)-C(10)	1.439 (10)	C(14)-C(19)	1.492 (12)
Av	1.431 (30)	Av	1.509 (16)

<sup>a</sup> Esd's for individual distances are obtained from the least-squares refinement process *via* the matrix inverse to the normal equation matrix. Esd's for average bond lengths were calculated from the equation

$$\sigma^2 = \left\{ \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (\chi_i - \bar{\chi})^2 \right] / (N - 1) \right\}$$

where  $\chi_i$  is the  $i$ th bond length, and  $\bar{\chi}$  is the mean of the  $N$  equivalent bond lengths. <sup>b</sup> The above distances are not expected to be equivalent, since there appears to be steric repulsion between adjacent methyl groups.

The iron-sulfur distance of 2.218 (2) Å is significantly shorter than the sum of the appropriate covalent radii ( $r(\text{Fe}) = 1.34$  Å<sup>34</sup> and  $r(\text{S}) = 1.04$  Å<sup>35</sup>), suggesting some double-bond character is this linkage. The sulfur atom is tetrahedrally coordinated, angles from the iron atom being very similar [ $\text{Fe-S-O}(1) = 111.4$  (2)°,  $\text{Fe-S-O}(2) = 111.1$  (3)°,  $\text{Fe-S-C}(1) = 111.2$  (3)°] whereas the remaining angles are  $\text{C}(1)\text{-S-O}(1) = 102.9$  (3)°,  $\text{C}(1)\text{-S-O}(2) = 104.2$  (4)°, and  $\text{O}(1)\text{-S-O}(2) = 115.3$  (3)°. This last value is seen to be consistent with the Gillespie-Nyholm rules<sup>36</sup> concerning bond angles, since it separates two sulfur-oxygen double bonds,  $\text{S-O}(1) = 1.465$  (5) Å and  $\text{S-O}(2) = 1.480$

(34) This is taken specifically from studies on  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{R}$  molecules: see M. R. Churchill, *Perspect. Struct. Chem.*, **3**, 157 (1970).

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TABLE VI

ANGLES WITHIN THE  
 $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$   
MOLECULE

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
(a) Angles around Iron Atom <sup>a</sup>			
S-Fe-C(20)	93.3 (3)	Cp-Fe-S	122.7 (3)
S-Fe-C(21)	94.3 (3)	Cp-Fe-C(20)	123.0 (4)
C(20)-Fe-C(21)	97.9 (4)	Cp-Fe-C(21)	118.8 (4)
(b) Angles around Sulfur Atom			
Fe-S-O(1)	111.4 (2)	C(1)-S-O(1)	102.9 (3)
Fe-S-O(2)	111.1 (2)	C(1)-S-O(2)	104.2 (4)
Fe-S-C(1)	111.2 (3)	O(1)-S-O(2)	115.3 (3)
(c) Angles within Phenylallyl Moiety			
S-C(1)-C(2)	113.6 (6)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	121.9 (8)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	124.9 (8)	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	121.5 (9)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	126.8 (8)	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	117.0 (9)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	123.5 (7)	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	122.3 (9)
C(3)-C(4)-C(9)	119.9 (7)	C(8)-C(9)-C(4)	120.8 (8)
		C(9)-C(4)-C(5)	119.9 (9)
(d) Angles Subtended at Fe by the Five-Membered Ring			
C(10)-Fe-C(11)	39.2 (3)	C(13)-Fe-C(14)	40.3 (3)
C(11)-Fe-C(12)	40.4 (3)	C(14)-Fe-C(10)	39.5 (3)
C(12)-Fe-C(13)	38.4 (3)		
(e) Internal Angles of the $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]$ Ligand			
C(14)-C(10)-C(11)	109.4 (7)	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	108.2 (7)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	106.1 (6)	C(13)-C(14)-C(10)	106.2 (7)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	110.1 (6)		
(f) External angles of the $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]$ Ligand			
C(11)-C(10)-C(15)	125.5 (7)	C(13)-C(12)-C(17)	126.9 (7)
C(14)-C(10)-C(15)	124.9 (7)	C(12)-C(13)-C(18)	126.6 (7)
C(10)-C(11)-C(16)	126.6 (7)	C(14)-C(13)-C(18)	125.0 (7)
C(12)-C(11)-C(16)	127.3 (7)	C(13)-C(14)-C(19)	126.5 (7)
C(11)-C(12)-C(17)	122.7 (7)	C(10)-C(14)-C(19)	127.0 (7)

<sup>a</sup> "Cp" represents the centroid of the cyclopentadienyl ring.

TABLE VII

IMPORTANT LEAST-SQUARES PLANES WITHIN THE  
 $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$  MOLECULE<sup>a, b</sup>

Atom	Dev, Å	Atom	Dev, Å
(a) $\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5$ Group			
$-0.9126X - 0.3767Y + 0.1584Z + 6.7051 = 0$			
C(10)*	0.014	C(15)	0.191
C(11)*	-0.010	C(16)	0.025
C(12)*	0.002	C(17)	0.140
C(13)*	0.007	C(18)	0.136
C(14)*	-0.012	C(19)	0.075
Fe	-1.730		
(b) The Phenyl Ring			
$0.9700X - 0.2376Y + 0.0495Z - 11.0666 = 0$			
C(4)*	-0.002	C(3)	-0.044
C(5)*	0.004	C(2)	0.176
C(6)*	0.001	C(1)	0.082
C(7)*	-0.009		
C(8)*	0.012		
C(9)*	-0.007		

<sup>a</sup> Planes are defined in Cartesian coordinates ( $X, Y, Z$ ) which are related to the monoclinic fractional cell coordinates ( $x, y, z$ ) by the transformations  $X = xa + zc \cos \beta$ ,  $Y = yb$ , and  $Z = zc \sin \beta$ . <sup>b</sup> Planes are calculated using unit weights for all atoms marked with an asterisk.

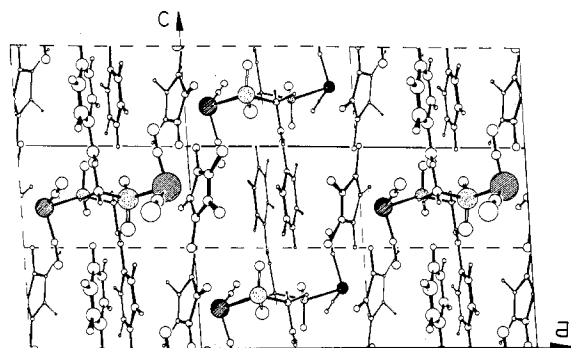


Figure 3.—Packing of  $[\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$  molecules within the unit cell, viewed down  $b$ . The dashed lines represent the half-periods in the unit cell.

(6) Å. These distances are closely similar to the  $\text{S}=\text{O}$  bond length of 1.480 (8) Å in  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{-C}_4\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$ .<sup>1,37</sup> The present sulfur- $\text{sp}^3$  carbon bond,  $\text{S}-\text{C}(1)$ , is 1.840 (8) Å long; this is consistent with the sulfur- $\text{sp}^2$  carbon distance of 1.781 (9) Å found in  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$ ,<sup>1,37</sup> since there is a difference of 0.03–0.04 Å in the covalent radii of  $\text{sp}^2$ - and  $\text{sp}^3$ -hybridized carbon atoms.

As may be seen from Tables V–VII, distances within the phenylallyl moiety are in keeping with the structure as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

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TABLE VIII  
INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS TO 3.5 Å<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Dist, Å	Trans <sup>b</sup>	Atoms	Dist, Å	Trans <sup>b</sup>
O(1)···H(6)	2.42	I	C(16)···H(2)	3.34	II
H(1)···H(7)	2.72	I	S···H(6)	3.43	I
H(1)···H(6)	2.87	I	C(17)···H(6)	3.46	III
C(17)···H(2)	3.20	II	O(1)···C(6)	3.47	II
O(3)···H(7)	3.23	I	H(1)···C(7)	3.48	I
H(2)···H(6)	3.25	I	C(11)···H(6)	3.49	III
C(1)···H(6)	3.31	I	C(11)···C(6)	3.50	III

<sup>a</sup> Note that hydrogen atoms belonging to methyl groups of the  $\pi\text{-C}_5(\text{CH}_3)_5$  ligand have not been located and are not included in these calculations. <sup>b</sup> The translations are as follows: (I)  $x, y, 1+z$ ; (II)  $-1/2+x, 1/2-y, -1/2+z$ ; (III)  $-1/2+x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z$ .

### Crystal Packing

The packing of molecules in the crystal is shown in Figure 3; intermolecular contacts are collected in Table VIII. The shortest contact is O(1)···H(6) [ $x, y, 1+z$ ] = 2.42 Å. This and all other contacts are greater than the sum of the appropriate van der Waals radii.

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## The Bonding of Molecular Nitrogen. III. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Chlorodinitrogen tetrakis(dimethylphenylphosphine)rhenium(I)

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The crystal and molecular structure of the molecular nitrogen complex chlorodinitrogen tetrakis(dimethylphenylphosphine)rhenium(I),  $\text{ReCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter techniques. The central rhenium atom is octahedrally coordinated to four phosphorus atoms, to the chlorine atom, and to a nitrogen atom of the molecular nitrogen group. The chlorine and nitrogen atoms are *trans*. The  $\text{Re}-\text{Cl}$  bond distance is 2.521 (4) Å, the  $\text{Re}-\text{N}$  bond distance is 1.97 (2) Å, and the four  $\text{Re}-\text{P}$  bond distances have a mean value of 2.422 (10) Å. The molecular nitrogen group is linear with an  $\text{Re}-\text{N}-\text{N}$  bond angle of 177 (1)° and a  $\text{Cl}-\text{Re}-\text{N}$  bond angle of 175.6 (4)°. Owing to partial disorder between the chlorine atom and the molecular nitrogen entity, a precise determination of the  $\text{N}-\text{N}$  distance has not been possible. Crystal data are as follows: triclinic, space group  $C_1^1-P\bar{1}$ ;  $a = 12.730$  (6) Å,  $b = 12.771$  (6) Å,  $c = 11.523$  (6) Å,  $\alpha = 103.25$  (3)°,  $\beta = 103.96$  (2)°,  $\gamma = 95.37$  (2)° (temperature 22°),  $Z = 2$ ;  $d_{\text{obsd}} = 1.57$  (3) g/cm<sup>3</sup>,  $d_{\text{caled}} = 1.53$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The structure was refined using 1968 independent reflections for which  $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$  and the refinement converged to a conventional  $R$  factor (on  $F$ ) of 3.7%.

### Introduction

In the previously reported structures of transition metal complexes which contain molecular nitrogen as a coordinating ligand,  $\text{CoH}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_3$ ,  $\text{Ru}(\text{N}_2)(\text{NH}_3)_5^{2+}$ , and  $[\text{Ru}(\text{N}_2)(\text{N}_2)(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{PF}_6]$ , it has been shown that molecular nitrogen bonds in a manner similar to the isoelectronic nitrogen carbon mon-

oxide.<sup>1–3</sup> In continuing our studies and collaboration with the Unit of Nitrogen Fixation at the University of Sussex, Brighton, England, to determine factors con-

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