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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Chlorocarbonylnitrosylbis(triphenylphosphine)iridium Tetrafluoroborate, $[\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2][\text{BF}_4]$

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Received July 1, 1968

The crystal and molecular structure of chlorocarbonylnitrosylbis(triphenylphosphine)iridium tetrafluoroborate,  $[\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2][\text{BF}_4]$ , has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The material crystallizes in space group  $\text{C}_{2h}^2\text{-P}2_1/\text{c}$  of the monoclinic system with four molecules in a cell of dimensions  $a = 19.417$  (7),  $b = 9.965$  (3),  $c = 20.886$  (8) Å,  $\beta = 117.70$  (2)°. The observed and calculated densities are 1.67 and 1.677 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. Least-squares refinement of the structure has led to a final value of the conventional  $R$  factor (on  $F$ ) of 0.037 for the 2410 independent reflections having  $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$ . The nitrosyl group has been distinguished from the carbonyl group and has been shown to be bonded to the metal through the nitrogen, by examination of the root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration of the various atoms. The crystal structure consists of well-separated monomeric ions. The coordination geometry around the Ir is that of a tetragonal pyramid, with CO, Cl, and *trans*-P atoms in the basal plane and the N of the nitrosyl group at the apex; the Cl and CO lie slightly below the plane perpendicular to the Ir-N bond and passing through the Ir atom, the N-Ir-Cl and N-Ir-C angles being 101.3 (3) and 97.4 (5)°, respectively. The basal interatomic distances are normal, but the Ir-N bond length of 1.97 (1) Å is long. The nitrosyl group is bonded to the metal in an unusual way, the Ir-N-O angle being 124.1 (9)°. This is the first accurately documented example of a distinctly bent M-N-O linkage in a metal-nitrosyl complex. The basic geometry of the complex is similar to that of the analogous SO<sub>2</sub> complex,  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ , and markedly different from that of the O<sub>2</sub> complex,  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{O}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ .

### Introduction

The bonding of the NO group in metal nitrosyls has been of considerable interest for many years, and this interest has led to several structural studies. In most of the structures reported the M-N-O bond has been found to be approximately linear, but in at least one study<sup>1</sup> it was felt that this angle deviated greatly from linearity.

The preparations of several addition compounds of  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$  have been reported, including compounds involving the addition of molecular oxygen,<sup>2</sup> sulfur dioxide,<sup>3</sup> tetracyanoethylene,<sup>4</sup> and nitrosonium ion.<sup>5</sup> A structure determination of the O<sub>2</sub> complex,  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{O}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ , showed that the O<sub>2</sub> group, the CO group, Ir, and Cl are coplanar, with *trans*-P atoms lying above and below this plane.<sup>6</sup> The coordination around the Ir can be considered as either a distorted octahedron or a trigonal bipyramid. The SO<sub>2</sub> complex, however, was found to have a very different structure; in  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$  the coordination around the Ir atom is a tetragonal pyramid, with *trans* P, Cl, and CO in the basal plane and the S of SO<sub>2</sub> at the apex.<sup>7</sup> The tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) complex,  $\text{IrBr}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2(\text{C}_2(\text{CN})_4)$ , was found to have the trigonal-bipyramidal structure found for the O<sub>2</sub> adduct, but in this case the phosphorus atoms are *cis* in the equatorial plane along with the TCNE mole-

cule with *trans* Cl and CO lying above and below this plane.<sup>8</sup> Thus three different geometries around Ir have been found for these addition compounds. A complete structural determination of the nitrosyl complex,  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2^+$ , was undertaken because of our interest in the mode of attachment of the nitrosyl moiety to the metal and because of our continued interest in the geometries of closely related five-coordinated transition metal complexes.

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

Violet, well-formed crystals of  $[\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2][\text{BF}_4]$  were prepared by the method previously described.<sup>5</sup> On the basis of optical goniometry and precession photography of the  $0kl$ ,  $h0l$ ,  $h1l$ ,  $1kl$ , and  $2kl$  zones using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, we established that these crystals belong to the monoclinic system. The observed extinctions are  $0k0$  for  $k$  odd and  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd, which strongly suggest that the space group is  $\text{C}_{2h}^2\text{-P}2_1/\text{c}$ . The lattice constants, obtained by the least-squares procedure described below, are  $a = 19.417$  (7),  $b = 9.965$  (3),  $c = 20.886$  (8) Å,  $\beta = 117.70$  (2)°. The observations were made at 23° with the wavelength assumed as  $\lambda$  (Mo K $\alpha_1$ ) = 0.70930 Å. A density of 1.677 g cm<sup>-3</sup> calculated for four molecules in the unit cell agrees well with that of 1.67 (1) g cm<sup>-3</sup> measured by flotation in diiodomethane-bromoethane solution. Hence, no crystallographic symmetry conditions need be imposed on the ions.

Diffraction data were collected from a hexagonal-prismatic crystal; the hexagonal faces were (100) and ( $\bar{1}00$ ) and the six rectangular faces were (11 $\bar{1}$ ), ( $\bar{1}11$ ), (1 $\bar{1}\bar{1}$ ), ( $\bar{1}\bar{1}1$ ), ( $\bar{1}01$ ), and (10 $\bar{1}$ ). One parallel pair of the hexagonal edges was 0.017 cm in length, the other pairs

(1) (a) P. R. H. Alderman and P. G. Owston, *Nature*, **178**, 1071 (1956);  
(b) P. R. H. Alderman, P. G. Owston, and J. M. Rowe, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 668 (1962).

(2) L. Vaska, *Science*, **140**, 809 (1963).

(3) L. Vaska and S. S. Bath, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 1333 (1966).

(4) W. H. Baddley, *ibid.*, **88**, 4545 (1966).

(5) D. J. Hodgson, N. C. Payne, J. A. McGinnety, R. G. Pearson, and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **90**, 4486 (1968).

(6) J. A. Ibers and S. J. La Placa, *Science*, **145**, 920 (1964); S. J. La Placa and J. A. Ibers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 2581 (1965).

(7) S. J. La Placa and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 405 (1966).

(8) J. A. McGinnety and J. A. Ibers, *Chem. Commun.*, 235 (1968).

being 0.010 cm; the separation of the two hexagonal faces was 0.024 cm. The crystal was mounted on a glass fiber normal to the (001) planes and in this orientation intensity data were collected at room temperature on a Picker four-circle automatic diffractometer using Mo K $\alpha$  radiation. The mosaicity of the crystal was examined by means of the narrow-source, open-counter  $\omega$ -scan technique. The width at half-height for a typical strong reflection was found to be approximately 0.08°, which is acceptably low.<sup>9</sup> Twelve reflections from the crystal were accurately centered through a narrow vertical slit at a takeoff angle of 0.5°. These observations formed the basis for the least-squares refinement of cell parameters and orientation; the refinement was effected in our program PICK as previously described.<sup>10</sup>

Intensity data were collected at a takeoff angle of 1.0°; at this angle the peak intensity of a typical strong reflection is approximately 80% of the maximum value as a function of takeoff angle. The receiving aperture size selected to minimize extraneous background was 4.0 mm high by 4.0 mm wide and was positioned 29 cm from the crystal. The data were collected by the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique at a scan rate of 1.0°/min. The scan range for all reflections was 1.5° in  $2\theta$ , from -0.60 to +0.90° from the calculated  $2\theta$  value for reflections with  $2\theta \leq 30^\circ$ , and from -0.5 to +1.0° for reflections with  $2\theta > 30^\circ$ . Stationary counter-stationary crystal background counts of 10 sec were taken at each end of the scan. The Mo K $\alpha$  beam was filtered through 3.0-mil Zr foil after diffraction from the crystal. Attenuators were inserted automatically when the intensity of the diffracted beam exceeded about 7000 counts/sec during the scan; the attenuators used were Cu foils, their thicknesses being chosen to give attenuator factors of approximately 2.3. These attenuator factors were determined as previously described.<sup>11</sup> The pulse height analyzer was set for approximately a 90% window, centered on the Mo K $\alpha$  peak.

A unique data set having  $2\theta < 40^\circ$  was gathered; a total of 3073 independent intensities were recorded. The intensities of four standard reflections, measured after every 200 reflections, remained essentially constant throughout the run, showing only the deviations from the mean predicted from counting statistics. There were very few reflections above background at values of  $2\theta > 40^\circ$ .

All data processing was carried out as previously described.<sup>10</sup> The value of  $p$  in the expression  $\sigma(I) = [C + 0.25(t_c/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2]^{1/2}$  was selected as 0.05. The values of  $I$  and  $\sigma(I)$  were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects and for absorption. The absorption coefficient  $\mu$  of this compound for Mo K $\alpha$  radiation is 41.9 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and for the sample chosen transmission coefficients were found to range from 0.40 to

0.59.<sup>12</sup> Of the 3073 independent reflections, 558 were less than their estimated standard deviations.

### Solution and Refinement

The position of the Ir atom could not be unambiguously determined from a three-dimensional, origin-removed, sharpened Patterson function; it was found to lie near  $y = 1/4$ . Thus the Patterson function contains a false mirror plane since the Ir does not contribute to reflections for which  $l$  is odd. As a result, the Ir was known to be near either  $(1/4, 1/4, 1/4)$  or  $(1/4, 1/4, 0)$ . Two pairs of P atoms were also located in this Patterson function. On the basis of preliminary least-squares refinements of the two possible models, it seemed likely that the correct location of the Ir atom was near  $(1/4, 1/4, 1/4)$ . This subsequently proved to be correct. All least-squares refinements were carried out on  $F$ , the function minimized being  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ ; the weights  $w$  were taken as  $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$ . In all calculations of  $F_c$ , the atomic scattering factor for Ir was taken from Cromer and Waber,<sup>13</sup> and that for hydrogen was taken from Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson;<sup>14</sup> scattering factors for all other atoms were from the tabulation by Ibers.<sup>15</sup> The effects of anomalous dispersion were included in calculations of  $F_c$ ,<sup>16</sup> the values of  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  being taken from the tabulation of Cromer.<sup>17</sup> Of the 3073 independent intensities gathered, 2410 were greater than three times their estimated standard deviations. Only these reflections were used in the refinement of the structure.

Initially, the Ir and P atoms were assigned fixed isotropic thermal parameters. After one cycle of least-squares refinement the usual agreement factors  $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c||/\sum |F_o|$  and  $R_2$  (or weighted  $R$  factor)  $= (\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2/\sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$  were 0.487 and 0.620, respectively. The values of the agreement factors were very high at this stage of the refinement because the Ir atom is located near  $y = 1/4$  and contributes only minimally to reflections for which  $l$  is odd. A difference Fourier synthesis revealed the remaining nonphenyl atoms and three rings, although solution of the Fourier map was greatly complicated by the continued presence of the false mirror. The parameters obtained from this map were refined by least-squares procedures. The nonphenyl atoms were refined with isotropic thermal parameters; the phenyl rings were treated as rigid groups and restricted to their known geometry ( $D_{6h}$  symmetry, C-C = 1.390 Å, C-H = 1.00 Å). The variable parameters for a ring included an over-all isotropic thermal parameter, the coordinates of the ring center, and three orientation angles which have been

(12) In addition to various local programs, the programs used in the refinement of this structure were local modifications of Hamilton's GONO9 absorption correction program, Busing and Levy's ORFFE function and error program, Johnson's ORTEP thermal ellipsoid plotting program, and Zalkin's FORDAP Fourier program.

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(14) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

(15) J. A. Ibers in "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, Table 3.3.1A.

(16) J. A. Hamilton and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

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

(9) T. C. Furnas, "Single Crystal Orienter Instruction Manual," General Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1957.

(10) P. W. R. Corfield, R. J. Doerens, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 197 (1967).

(11) D. J. Hodgson and J. A. Ibers, *Acta Cryst.*, in press.

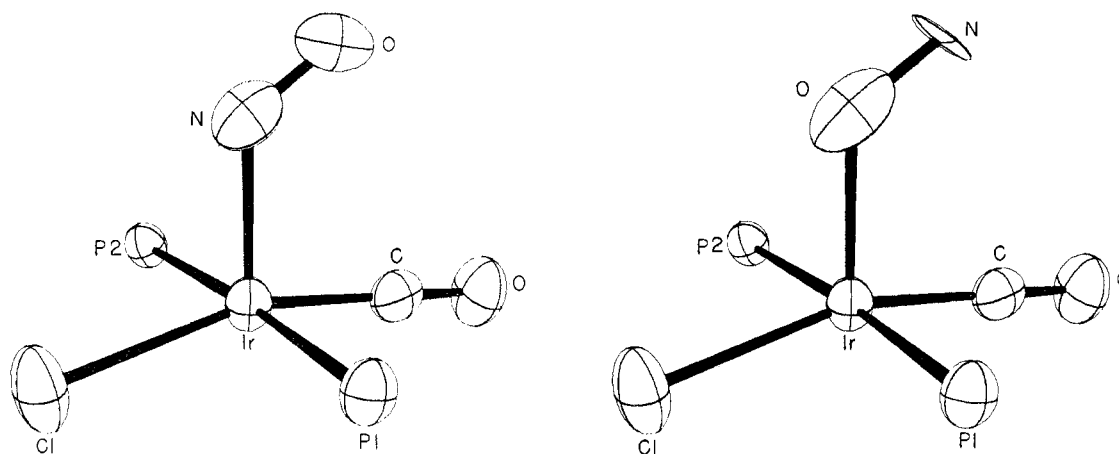


Figure 1.—View of the inner coordination sphere about Ir in the  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2^+$  cation after refinement with NO bonded through the N atom (left) and refinement with NO bonded through the O atom (right).

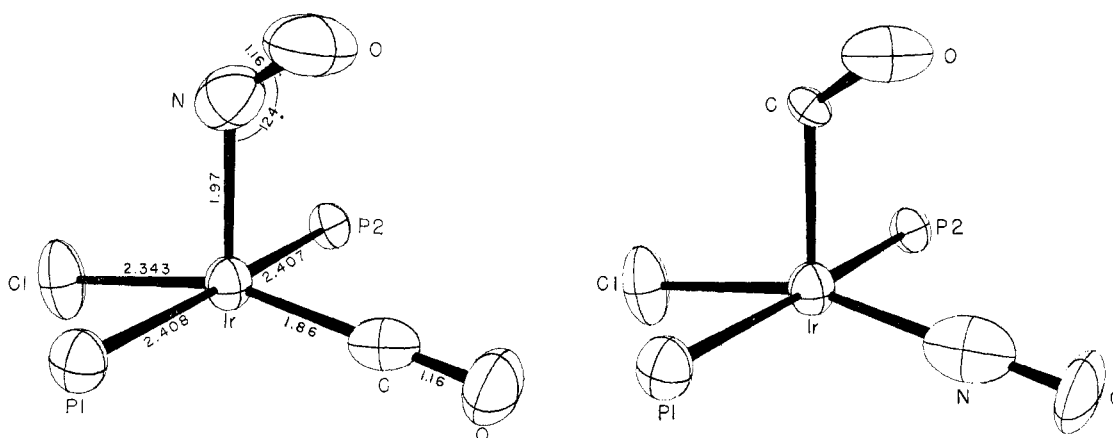


Figure 2.—View of the inner coordination sphere about Ir in the  $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2^+$  cation after refinement with the bent group as NO (left) and refinement with the bent group as CO (right). The drawing at left depicts the final model.

defined previously.<sup>6,7,18</sup> This refinement converged to agreement factors  $R_1 = 0.146$  and  $R_2 = 0.231$ . Examination of a Fourier synthesis at this point produced the location of the three missing phenyl rings and gave an indication of considerable anisotropy of thermal motion of the  $\text{BF}_4^-$  group. A further cycle of least-squares refinement was run in which the nonphenyl atoms (except for the  $\text{BF}_4^-$  group) were assigned variable anisotropic thermal parameters and the carbon atoms of the phenyl rings were assigned variable isotropic thermal parameters. This calculation yielded  $R_1 = 0.040$  and  $R_2 = 0.055$ . A difference Fourier synthesis at this stage showed evidence of disorder in the  $\text{BF}_4^-$  region. The two separate  $\text{F}_4^-$  group positions which were observed were refined as rigid tetrahedral groups in a final cycle of least-squares calculation. The F-F separation was taken as 2.196 Å, the average of the six F-F distances obtained from the previous cycle. The two groups were given multiplicities of  $\alpha$  and  $(1 - \alpha)$ , and the parameter  $\alpha$  was varied with the appropriate constraints among the derivatives being taken into account. The least-squares calculation yielded final values of  $R_1 = 0.037$  and  $R_2 = 0.049$  and a value of  $\alpha = 0.82$  (1); *i.e.*, we have an approximately 80–20%

disorder in the  $\text{BF}_4^-$  group. The center of the 18%  $\text{F}_4^-$  group moved 0.5 (1) Å from the position of the B atom, which suggests that we might have more suitably refined the groups as two separate  $\text{BF}_4^-$  groups instead of keeping one B atom. Since B is a very light atom, however, this change would have made only little difference to the values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . The lowness of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , the lack of correlation between the  $\text{BF}_4^-$  parameters and parameters in the cation, and the expense involved in performing further least-squares cycles led us to terminate the calculation at this stage. In this final cycle the largest shift in any other atomic or ring parameter was exhibited by phenyl group 6, whose center moved by one standard deviation. No other parameter showed any appreciable change. The estimated error in an observation of unit weight is 1.50.

Because of an interest in the mode of bonding of the nitrosyl group to Ir, two further least-squares calculations were performed. In the first, the O and N atoms of the nitrosyl group were reversed; in the second, the nitrosyl and carbonyl groups were interchanged. These changes had little effect on  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , although both  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  were slightly smaller for the original model. The thermal parameters of the atoms were significantly altered, as expected. X-Rays are scat-

(18) R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 773 (1965).

TABLE I  
 POSITIONAL, THERMAL, AND GROUP PARAMETERS FOR  $[\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2][\text{BF}_4^-]$ 

| Atom                        | $x$         | $y$         | $z$         | $\beta_{11}^a$ | $\beta_{22}$ | $\beta_{33}$ | $\beta_{12}$      | $\beta_{13}$ | $\beta_{23}$ |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ir                          | 0.25675 (2) | 0.24638 (5) | 0.24424 (2) | 0.00225 (2)    | 0.00841 (7)  | 0.00209 (2)  | -0.00047 (3)      | 0.00111 (1)  | -0.00055 (3) |
| P <sub>1</sub>              | 0.1508 (2)  | 0.1457 (3)  | 0.1404 (1)  | 0.0023 (1)     | 0.0093 (4)   | 0.0021 (1)   | -0.0007 (1)       | 0.0009 (1)   | -0.0005 (1)  |
| P <sub>2</sub>              | 0.3692 (2)  | 0.3401 (3)  | 0.3450 (1)  | 0.0021 (1)     | 0.0075 (4)   | 0.0020 (1)   | 0.0000 (2)        | 0.0009 (1)   | -0.0006 (2)  |
| Cl                          | 0.3408 (2)  | 0.1822 (4)  | 0.1977 (2)  | 0.0033 (1)     | 0.0201 (5)   | 0.0035 (1)   | -0.0014 (2)       | 0.0020 (1)   | -0.0036 (2)  |
| C                           | 0.1997 (6)  | 0.2427 (11) | 0.2951 (6)  | 0.0022 (4)     | 0.0076 (14)  | 0.0024 (4)   | -0.0006 (8)       | 0.0002 (4)   | 0.0005 (7)   |
| O (of CO)                   | 0.1661 (5)  | 0.2398 (9)  | 0.3286 (4)  | 0.0045 (4)     | 0.0159 (13)  | 0.0037 (3)   | -0.0015 (6)       | 0.0029 (3)   | -0.0008 (5)  |
| N                           | 0.2235 (6)  | 0.4255 (11) | 0.2005 (5)  | 0.0044 (5)     | 0.0119 (15)  | 0.0029 (4)   | -0.0018 (8)       | 0.0013 (4)   | 0.0001 (6)   |
| O (of NO)                   | 0.1771 (7)  | 0.4903 (9)  | 0.2060 (5)  | 0.0059 (5)     | 0.0100 (12)  | 0.0064 (5)   | 0.0020 (6)        | 0.0031 (4)   | 0.0022 (6)   |
| B                           | 0.774 (1)   | 0.379 (2)   | 0.1421 (9)  | 0.010 (1)      | 0.026 (3)    | 0.0031 (7)   | 0.011 (1)         | 0.0034 (8)   | 0.001 (1)    |
| Group                       | $x_0^b$     | $y_0$       | $z_0$       | $\delta$       | $\epsilon$   | $\eta$       | $B, \text{\AA}^2$ | $\alpha^c$   |              |
| R <sub>1</sub> <sup>d</sup> | 0.0988 (3)  | 0.3225 (5)  | 0.9970 (3)  | 1.690 (5)      | -2.890 (5)   | -0.979 (5)   |                   |              |              |
| R <sub>2</sub>              | 0.0011 (3)  | 0.1082 (6)  | 0.1652 (2)  | 0.020 (5)      | -2.992 (5)   | 2.479 (5)    |                   |              |              |
| R <sub>3</sub>              | 0.1883 (3)  | 0.8561 (5)  | 0.0996 (3)  | 1.226 (7)      | 2.201 (5)    | -2.492 (8)   |                   |              |              |
| R <sub>4</sub>              | 0.3331 (3)  | 0.4172 (4)  | 0.4757 (2)  | -2.222 (5)     | -2.819 (4)   | 1.634 (5)    |                   |              |              |
| R <sub>5</sub>              | 0.5196 (3)  | 0.1548 (5)  | 0.4191 (2)  | -0.626 (4)     | 3.094 (5)    | 0.109 (5)    |                   |              |              |
| R <sub>6</sub>              | 0.4179 (3)  | 0.6111 (5)  | 0.2935 (3)  | 2.501 (8)      | -2.166 (4)   | 0.896 (8)    |                   |              |              |
| F <sub>4</sub> (1)          | 0.7787 (4)  | 0.3827 (6)  | 0.1461 (3)  | -2.136 (5)     | -3.163 (5)   | -1.455 (5)   | 8.6 (2)           | 0.82 (1)     |              |
| F <sub>4</sub> (2)          | 0.739 (2)   | 0.407 (3)   | 0.132 (2)   | -0.82 (4)      | 2.37 (3)     | 1.03 (4)     | 7.8 (13)          | 0.18 (1)     |              |

<sup>a</sup> The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>b</sup>  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ , and  $z_0$  are the fractional coordinates of the rigid group centers. The angles  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ , and  $\eta$  (in radians) have been defined previously.<sup>5,6,17</sup> <sup>c</sup>  $\alpha$  is the multiplicity of the two disordered F<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> groups; *i.e.*, we have here an 82-18% disorder. <sup>d</sup> Phenyl rings R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub> are attached to phosphorus P<sub>1</sub>; rings R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, and R<sub>6</sub> are attached to P<sub>2</sub>.

tered by the atomic electrons, and so, if too much electron density (*i.e.*, an atom whose atomic number is too high) is assumed for a particular scatterer, the thermal motion of that scatterer will be found to increase in order that the electron density be dispersed over a larger volume. Conversely, if too little electron density is assumed for a particular scatterer, the thermal motion will be decreased. Figures 1 and 2 show the thermal ellipsoids, all at the 40% probability level, before and after the rearrangements. The views have been chosen to emphasize the differences between the models. It is clear from Figure 1 that reversal of the N and O atoms causes the new O atom to become unusually dispersed while the new N atom has become extremely condensed. It is evident that we have placed too many electrons at the site bonded to the metal and too few at the terminal position. The original model (left) is clearly much more reasonable. Figure 2 shows the result of reversing the N and C atoms; the new C atom has been condensed so that it is now the atom which has the smallest thermal motion, despite the fact that it is much less tightly bound and much lighter than the Ir atom. The new N atom, however, has become so dispersed that its thermal motion is greater than that of its own terminal O atom, despite its being much more tightly bound. Again we feel that the original model is much more reasonable. We conclude, therefore, that the bent group is the nitrosyl rather than the carbonyl and that the nitrosyl group is bonded to the Ir through N rather than through O.

The value of  $R_2$  obtained from the final cycle of least-squares refinement shows no dependence on  $|F_o|$  or on  $\sin \theta$ , which indicates that our choice of  $p = 0.05$  is essentially correct. Comparison of the final values of  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  suggests to us that no correction for secondary extinction is necessary. A final difference Fourier map shows no peak higher than  $0.8 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ ;  $\sigma(\Delta\rho)$  for this difference synthesis is  $0.11 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ . All peaks greater than  $0.5 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  are in the regions of the

BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> group and the phenyl rings and are presumably due to anisotropy of thermal motion of these groups.

The positional, thermal, and group parameters derived from the last cycle of least-squares refinement are presented in Table I, along with the associated standard deviations in these parameters as estimated from the inverse matrix. The positional parameters of the ring carbon atoms which may be derived from the data in Table I are presented in Table II, along with the thermal parameters for the phenyl carbon atoms obtained from the last cycle of least-squares refinement. The final values of  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$  (in electrons) are given in Table III; only the 2410 reflections which were used in the refinement are listed in Table III. The reflections for which  $F_o^2 < 3\sigma(F_o^2)$  all have  $|F_c| < 2|F_o|$ .

### Description of the Structure

The structure consists of discrete, monomeric ions. The inner coordination geometry of the cation is shown in Figure 2, and a stereoscopic view of the cation is shown in Figure 3. The coordination polyhedron about the Ir is a distorted tetragonal pyramid, with *trans* P, Cl, and CO in the base and the N of NO at the apex. The chlorine atom and carbonyl group are slightly below the plane perpendicular to the Ir-N bond and passing through the Ir atom, the N-Ir-Cl and N-Ir-C angles being  $101.3 (3)$  and  $97.4 (5)^\circ$ , respectively.<sup>5</sup> The BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> group occupies roughly the sixth coordination site, the Ir-B distance being  $4.54 \text{ \AA}$  and the closest Ir-F contact being  $3.63 \text{ \AA}$ .

A selection of intramolecular distances and angles is given in Table IV. The root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration of the atoms in the inner coordination sphere are listed in Table V. The directions of vibration of these atoms are shown in Figure 2. The bond distances shown in Table IV can be "corrected" for thermal motion using the "riding" and "independent" models of Busing and Levy.<sup>19</sup> The differences between

(19) W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 142 (1964).

TABLE II  
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR RING CARBON ATOMS<sup>a</sup>

| Ring atom                     | x          | y          | z          | B, Å <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> | 0.1207 (4) | 0.2486 (7) | 0.0600 (3) | 3.4 (2)           |
| R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> | 0.1771 (3) | 0.2995 (8) | 0.0433 (4) | 4.3 (3)           |
| R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>3</sub> | 0.1551 (5) | 0.3734 (8) | 0.9803 (5) | 6.0 (3)           |
| R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>4</sub> | 0.0768 (5) | 0.3963 (9) | 0.9340 (4) | 6.1 (3)           |
| R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub> | 0.0204 (4) | 0.3454 (9) | 0.9507 (4) | 7.3 (4)           |
| R <sub>1</sub> C <sub>6</sub> | 0.0424 (4) | 0.2716 (8) | 0.0137 (4) | 5.4 (3)           |
| R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub> | 0.0646 (4) | 0.1231 (8) | 0.1522 (4) | 3.4 (2)           |
| R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> | 0.0342 (4) | 0.9962 (6) | 0.1507 (4) | 4.4 (3)           |
| R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub> | 0.9706 (5) | 0.9812 (7) | 0.1637 (4) | 6.2 (3)           |
| R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub> | 0.9375 (4) | 0.0932 (9) | 0.1782 (4) | 6.4 (3)           |
| R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub> | 0.9679 (4) | 0.2201 (7) | 0.1797 (4) | 6.0 (3)           |
| R <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> | 0.0315 (5) | 0.2351 (6) | 0.1667 (4) | 4.7 (3)           |
| R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub> | 0.1729 (8) | 0.9837 (6) | 0.1167 (4) | 3.0 (2)           |
| R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> | 0.2194 (5) | 0.8959 (7) | 0.1715 (3) | 4.1 (3)           |
| R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub> | 0.2348 (6) | 0.7683 (8) | 0.1545 (4) | 5.6 (3)           |
| R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>4</sub> | 0.2037 (8) | 0.7285 (7) | 0.0826 (4) | 5.9 (3)           |
| R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub> | 0.1572 (5) | 0.8164 (7) | 0.0277 (3) | 4.7 (3)           |
| R <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> | 0.1417 (5) | 0.9440 (8) | 0.0448 (3) | 3.6 (2)           |
| R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>1</sub> | 0.3504 (4) | 0.3834 (7) | 0.4201 (3) | 2.5 (2)           |
| R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>2</sub> | 0.2889 (3) | 0.4698 (6) | 0.4068 (3) | 3.3 (2)           |
| R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> | 0.2717 (4) | 0.5036 (7) | 0.4624 (4) | 4.2 (3)           |
| R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub> | 0.3159 (5) | 0.4510 (8) | 0.5312 (3) | 4.3 (3)           |
| R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub> | 0.3774 (4) | 0.3647 (7) | 0.5446 (3) | 4.6 (3)           |
| R <sub>4</sub> C <sub>6</sub> | 0.3946 (4) | 0.3309 (7) | 0.4890 (4) | 3.9 (2)           |
| R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>1</sub> | 0.4542 (3) | 0.2355 (7) | 0.3837 (4) | 2.9 (2)           |
| R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>2</sub> | 0.4459 (3) | 0.0974 (7) | 0.3864 (4) | 4.4 (3)           |
| R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>3</sub> | 0.5113 (5) | 0.0167 (5) | 0.4219 (4) | 6.0 (3)           |
| R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub> | 0.5849 (4) | 0.0741 (8) | 0.4546 (4) | 5.6 (3)           |
| R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>5</sub> | 0.5933 (3) | 0.2122 (8) | 0.4518 (4) | 5.6 (3)           |
| R <sub>5</sub> C <sub>6</sub> | 0.5279 (4) | 0.2929 (5) | 0.4164 (4) | 4.7 (3)           |
| R <sub>6</sub> C <sub>1</sub> | 0.3991 (7) | 0.4945 (6) | 0.3186 (5) | 2.7 (2)           |
| R <sub>6</sub> C <sub>2</sub> | 0.4272 (9) | 0.4867 (6) | 0.2684 (6) | 5.2 (3)           |
| R <sub>6</sub> C <sub>3</sub> | 0.4460 (5) | 0.6032 (9) | 0.2434 (4) | 6.2 (3)           |
| R <sub>6</sub> C <sub>4</sub> | 0.4367 (7) | 0.7276 (7) | 0.2685 (5) | 6.0 (3)           |
| R <sub>6</sub> C <sub>5</sub> | 0.4087 (9) | 0.7354 (5) | 0.3187 (6) | 5.7 (3)           |
| R <sub>6</sub> C <sub>6</sub> | 0.3898 (4) | 0.6189 (7) | 0.3437 (4) | 4.2 (3)           |

<sup>a</sup> C<sub>1</sub> is attached to P; other C atoms are numbered in succession so that C<sub>4</sub> is *para* to C<sub>1</sub>.

the various bond lengths remain essentially the same when either of these "corrections" is applied.

The Ir-P distances of 2.407 (3) and 2.408 (3) Å are significantly longer than both of the values of 2.359 (9) and 2.328 (8) Å found in the SO<sub>2</sub> complex<sup>7</sup> and the values of 2.38 (1) and 2.36 (1) Å found in the O<sub>2</sub> complex.<sup>6</sup> The Ir-Cl distance of 2.343 (3) Å is slightly shorter than the value of 2.37 (1) Å found in the SO<sub>2</sub> complex<sup>7</sup> and the values of the disordered Ir-Cl distances of 2.38 (2) and 2.42 (2) Å in the O<sub>2</sub> complex.<sup>6</sup> The C-O distance of 1.16 (1) Å is similar to the values typically found for carbonyl derivatives of transition metals.<sup>20</sup> There is no evidence of disorder between CO and Cl as there is in the analogous O<sub>2</sub> adduct.<sup>6</sup> The geometry of the triphenylphosphine groups is similar to that found in previous studies.<sup>6,7</sup>

The bonding of the nitrosyl group to the metal atom in this complex is clearly unusual. The Ir-N-O bond angle and the Ir-N and N-O bond lengths are compared in Table VI with the results obtained in previous three-

dimensional X-ray and neutron studies of metal-nitrosyl complexes. While no direct comparisons can be made, the Ir-N bond length of 1.97 (1) Å is clearly long. Moreover, the Ir-N-O bond angle of 124 (1)° is quite different from the near linearity reported for almost all metal-nitrosyl complexes. The bonding here is evidently very different from that in Ru(NO)(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-(OH)<sup>2-</sup>, for example, in which the Ru-N-O fragment is strictly linear and the Ru-N distance is approximately 1.75 Å.<sup>21</sup>

It is our belief that these differences between IrCl(CO)(NO)(P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> and other metal-nitrosyl complexes result from the amphoteric nature of NO<sup>+</sup>. In most metal-nitrosyl complexes NO<sup>+</sup> donates a pair of  $\sigma$  electrons to the metal and acts as a Lewis base. The bond between the metal and the ligand uses an sp hybrid on the nitrogen; consequently, the M-N-O linkage is similar to the M-C-O linkage in metal carbonyls. The M-N and M-C bonds in these systems are relatively short because there is considerable  $\pi$  bonding from the metal to the NO and CO groups. In the case of IrCl(CO)(NO)(P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> there is no readily available empty metal orbital to which the NO<sup>+</sup> group can donate a pair of electrons; consequently NO<sup>+</sup> acts as a  $\sigma$  acceptor, or Lewis acid, and accepts an electron pair from the metal. The metal-ligand bond, therefore, uses an sp<sup>2</sup> hybrid on the nitrogen, with a lone pair occupying another hybrid orbital. The Ir-N-O angle would be expected to have a value of 120°, which is in good agreement with the observed value of 124.1 (9)°. Furthermore, the N-O stretch in the infrared spectrum (1680 cm<sup>-1</sup>) falls in the range found for sp<sup>2</sup> hybridized compounds of the general formula RN=O, where R is a halogen or an alkoxy, alkyl, or aryl group.<sup>22</sup>

As can be seen from Table VI, there is one other metal-nitrosyl complex which has been shown to have an M-N-O angle which probably deviates greatly from linearity, namely, Co(NO)(S<sub>2</sub>CN(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>1</sup> The corresponding iron complexes, Fe(NO)(S<sub>2</sub>CN(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>23</sup> and Fe(NO)(S<sub>2</sub>CN(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,<sup>24</sup> have recently been shown to have linear M-N-O linkages, and this has caused some doubt that the earlier cobalt structure determination is correct. We believe, however, that NO<sup>+</sup> could act as a Lewis acid in the cobalt complex, since this is electronically and structurally similar to the iridium complex, and consequently the original structure determination may be correct.

Similarly, in SO<sub>2</sub> complexes we believe that SO<sub>2</sub> can act as either a Lewis acid or a Lewis base. In the complex [Ru(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>Cl(SO<sub>2</sub>)]Cl the Ru-SO<sub>2</sub> fragment is planar and the Ru-S bond is 2.072 (3) Å;<sup>25</sup> this, we feel, is an example of SO<sub>2</sub> acting as a Lewis base. If the SO<sub>2</sub> were to act as a Lewis acid one would expect, by the

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TABLE III

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (X10) IN ELECTRONS

Table with multiple columns (H, L, FO, FC, H, L, FO, FC, etc.) and rows of numerical data representing structure amplitudes.



TABLE VI  
 THREE-DIMENSIONAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA ON METAL-NITROSYL COMPLEXES

| Complex  | M-N, Å                              | N-O, Å                              | M-N-O, deg                       |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cs[Fe <sub>4</sub> (NO) <sub>3</sub> S <sub>3</sub> ]·H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>a</sup>                          | 1.57, <sup>b</sup> 1.71, 1.63, 1.73 | 1.25, <sup>c</sup> 1.13, 1.17, 1.21 | 166, <sup>d</sup> 169, 160, 166, |
|  | 1.66, 1.70, 1.61                    | 1.26, 1.17, 1.21                    | 175, 173, 165                    |
| [Fe(NO) <sub>2</sub> SC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> <sup>e</sup>                              | 1.66 (1)                            | 1.18 (2)                            | 167.2 (3.5)                      |
|  | 1.67 (1)                            | 1.16 (2)                            | 167.7 (3.5)                      |
| Co(NO)(S <sub>2</sub> CN(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <sup>f</sup>                          | 1.70                                | 1.1                                 | 127                              |
| Fe(NO)(S <sub>2</sub> CN(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <sup>g</sup>                          | 1.71 (2)                            | 1.1                                 | 160                              |
| Fe(NO)(S <sub>2</sub> CN(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup>            | 1.69 (4)                            | 1.16 (5)                            | 174 (4)                          |
| Na <sub>2</sub> [Fe(NO)(CN) <sub>5</sub> ]·2H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>i</sup>                                    | 1.63 (2)                            | 1.13 (2)                            | 178.3 (1.3)                      |
| [Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> NO]Cl <sub>2</sub>  | 1.99 <sup>j</sup>                   | 1.26 <sup>j</sup>                   | 180                              |
|  | 2.03 <sup>k</sup>                   | 1.41 <sup>k</sup>                   | 180                              |
| Na <sub>2</sub> [Ru(NO)(NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> OH]·2H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>l</sup>                    | 1.748 (4)                           | 1.127 (7)                           | 179.98 (55)                      |
| π-(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CrCl(NO) <sub>2</sub> <sup>m</sup>   | 1.72 (1)                            | 1.13 (2)                            | 166.4 (1.3)                      |
|  | 1.70 (1)                            | 1.15 (2)                            | 170.8 (1.3)                      |
| Mn(CO) <sub>2</sub> (NO)(P(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <sup>n</sup>          | 1.73 (1)                            | 1.18 (1)                            | 178.0 (1.3)                      |
| Mn(CO) <sub>3</sub> (NO)(P(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>o</sup>                       | 1.78 (2)                            | 1.15 (1)                            | 177.9 (1.4)                      |
| [IrCl(CO)(NO)(P(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ][BF <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>p</sup> | 1.972 (11)                          | 1.16 (1)                            | 124.1 (9)                        |

<sup>a</sup> G. Johansson and W. N. Lipscomb, *Acta Cryst.*, **11**, 594 (1958). <sup>b</sup> Estimated standard deviation on Fe-N lengths is 0.04 Å. <sup>c</sup> Estimated standard deviation on N-O lengths is 0.06 Å. <sup>d</sup> Values calculated from the atomic coordinates reported. <sup>e</sup> J. T. Thomas, J. H. Robertson, and E. G. Cox, *Acta Cryst.*, **11**, 599 (1958). <sup>f</sup> Reference 1. <sup>g</sup> G. R. Davies, R. H. B. Mais, and P. G. Owston, *Chem. Commun.*, 81 (1968). <sup>h</sup> M. Colapietro, A. Domenicano, L. Scaramuzza, A. Vaciago, and L. Zambonelli, *ibid.*, 583 (1967). <sup>i</sup> P. T. Manoharan and W. C. Hamilton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 1043 (1963). <sup>j</sup> D. A. Hall and A. A. Taggart, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1359 (1965). <sup>k</sup> D. Dale and D. C. Hodgkin, *ibid.*, 1364 (1965). <sup>l</sup> S. H. Simonsen and M. H. Mueller, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **27**, 309 (1965). <sup>m</sup> O. L. Carter, A. T. McPhail, and G. A. Sim, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1095 (1966). <sup>n</sup> Reference 20. <sup>o</sup> J. H. Enemark and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2339 (1968). <sup>p</sup> This work.

the metal in IrCl(CO)(SO<sub>2</sub>)(P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and related complexes. In π-bonded complexes the bonding changes markedly with chemical substitution. Thus, in the molecular oxygen complexes the replacement of Cl by I causes the O-O bond length to increase from 1.30<sup>6</sup> to 1.51 Å.<sup>26</sup> This change is ascribed to the greater electron density at the metal in the iodo complex; the more strongly the O<sub>2</sub> group is bound to the metal, the longer is the O-O bond.<sup>26</sup> Conversely, replacement of Ir by Rh, which reduces the electron density at the metal, causes a reduction in the O-O length. Thus in [Ir(O<sub>2</sub>)(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>][PF<sub>6</sub>], the O-O bond length is 1.66 Å,<sup>8</sup> whereas in the corresponding Rh complex the O-O bond length is only 1.42 Å.<sup>27</sup> In the SO<sub>2</sub> complexes, however, no such changes are observed; in RhCl(CO)(SO<sub>2</sub>)(P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> the Rh-S bond is 2.450 Å,<sup>28</sup> very similar to the Ir-S length of 2.49 Å in the analogous Ir complex.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, the geometry

around the S atom in the Rh complex compares very well with that found in the Ir complex.<sup>7,28</sup> In view of the large changes observed for π-bonded complexes, this absence of any real change in the bonding on change of the electron density at the metal strongly suggests that the M-S bond is largely σ in character.

We believe that similar results will be obtained for the nitrosyl complexes. In order to test this hypothesis, we are undertaking structural studies of the analogous iodo complex, [IrI(CO)(NO)(P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>][BF<sub>4</sub>], and of several other related complexes, including IrCl(CO)<sub>2</sub>(P(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**Acknowledgments.**—We have enjoyed several stimulating and informative discussions with our colleagues Professor R. G. Pearson, Dr. D. Bright, and Dr. N. C. Payne. We are also grateful to Dr. Payne for preparing the excellent sample used in this study. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, administered through the Northwestern University Materials Research Center.

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