Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221

The Molecular and Crystal Structure of Dichlorobis(dicarbonyl- π -cyclopentadienyliron)tin(IV), Cl₂Sn[π -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂

By JAMES E. O'CONNOR¹ and EUGENE R. COREY²

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The crystal and molecular structure of $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_3H_5Fe(CO)_2]_2$ has been determined by X-ray diffraction. Three-dimensional isotropic least-squares refinement resulted in an unweighted discrepancy index of 11.2%. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C2/c with a = 14.98 A, b = 7.63 A, c = 15.18 A, and $\beta = 94^{\circ} 27'$. The discrete molecules possess crystallographic C₂ symmetry. The two chlorine atoms and two iron atoms are bonded to the central tin atom in a distorted tetrahedral arrangement; the Fe–Sn–Fe' and Cl–Sn–Cl' bond angles are 128.6 and 94.1°, respectively. The Sn–Fe and Sn–Cl bond lengths are 2.492 and 2.43 A, respectively. Each iron atom exhibits an approximately octahedral environment with the cyclopentadienyl molecy occupying three coordination sites; the tin and two carbonyls complete the octahedral coordination. The molecular features are compared to those of related molecules and are shown to be in agreement with the observed infrared spectrum.

Introduction

Although a large number of metal cluster compounds that contain tin atoms have been prepared,³ relatively few solid-state structures have been reported.^{4–10} We have undertaken the crystal structures of two closely related compounds, $[\pi$ -C₅H₅Mo(CO)₃]₂Sn $[\pi$ -C₅H₅Fe-(CO)₂]₂¹¹ and Cl₂Sn $[\pi$ -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂.¹² This paper describes results obtained for the latter compound.

Experimental Section

Crystals of $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_{\delta}H_{\delta}Fe(CO)_2]_2$ were supplied by Dr. S. Dighe of Professor M. Orchin's laboratory at the University of Cincinnati.

Single Crystal X-Ray Data.—Multiple film equiinclination Weissenberg data were collected for the reciprocal levels h0lthrough h8l with Mo K α radiation (λ 0.7107 A). The intensities of 908 independent diffraction maxima were estimated visually and were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects. The crystal chosen for data collection was 0.74 mm in length and 0.20 \times 0.19 mm in width. Because the maximum value of μR is 0.34 (μ = 34.4 cm⁻¹), absorption corrections were neglected. Lattice constants were determined from hk0 and 0kl precession photographs which were calibrated by superposition of a sodium chloride diffraction pattern (a = 5.627 A). The angle β was determined from the h0l Weissenberg photograph.

Unit Cell and Space Group.—The crystals of $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_5H_5Fe-(CO)_2]_2$ are monoclinic with lattice parameters $a = 14.98 \pm 0.03$ A, $b = 7.63 \pm 0.02$ A, $c = 15.18 \pm 0.03$ A, and $\beta = 94^{\circ}$ $27' \pm 20'$. The volume of the unit cell is 1729 A³. The experimental density of 2.02 g/cc agrees well with the calculated density of 2.08 g/cc based on four molecules per unit cell. Systematic extinctions of hkl reflections for h + k odd and h0l reflections for l odd indicate the probable space group C_e (C_s^4) or C2/c (C_{2h}^6). The latter space group was confirmed by the solution

(10) R. F. Bryan, J. Chem. Soc., Sect. A, 172 (1967).

of the structure. The tin atoms are located on twofold axes corresponding to sets of fourfold positions (4e) and the remaining atoms occupy general eightfold positions (8f). The positions are: 4e (0, 0, 0; $^{1}/_{2}$, $^{1}/_{2}$, 0) \pm (0, y, $^{1}/_{4}$) and 8f (0, 0, 0; $^{1}/_{2}$, $^{1}/_{2}$, 0) \pm (x, y, z; x, -y, $^{1}/_{2} + z$).¹⁸ The total number of electrons per unit cell, F(000), is 1048.

Determination of the Structure.--A three-dimensional Patterson function¹⁴ computed on the IBM 1620 computer provided trial coordinates for the tin and iron atoms. A structure factor calculation with these trial coordinates resulted in an unweighted discrepancy factor, $R_1 = [\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_o|/\Sigma |F_o|] \times 100$ of 27%. The phases from this structure factor calculation were used to calculate a three-dimensional electron density synthesis. All other atoms (except hydrogen atoms) were located readily from peaks appearing in the synthesis. Addition of these atoms to the structure factor calculation lowered the discrepancy index, R_1 , to 21%. A full-matrix isotropic least-squares refinement¹⁵ of the twelve nonhydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit gave a final discrepancy index, R_1 , of 11.2% and a weighted discrepancy index, $R_2 = [\Sigma w || F_o| - |F_c||^2 / \Sigma w |F_o|^2]^{1/2} \times 100$, of 13.2%. All parameter shifts on the last cycle were less than 2% of the corresponding standard deviation. Unit weights were used in the final refinement although two different variable weight schemes were tested. Variable weights in the first scheme were assigned as follows: $\sqrt{w} = 20/F_0$ if $I_0 > \sqrt{20}I_{\min}$; $\sqrt{w} = I_0^2/V_0$ $F_{\rm o}I_{\rm min}^2$ if $I_{\rm o} \leq \sqrt{20}I_{\rm min}$. This scheme resulted in $R_1 = 14.5\%$ and $R_2 = 12.7\%$. Variable weights in the second scheme were assigned as follows: $\sqrt{w} = 5/F_{\rm o}$ if $I_{\rm o} \leq 2I_{\rm min}$; $\sqrt{w} = 10/F_{\rm o}$ if $I_o \ge (2I_{\min})^2$; and $\sqrt{w} = 15/F_o$ if $2I_{\min} < I_o < (2I_{\min})^2$. This scheme gave $R_1 = 13.1\%$ and $R_2 = 14.7\%$. Thermal parameters for Sn, Fe, and Cl were 0.14, 0.96, and 4.1 with the variable weights of the first scheme and 0.42, 1.2, and 3.9, respectively, with the weights of the second scheme. Carbonyl carbon atoms $(C_1 \text{ and } C_2)$ yielded values of 2.0 and 6.7 in the first scheme and 1.4 and 4.3 in the second scheme; the cyclopentadienyl carbons (C_3-C_7) had thermal parameters that ranged from 1.0 to 3.7 and 1.0 to 5.3 in the first and second schemes, respectively. Carbonyl oxygen atoms $(O_1 \text{ and } O_2)$ gave thermal parameters of 3.9 and 7.5 in the first scheme and 4.1 and 6.7 in the second scheme. Positional parameters changed only slightly. Bond lengths and interatomic angles calculated from the refined models of the three weighting schemes were identical within the standard deviations assigned. The refinement with unit weights has

⁽¹⁾ Work performed in partial fulfillment of the Ph.D. degree.

⁽²⁾ Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

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⁽⁹⁾ H. P. Weber and R. F. Bryan, Chem. Commun., 443 (1966).

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⁽¹⁴⁾ D. van der Helm, "A 1620 Fourier Program from ICR," The Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia, Pa., 1962.

⁽¹⁵⁾ W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS, A Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program," ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1962.

been reported here since the final thermal parameters for atoms in similar chemical environments were most nearly the same with this scheme of weights (Table I).

TADLE I

		I ABLE I		
	Atomic Parameters with Standard Deviations ^a			
Atom	x	У	z	B , A^2
Sn	0.0000(-)	0.0971(4)	0.2500(-)	0.26(6)
Fe	0.1127(3)	0.2388(6)	0.3572(3)	1.3(1)
C1	0.0785(7)	-0.1203(16)	0.1682(7)	3.9(2)
C_1	0.140(2)	0.031(5)	0.402(2)	2.7(7)
O_1	0.158(2)	-0.098(5)	0.427(2)	5.2(7)
C_2	0.189(2)	0.241(5)	0.274(2)	2.8(7)
O_2	0.232(2)	0.244(5)	0.220(2)	6.4(9)
C_3	0.079(2)	0.506(5)	0.357(2)	2.0(6)
C_4	0.010(2)	0.414(6)	0.383(2)	3.2(7)
C ₅	0.037(2)	0.316(5)	0.459(2)	2.6(6)
C_6	0.133(2)	0.354(5)	0.478(2)	3.4(8)
C_7	0.161(2)	0.475(5)	0.416(2)	2.2(6)

^a Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are standard deviations in the least significant digits. (-) indicates a fixed parameter.

Scattering factors for carbon and oxygen were from Berghuis, et al.,16 for chlorine from Dawson,17 for iron from Freeman and Watson,18 and for tin from Thomas and Umeda.19 Final positional and thermal parameters with their standard deviations are given in Table I. The output from the final least-squares cycle was used to calculate a three-dimensional difference Fourier map. Appreciable anisotropic thermal motion was observed around the tin, iron, chlorine, and oxygen atoms but no other anomalies were observed. Anisotropic thermal parameters would undoubtedly reduce the discrepancy index but this further refinement was not performed since multiple scale factors were used in the isotropic refinement. Table II lists the observed and calculated structure factors; the eleven most intense reflections, indicated by asterisks, were removed from the refinement because of extinction. None of the unobserved maxima accessible on the films had a calculated intensity greater than the minimum observed intensity. Unobserved data were not included in the structure refinement. Least-squares refinement¹⁵ and bond distances and interatomic angles²⁰ were calculated on an IBM 7040 16K computer.

Results and Discussion

Dichlorobis(dicarbonyl- π -cyclopentadienyliron)tin-(IV) consists of discrete molecules (Figure 1) of crystallographically required point group symmetry 2 (C₂). The two chlorine atoms and two iron atoms are bonded to the central tin atom in a distorted tetrahedral arrangement. Each iron atom exhibits an approximately octahedral environment with the cyclopentadienyl moiety occupying three coordination sites; the tin and two carbonyls are located at the three remaining sites.

The most unusual features of the molecule are the bond lengths and interatomic angles associated with the coordination environment of the tin atom (bond lengths and interatomic angles are given in Tables III and IV, respectively). The Sn-Fe bond length of 2.492 A is *shorter* than any previously reported tin to transi-

(16) J. Berghuis, IJ. M. Haanappel, M. Potters, B. O. Loopstra, C. H. MacGillavry, and A. L. Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 8, 478 (1955).
(17) B. Dawson, *ibid.*, 13, 403 (1960).

(18) A. J. Freeman and R. E. Watson, unpublished work (1961); cf. "International Tables of X-ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 204.

(19) L. H. Thomas and K. Umeda, J. Chem. Phys., 26, 293 (1957).

(20) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFFE, A Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program," ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1964.

TABLE II Observed and Calculated Structure Factors Scaled to F(000)

HoKA LO O HOKA 10 1 L FOBS FCAL L FORS FCAL	HIKE-11. 1 L FOBS FCAL	HIX= -8, 2 HIK= 7, 3 L FORS FORL L FORS FORL	H.K6, 4 L F∪85 F⊂AL	H:K# -7: 5 L FORS FCAL	H+K==12+ 6 L FUBS FCAL
2 441 -501 1 180 -181 4 148 -88 2 394 -462 6 159 -136 3 207 -173 8 301 398 4 330 344	0 232 198 1 255 -249 2 248 -259	1 150 -92 1 294 -240 1 219 -197 2 126 66 2 234 -204 4 147 -191	239 -247 1 211 -21 2 328 353	0 152 -144 2 255 277 3 212 -155	2 242 230
1' 475 +482 5 103 -104 12 279 248 6 234 -216 18 204 -249 7 431 470	4 279 297 6 146 -114 8 153 107	4 272 263 6 165 105 5 155 -157 7 402 417 6 128 -106 9 220 -210	4 184 -195 5 176 -127 8 195 -189	6 244 278 7 249 229	L FORS FCAL 4 217 -235
2 200 189 0 425 +433 10 227 -208 HiK# 29 0 12 261 249	9 173 -110 11 248 264 12 172 191	7 203 202 13 192 -179 9 253 -274 15 237 256 11 242 286	• 180 -132 10 257 277 11 241 187	L FOSS FCAL 2 186 202	H-K# 1. 7 L FOBS FCAL L 130 204
2 289 239 14 227 -210 4 333 304 6 324 -303 H.K1. 1	H.K. 13, 1 L FORS FCAL 2 203 -216	14 191 -198 L FOBS FCAL 1 431 -446 HK4 10, 2 3 422 461	H,KP 8, 4	6 181 175 8 221 -190 9 200 -156	8 229 -162 9 282 280
8 404 392 L FORS FCAL 14 202 -182 2 313 -363 14 230 -226 3 258 264	3 156 143 4 160 184 5 253 -265	L FOBS FCAL 5 152 -141 1 266 -284 6 218 168 2 234 -203 8 150 -110	1 152 -109 2 113 -34 3 201 171	H.K9, 5 L FOBS FCAL	H:K= -1: 7 L FORS FCAL 1 174 264
10 328 337 4 194 182 18 197 -225 5 126 -101 6 206 -191 Hitt -2, 0 8 261 214	H,K#-13, 1 L FORS FCAL	3 246 240 9 171 -155 4 252 230 11 283 300 5 292 -309 15 246 -306	4 263 -243 5 186 -178 6 338 354	1 182 -150 2 243 232 4 281 -301	2 133 160 3 225 -278 9 250 230
L FOBS FCAL 9 339 -323 C 472 509 1C 246 -227 2 646 -839 11 246 231	2 168 -150 3 244 250 4 170 205	8 165 -108 H+K= 9, 3 9 179 -170 L FOBS FCAL 1 154 -125	8 254 -258 -	HAKW 114 5	11 243 -235 H.K. 3. 7
4 140 -104 12 259 266 6 181 121 14 159 -169 8 254 231	5 234 -258 6 160 -173 7 178 135	H K = -10, 2 2 143 79 L FOBS FCAL 3 149 121 0 139 -78 5 425 -397	L FUBS FCAL 1 150 -142 2 255 284	2 265 269 3 185 -121 8 209 -168	L FOBS FCAL 5 232 231 6 210 142
12 409 412 L FORS FCAL 14 - 265 - 250 1 356 358 20 210 262 2 426 -477	H K 15. 1	1 100 -100 7 187 182 2 139 99 8 157 -82 1 161 155 10 199 133 4 197 191 18 286 -280	4 377 -427 5 209 -213 6 224 205	H.K=-11, 5 L FOBS FCAL 0 212 -222	7 302 -316 H+K# -3+ 7 L FOBS FCAL
3 276 =245 HIKE 41 0 4 456 483 L FOBS FCAL 5 268 -262 2 670 =681 4 244 -103	2 171 -208 3 173 207 4 175 181	5 172 -193 15 216 235 6 235 -230 7 199 231 H.K9, 3	11 183 153 12 207 -209	1 170 -121 2 170 164 3 206 163	1 175 213 2 170 190 3 233 -314
4 631 692* 7 407 389 6 517 -590* 9 162 -116 8 271 252 10 205 -170	H,K=-15, 1 L FOBS FCAL 0 168 177	9 240 -261 3 258 257 11 196 221 4 144 -109	H K 10. 4 L FOBS FCAL 2 205 173	4 183 -186 6 207 220 8 198 -181	5 243 239
10 121 59 12 222 214 12 156 115 14 187 -183 14 367 -406 15 202 222	5 172 -187 6 174 -192 7 176 213	H+K# 12+ 2 7 257 258 L FOBS FCAL 13 218 -265 1 148 -133	4 230 -209 5 192 -157 11 185 142	H.K. 13, 5 L FOBS FCAL 2 221 215	L FOBS FCAL 3 248 -253 4 169 -123
H,K* -3, 1 H,K* -4, 0 L FOBS FCAL L FOBS FCAL J 198 163	H,K= 0, 2 L FOBS FCAL 2 103 101	2 250 -242 Hite 11; 3 3 243 240 L FOBS FCAL 5 246 -262 3 375 387 7 174 197 5 243 -230	12 202 -212 H-KR-10, 4	H.K=-13: 5 L FOBS FCAL	5 270 273
168 -139 1 334 -345 2 324 -319 2 157 -143 4 548 682* 3 445 502	3 410 475 4 96 105 5 288 -289	9 174 -189 11 219 240 13 202 -216 H+K=-12+ 2	* 247 -252 5.226 -176 6 299 324	2 198 213 H,K= D, 6	1 166 147 3 218 -236 4 210 -166
6 135 172 5 392 -394 1 234 -228 6 215 -181 1 234 -228 - 7 198 - 87	7 409 414 9 276 -269	C FD35 FCAL (H,K=-11+ 3 0 214 236 L FOBS FCAL 1 155 -142 5 258 -239 2 155 47	7 238 188	L FOBS FCAL 2 213 298 3 144 -144	5 240 239 6 188 114 7 231 -205
14 278 -276 8 321 332 16 181 173 10 250 -239 22 214 -216 11 248 245	11 196 188 12 239 169 14 215 -203	3 191 209 9 204 -237 4 153 -89 5 243 -274 HaKe 13, 3	1 167 -155 2 268 279 3 196 192	6 126 123 7 171 -140 8 246 -260	H:K# 7, 7 L FOBS FCAL 1 278 292
H+K# 6+ 0 13 274 -264 L FOBS FCAL 15 167 165	15 177 162 H+K= 2; 2	7 189 206 L FOBS FCAL 8 178 174 1 272 -304 9 198 -213 7 211 196	10 221 235 12 213 -202	10 268 259 Heff= 28 6	2 220 143 3 280 -265 4 191 -113
4 493 524 H.K. 5. 1 6 422 -389 L FUBS FCAL 1 164 -129 1 194 -165	1 226 -231 2 415 -450 4 364 380	H-KH 14+ 2 L FOBS FCAL H-KH-13+ 3 1 172 -146 L FOBS FCAL	L FORS FCAL	1 122 119 2 105 67	H+K+ -7, 7 L FOBS FCAL
12 293 302 2 368 -397 14 286 -271 3 409 436 4 358 363	5 296 -300 7 398 419 8 159 -103	3 184.184 1 240 -264 5 181 -191 7 202 249 7 188 205 9 228 -299	8 207 -221 Hike 144 4	5 140 122 6 224 268 8 253 -268	8 219 -119 H+K* 91 ,7
L FORS FCAL 6 259 -213 C 200 167 8 226 200 2 306 248 10 179 -175	10 195 -177 11 236 230 12 258 221	H+K=-14+ 2 H+K= 15+ 3 L FOBS FCAL L FOBS FCAL 0 217 242 7 247 247	L FORS FCAL 1 184 -152	9 186 136 11 199 -127	1 291 300 2 204 120
4 336 332 11 176 152 6 585 -7804 12 170 163 8 382 360 13 262 -275	13 164 -148 H+X= -2, 2	1 171 -140 2 195 -196 H.K15, 3 3 172 200 L FOBS FCAL	L FORS FCAL D 253 -272 2 232 212	L FORS FCAL 0 137 -196 2 247 312	H,K= -9, 7 L FOBS FCAL 1 218 230
14 228 -219 15 176 157 16 298 321 H.K5, 1 H.K5, 1	0 170 186 1 137 -151 2 133 -123	5 219 -276 1 263 -302 10 209 -186 3 235 280 Hete-16, 2 H.H. 0, 6	5 164 -101 8 196 -171 10 204 245	3 119 -108 4 174 -203 5 208 204	9 236 234 Hike 0, 8
L FOBS FCAL C 170 139 2 241 -203 1 158 -137 4 240 218 3 286 286	3 491 604* 5 391 -421 6 260 -257	L FOB5 FCAL L FOB5 FCAL 5 190 -194 2 116 107 3 209 214	H:K= 1, 5 L FOBS FCAL 1 113 -139	8 164 -128 10 217 212 12 264 -275	2 86 -95 3 137 -175 4 122 -76
16 375 -365 5 366 -378 12 249 243 6 304 -303 7 236 204	8 35% 354 9 180 -157 11 212 212	L FOBS FCAL 5 252 -258 1 131 -127 5 246 .199 2 182 186 7 186 10	2 226 287 3 171 -153 4 308 -348	H.K. 4, 6 L FOBS FCAL	5 152 150 6 138 57 7 170 -165
H+K+ -8+ 0 8 287 275 L FOBS FCAL 9 191 129 C 433 445 10 215 -235	12 155 -100 13 165 -201 15 177 184	3 403 435 12 215 -231 5 416 -413 13 220 -163 6 113 37 14 288 312	6 173 171 7 146 110 10 252 238	2 161 153 4 233 -296 6 269 313	11 184 -178 H+K= 2+ 8
2 314 -293 12 164 138 6 392 -394 13 178 -193 8 463 509 15 222 249 14 230 -195	16 165 151 17 163 -202	7 202 236 15 160 145 10 141 112 16 199 -170 11 217 228	12 253 -239	8 177 -136 9 225 183 11 197 -129	L FOBS FCAL 1 93 133 3 114 -134 5 160 171
18 213 -261 H+K= 7+ 1 L FOPS FCAL H+K= 10+ 0 1 398 -404	L FOBS FCAL 1 226 -207 2 304 -267	15 190 190 L FOBS FCAL 1 181 -205 H+Y= -1, 3 2 453 654	L FORS FCAL 1 223 -286 2 156 212	14 224 219	7 215 -223 9 192 189
1 FOBS FCAL 2 204 -209 2 168 -167 3 329 310 6 243 -2^7 4 211 182 8 449 482 5 136 71	4 207 -180 5 319 -280 6 186 137	2 -257 233 5 218 -193 3 252 252 7 144	3 102 66 4 179 -198 5 251 242 6 211 248	L FOBS FCAL 1 183 218 2 151 187 1 119 -84	H:K# -2+ 8 L FOB5 FCAL 1 136 222
1. 290 -290 6 291 -267 7 218 -161 H.K#+1C, 0 8 255 244	7 220 208 8 209 211 9 296 -279	4 118 82 9 163 -130 5 538 -578 10 166 159 6 127 -68 11 702 179	8 193 -193 10 238 212 11 203 152	4 257 -312 5 142 80 6 233 227	3 170 -235 5 160 186 6 159 87
L FORS FCAL 9 164 -114 C 472 362, 10 218 -201 2 493 -577* 11 238 238	10 242 -227 11 281 284 13 193 -191	7 470 484 12 291 -320 8 130 -81 13 176 -162 9 158 -126 14 218 713	17 251 -223 14 206 197	8 192 -123 9 172 171	9 188 157 11 218 -204 12 203 120
14 315 -343 12 204 198 H.K7, 1 L FORS FCAL	H.K4. 2 L FOBS FCAL O 244 229	12 187 -159 H.K2, 4 13 218 -209 L FOBS FCAL 15 311 326 C 244 -316	L FLBS FCAL 1 181 167 2 318 367	L FOBS FCAL 1 143 108 2 238 299	H,K= 4, 8 L FOBS FCAL 1 126 131
H+K# 12+ 0 0 198 187 L FOBS FCAL 1 151 -105 6 303 -310 2 232 -197	1 399 -432 3 451 469 4 125 -75	17 206 -203 1 152 -152 2 110 -65 H+K= 3+ 3 3 148 113	4 295 -329 5 198 -152 6 157 138	4 248 -265 6 195 134 7 173 -110	3 170 -191 4 155 122 5 208 227
14 205 -206 4 305 261 16 206 199 5 133 -90 6 303 -325	6 112 100 7 186 151 8 312 278	1 474 -5884 6 372 415 2 138 97 7 150 153 3 344 357 8 317 -317	8 227 -193 10 214 217 11 186 -115	11 173 -96 12 245 -224 14 220 149	7 180 -190 9 193 124
H+K#-12, 0 7 361 355 L FOBS FCAL 8 200 211 C 267 218 9 288 -291	9 134 -105 10 273 -282 11 206 197	4 150 -94 9 153 -157 5 132 -111 10 156 116 6 183 124 11 149 114	12 193 -183 H+K= -3, 5	H.K6, 6 L FOBS FCAL	H:K# -4: 8 L FOBS FCAL 0 132 -97
2 389 -4/6 1" 192 -1/6 4 377 362 15 207 178 6 193 -172 10 196 -213 H*K* 9, 1	15 179 189 16 150 92 17 195 -178	9 353 -346 14 182 142 11 400 412 15 199 150 16. 208 -198	0 210 -269 2 161 186 3 214 190	1 225 251 3 182 -140 4 189 -167	1 137 152 3 171 -228 4 149 124 5 185 231
12 336 364 L FOBS FCAL 1 357 -359 H.K= 14, 0 2 132 -118	HIKE 6+ 2 L FOBS FCAL	H+K# -3+ 3 L FORS FCAL H+F# ++ 4 1 378 -399 L FORS FCAL	4 168 -164 6 226 214 7 191 -112	6 273 300 8 244 -261 9 171 96	11 206 -156 13 206 180
L FARK FCAL 3 173 141 2 281 -248 4 150 143 4 323 327 6 238 -236 4 311 -214 7 165	2 166 100 3 368 392 6 205 -161	2 130 07 1 170 -173 3 135 120 2 352 387 4 160 -104 5 158 169 5 243 -246 4 132 -43	10 253 271	11 387 -162 H+K= 8+ 6	HIT 6+ 8 L FOBS FCAL 1 176 197
12 205 238 8 236 216 14 247 -233 9 230 -255 14 215 -223	6 286 -275 8 273 269 9 230 -714	6 127 -49 5 140 -131 7 408 433 7 134 85 8 133 -103 8 206 -173	L FUBS FCAL 2 209 212 3 237 225	2 233 254 3 168 -145 5 175 130	3 203 -230 4 156 115 5 185 190
H.KR-14, 0 11 166 154 L FORS FCAL 12 163 148 - 165 145	11 271 277	9 313 -316 9 232 -200 12 189 -128 10 249 248 15 225 237 11 196 182 17 244 -278 12 173 -187	4 230 -225 5 206 -188 6 277 258	8 195 -175 10 248 246	9 187 129 11 222 -187
6 746 -249 L FORS FCAL 8 177 195 C 224 205 14 213 -233 1 376 -406	L FORS FCAL C 274 278 1 322 -327	HIKE 51 3 HIKE -4. 4 L FOBS FCAL L FOBS FCAL	9 175 107 13 177 -108	L FOBS FCAL 0 218 -287 1 148 98	L FOBS FCAL 1 146 132 2 165 88
2 301 -320 Hits 16: 0 4 286 282 LEDRE FOAL 5 172 125 2 244 -324 4 203 -154	2 377 -294 3 325 -341 4 193 133 5 218 -107	1 408 -389 C 320 -377 2 148 78 1 248 -250 3 112 -57 3 134 121 4 215 -172 - 51	H.K5. 5 L FOBS FCAL 0 236 -235	2 180 140 3 182 -137 8 227 -276	3 151 -154 5 163 200 6 185 -141
4 229 226 8 162 169 12 229 205 9 276 -309 10 152 -136	6 123 60 7 147 154 9 210 -211	5 153 77 5 161 -144 6 228 194 6 184 178 7 274 281 7 178 163	2 184 194 4 213 -230 5 236 -236	11 207 -136 H.K. 10. 6	9 187 151 H.K. 8, 8
H+K=-16; C 11 179 214 L FORS FCAL 12 178 184 C 222 217	10 175 -177 11 196 217 12 185 216	9 415 -417 8 383 -458 11 261 229 9 177 -155 10 297 316	6 236 231 8 237 -212 10 285 284	L FOUS FCAL 3 202 -170 5 183 125	L FOBS FCAL 1 204 217 3 200 -193
6 235 -210 H (X= IT) 1 8 302 327 L FOBS FCAL 1 207 -195 2 205 -151 4 166 174	15 183 198 H+K= 8+ 2	L FOBS FCAL 13 167 -91 1 560 -591* 3 304 294 Hite 6. 4	H.K= 7, 5 L FOB5 FCAL 1 172 -102	6 208 213 5 282 -256 H,K=-10, 6	9 209 191 H:X# -8; 8° L FOBS FCAL
H-KE 18+ 0 5 200 -170 L FORS FCAL 6 153 -151 2 189 -172 7 200 300	L FOBS FCAL 1 448 -456 2 168 101	4 199 -156 L FOBS FCAL 5 90 38 1 181 -131 6 143 141 3 196 155 7 157 154	4 278 -289 6 286 297 8 212 -228	L FOUS FCAL 0 276 -278 2 258 277	1 170 181 7 177 -172 9 233 206
B 177 173 Hers-18, O 10 203 -201 L FOBS FCAL 216 222	5 11/ 307 4 245 247 5 189 -180 6 311 -334	8 137 -77 6 323 316 9 346 -358 7 195 132 11 363 360 8 301 -336		17 232 214 H.K. 12. 6 L FORA FCA:	H:K=-10: 8 L FOBS'FCAL 1 197 204
• • • • • •	7 203 147	9 276 -204		6 255 235	3 178 -172

* Reflections omitted from least-squares refinement because of extinction.

tion metal atom bond. Bond distances of 2.53 and 2.536 A are found in $\text{Sn}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]_4^7$ and π -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂Sn- $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_8$;⁵ in the compound $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{Sn}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]_4$,⁸ two different Sn-Fe bond lengths of 2.747 and 2.625 A are observed. The Sn-Fe bond distance is also shorter than the tin to transition metal bond lengths of 2.674, 2.70, 2.63, and 2.54 A reported in $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_8\text{SnMn}(\text{CO})_5$,⁹



Figure 1.—The molecular configuration of $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_3H_3Fe-(CO)_4]_2$.

Table IV Bond Angles in $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_5H_6Fe(CO)_2]_2$ with Their Estimated Standard Deviations

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
Cl-Sn-Cl'	94.1(0.6)	$C_{3}-C_{4}-C_{5}$	110.2(3.2)
Fe-Sn-Fe'	128.6(0.3)	$C_4 - C_5 - C_6$	105.7(3.2)
Fe-Sn-Cl	107.4(0.3)	$C_5 - C_6 - C_7$	109.0(3.1)
Fe-Sn-Cl'	107.0(0.3)	$C_6 - C_7 - C_3$	103.8(2.9)
		$C_7 - C_3 - C_4$	111.3(3.1)
Sn-Fe-C ₁	89.0(1.2)		
Sn-Fe-C ₂	89.0(1.2)	$Sn-Fe-C_3$	105.8(0.9)
C ₁ -Fe-C ₂	98.4(1.7)	Sn-Fe-C ₄	86.2(1.0)
	0012(-11)	Sn-Fe-C ₅	103.2(1.0)
$Fe-C_1-O_1$	177.5(3.6)	Sn-Fe-C ₆	145.2(1.1)
$Fe-C_2-O_2$	176.0(3.5)	Sn-Fe-C7	146.7(0.9)

2.37 A found in the series of compounds SnCl₄,²¹ CH₃-SnCl₃,²² (CH₃)₂SnCl₂,²² and (CH₃)₃SnCl.²² The Fe–Sn–Fe' angle of 128.6° and the Cl–Sn–Cl' angle of 94.1° show the largest deviation from ideal tetrahedral coordination yet observed for a tin atom. An Mn–Sn–Mn angle of 117° has been observed in the compound (C₆H₅)₂Sn[Mn(CO)₅]₂.⁴



Figure 2.-[010] projection of the unit cell.

TABLE III
Bond Lengths in $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_5H_5Fe(CO)_2]_2$
WITH THEIR FETIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

.,	THOM DOTABLE		
Bond	Distance, A	Bond	Distance, A
Sn-Fe	2.492(8)	Fe-C7	2.11(4)
Sn-Cl	2.43(1)	$C_1 - O_1$	1.08(5)
Fe-C ₁	1.76(4)	C_2-O_2	1.09(4)
Fe-C ₂	1.76(4)	$C_{3}-C_{4}$	1.33(5)
Fe-C ₃	2.09(4)	$C_{4}-C_{5}$	1.40(5)
Fe-C ₄	2.10(4)	$C_{5}-C_{6}$	1.48(5)
Fe-C ₅	2.08(4)	C_6-C_7	1.41(5)
Fe-C ₆	2.04(4)	$C_7 - C_3$	1.47(5)

 $\begin{array}{l} (C_6H_5)_2Sn[Mn(CO)_{\delta}]_{2,}{}^4 \quad (C_6H_5)_3SnMn(CO)_4P(C_6H_5)_{3,}{}^{10}\\ \text{and} \ [Pt(SnCl_3)_5]^{3-.6} \quad \text{The Sn-Cl bond length of } 2.43 \ A\\ \text{is longer than the Sn-Cl distances of } 2.31, 2.32, 2.34, \text{and} \end{array}$

The above observations concerning bond distances and angles in $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_3H_5Fe(CO)_2]_2$ are consistent with increased s character in the tetrahedral hybrid orbitals used in Sn–Fe bond formation and increased p character in the orbitals utilized in Sn–Cl bond formation. The short Sn–Fe bond length and long Sn–Cl bond length are in agreement with this interpretation.²³

Figure 2 shows the [010] projection of the unit cell. The minimum intermolecular bond distance of 3.13 A between O₁ and O₂' is consistent with normal van der Waals interactions.

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The solid-state structure of $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_5H_5Fe(CO)_2]_2$ is in agreement with the infrared spectral data for the carbonyl region³ although Flitcroft, *et al.*, did not consider the molecular point group symmetry found in the solid state. Point groups C_{2v} , C_s , and C_1 were considered; group theoretical calculations predict three bands (A₁, B₁, and B₂) for C_{2v} , four bands (2 A' and 2 A'') for C_s, and four bands (4 A) for C₁ in the carbonyl region. The C_{2v} model may be rejected since four frequencies are observed. Similar calculations for the point group C₂ show that four bands (2 A and 2 B) are expected in the carbonyl region. The infrared data

have been measured in solution and the point group symmetries C_1 , C_8 , and C_2 are all possible, but the point group symmetry of C_2 has been established conclusively for $Cl_2Sn[\pi-C_5H_5Fe(CO)_2]_2$ in the solid state.

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> CONTRIBUTION FROM THE NOVES CHEMICAL LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801

Intensities of CO Stretching Modes in the Infrared Spectra of Adsorbed CO and Metal Carbonyls¹

BY THEODORE L. BROWN AND D. J. DARENSBOURG

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The presently available data relating to the infrared intensity of CO stretching motion in adsorbed CO and in metal carbonyls are reviewed. For adsorbed CO which exhibits higher CO stretching frequency than gaseous CO, it is proposed that the intensity is predominantly controlled by the strength of σ -bond interaction. A reversal in sign of $\partial \mu / \partial r_{CO}$ at an intermediate CO-adsorbate bond strength accounts for the relationship between frequency and intensity. Adsorbed CO with lower frequency than gaseous CO, and metal carbonyls, exhibit enormously enhanced infrared intensity in the CO stretching mode. This enhancement arises from extensive π -bond interaction with the adsorbate or central metal. It is possible to derive certain rules for the ratios of intensities of CO modes of different symmetry species in metal carbonyls, assuming local MCO bond moment derivatives, and assuming separability of the CO stretches from other normal modes. These rules are tested and found inadequate for substituted octahedral carbonyl systems. Estimation of bond angles in monosubstituted carbonyl compounds from intensity ratios is therefore an uncertain procedure. An alternative approach is proposed which makes use of data in a series such as $M(CO)_{5L}$, *trans*- $M(CO)_{4L_2}$.

Infrared spectroscopy of metal carbonyls has progressed from attempts to determine molecular point group symmetries via application of selection rules to an emphasis on utilization of vibrational data to learn about valence electron distribution. Jones² has outlined valence bond and molecular orbital considerations which suggest relationships which should obtain among the force constants which define the valence force field. Cotton and co-workers³⁻⁵ have developed a simplified force field model which is related to that of Jones, but which considers only the CO stretching modes. The force field is assumed to consist entirely of CO stretching and CO-CO stretch-stretch interaction force constants. Metal-carbon bonding is neglected; internal coordinate space is spanned entirely by the CO bond displacements. The model is premised upon the overriding importance of π bonding between metal and CO in determining variations in the force

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constants and on a negligible mixing of the CO stretching coordinates into other normal modes of the molecule. Variations in CO force constants which result from substitution of one or more carbonyl groups by other ligands arise predominantly from variation in the extent of π bonding.

It is well known that carbonyl stretching frequencies in substituted carbonyls are sensitive to the nature of the substituent; it is not as widely recognized that the intensities of the CO modes are also subject to sizable variation. A number of studies of intensities in metal carbonyl compounds have already been reported in the literature,⁶⁻¹⁰ and we can expect that more work will be done in this area in the near future. The purpose of the present contribution is to outline some considerations which are of value in interpreting the intensity results and to interpret certain aspects of the extant data.

Dipole Moment Function for CO and σ -Bonded CO.

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