

CONTRIBUTION FROM ISTITUTO DI CHIMICA GENERALE
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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Diiodocarbomethoxycarbonyl(2,2'-bipyridyl)iridium $[\text{IrI}_2\text{CO}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)]^1$

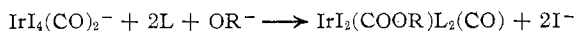
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Received September 26, 1968

Diiodocarbomethoxycarbonyl(2,2'-bipyridyl)iridium $[\text{IrI}_2(\text{COOCH}_3)(\text{CO})(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)]$ crystallizes in space group C_{2h}^5 , $\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$, with unit cell dimensions $a = 8.92$ (1) Å, $b = 17.87$ (2) Å, $c = 10.93$ (1) Å, $\beta = 103.55$ (10)°, and $Z = 4$. The structure has been determined from about 1500 independent reflections (measured by counter methods) and refined by full-matrix least squares to a conventional R factor of 0.043. It consists of a packing of discrete monomeric molecules in which the metal atom displays a distorted octahedral coordination with the two iodine atoms in *trans* positions. On the basis of the observed Ir-C distance (2.05 (2) Å), the carbomethoxy group seems to be linked to the metal *via* a pure σ bond. The observed coplanarity of the -COO group with the metal atom, the carbonyl, and the two nitrogen atoms of bipyridine seems to be due to an angulated hydrogen bond connecting the "ketonic" oxygen of the carbomethoxy group with an α -carbon atom of the bipyridine. The Ir-C bond connecting the metal with the carbonyl ligand is rather short (1.80 (2) Å) although the C-O bond (1.11 (2) Å) and the stretching frequency (2050 cm^{-1}) do not indicate a particularly strong metal-carbonyl interaction. Owing to a steric repulsion of two hydrogen atoms, the 2,2'-bipyridine ligand is not planar, and, consequently, the chelate ring is also not planar.

The instabilities of certain metal carbonyl cations in water, which undergo a characteristic reaction to give neutral hydrides and CO_2 , support the view that the electrophilic nature of such complexes is localized on the carbon atom of the carbonyl group. The above reaction, in fact, has been shown³ to occur *via* a carboxylic intermediate $\text{M}-\text{COOH}$.

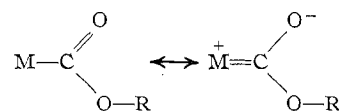
Although no one metal-carboxylic derivative has been found stable enough to be isolated and characterized, Kruck and Noak^{4,5} have obtained a number of neutral carboalkoxycarbonyl derivatives of manganese and rhenium, prepared by the nucleophilic attack of alkoxy ions on the corresponding cationic complexes. A similar series of Ir(I) and Rh(I) complexes has been described,^{6,7} and, more recently, Malatesta⁸ has isolated a series of carboalkoxy derivatives of iridium(III), obtained by the reaction



The present paper deals with the crystal structure determination of one of the iridium(III) compounds, namely, of diiodocarbomethoxycarbonyl(2,2'-bipyridyl)iridium. The interest for this determination arises from the lack of structural information on the carboxy and carboalkoxy groups linked to transition metals.

The electronic interactions between the metal and a carboxy or a carboalkoxy group could be, in principle at least, described in terms of a σ bond plus some contribution of a d_π - p_π interaction of the same kind

as that suggested recently by Treichel, *et al.*,⁹ for metal-acyl bonds



In this connection it should be noted that the stretching frequency of the carboxylic $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group in a number of carboalkoxy derivatives⁴⁻⁶ falls in the range 1620–1700 cm^{-1} (1620 cm^{-1} in this compound) whereas the corresponding range for ordinary esters is 1680–1820 cm^{-1} , with just a narrow overlap with the previous one.

Collection of X-Ray Data and Their Corrections for Systematic Errors

The complex crystallizes from hot 2-propanol into beautiful yellow-orange prismatic tablets. On the basis of Weissenberg and precession photographs, the space group has been determined as monoclinic $\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$ ¹⁰ with the following cell dimensions: $a = 8.92$ (1) Å, $b = 17.87$ (2) Å, $c = 10.93$ (1) Å, $\beta = 103.55$ (10)°. Agreement between observed and computed specific gravities has been obtained for $Z = 4$ ($\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 2.65$ g/cm^3 , $\rho_{\text{measd}} = 2.60$ (5) g/cm^3). The latter value was determined by flotation in iodomercurate solution.

The intensities of about 2100 reflections have been measured at room temperature on a Pailred single-crystal diffractometer with $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation monochromatized with a Si [111] single crystal cut.

The crystal was mounted along the a axis to avoid

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(2) Address inquiries to this author.

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(8) L. Malatesta and M. Angoletta, private communication.

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(10) This space group refers to a reduced cell. The cell of the standard setting having space group $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$ is related to the present one in the following way: $a_1 = -a$, $b_1 = b$, $c_1 = a + c$.

systematic double-reflection effects. A set of seven reciprocal lattice layers, from $0kl$ to $6kl$ up to an equi-inclination angle of 16° and to a maximum Υ of 54° , were recorded by the ω -scan technique. After the collection of data had been completed, a number of reflections of the equatorial layer were reevaluated to check whether any crystal decay had occurred. Since no decay was apparent, all of the measured intensities were given the same scale factor throughout the subsequent analysis.

It was then decided that, in order to carry out the structural determination, a 15-fold excess of observations, with respect to the number of parameters (see later) to be determined and refined, would be sufficient. Therefore, 1498 independent reflections, with a relative counting esd lower than 0.25, were sorted out of about 2100 measurements and used in the present analysis.

After the Lorentz and polarization factors had been applied, by taking into account the polarization of the incident beam,¹¹ the resulting F_o^2 set was corrected for absorption. This effect turned out to be a very important one, owing to the μ value (117 cm^{-1}) and the specimen used. This was a roughly hexagonal platelet with ten well-developed faces, having dimensions 0.028 cm along the rotation axis and 0.015×0.018 cm in directions normal to it, the volume being $388 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3$.

Very accurate measurements of the faces were taken on an optical-reflection goniometer and the transmission factors—in the range from 0.19 to 0.40—were computed with a program based on the Busing and Levy¹² method.

Structure Solution and Refinement

The coordinates of the iridium and iodine atoms were determined by inspection of a three-dimensional Patterson function and refined isotropically by least squares. The conventional R factor for this part of the structure was 0.16. All of the remaining atoms were subsequently located on a difference Fourier. The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares. The variables were three positional and six anisotropical thermal parameters for each of the three heavy atoms, three positional and one isotropic thermal parameters for each of the O, N, and C atoms, and finally an overall scale factor giving a total of 100 parameters.

The atomic scattering factors were chosen as follows: for f_{Ir} and f_{I} the Thomas–Fermi–Dirac statistical model curves¹³ corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion;¹⁴ for f_{O} , f_{N} , and f_{C} the curves from the self-consistent variational field method.¹⁵

The minimized function was $\Sigma w(F_o - |F_c|)^2$, w being the reciprocal variance of F_o . This variance has been

computed from the variance of the corresponding F_o^2 , assumed to be¹⁶

$$V(F_o^2) = V_{\text{cs}}(F_o^2) + (AF_o^2)^2$$

where V_{cs} is the counting statistical variance and A is a parameter. The assignment of the A value was made before refinement, in such a way as to render $w\Delta^2/n$ [with $\Delta^2 = (F_o - F_c)^2$ and n being the number of reflections] approximately constant and unitary over the entire range of the F_o 's.¹⁷ A preliminary analysis showed that 0.04 was a fairly good value. Before the last two cycles, the evaluation of A was repeated and 0.06 was found to be more satisfactory. In both of the weighting schemes, the five strongest reflections (002, $10\bar{3}$, 061, 160, and $20\bar{4}$) appeared to be overweighted. The difficulty of assigning them reasonable weights on the basis of the statistical model assumed and, more than that, the possibility of extinction effects led us to disregard these reflections in the refinement. Their values (see Table I), computed on the basis of the final molecular model, appeared to be stronger than the experimental ones, indicating a moderate extinction effect. (The maximum observed discrepancy arises for the lowest angle reflection 002, having $F_o = 450$ and $F_c = 528$ electrons.)

The agreement indices after convergence were $R = \Sigma |F_o - |F_c|| / \Sigma F_o = 0.043$ and $R_w = \{ \Sigma w(F_o - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2 \}^{1/2} = 0.055$, with a final value of the error-fit function of 1.30. The above indices, for a preliminary refinement done with the heavy atoms constrained to isotropic vibration, were $R = 0.062$ and $R_w = 0.086$.¹⁸

None of the 11 hydrogen atoms bonded to the methyl and to the bipyridyl groups has been taken into account in this refinement, nor did any show in a difference Fourier, which was computed on the basis of the final atomic coordinates. In this map the maximum observed electron density was $0.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$, partly due to vibrational anisotropy in the lighter part of the molecule, which has not been taken into account.

In Table I the final list of computed and observed structure factor moduli is given in electrons. The positional and thermal coordinates for the heavy, anisotropically refined part of the molecule are listed in Table II, and the positional and isotropic thermal parameters for the light part of the molecule are collected in Table III.

The Crystal and Molecular Structure

A layer of the crystal structure composed of molecules related by a set of coplanar inversion centers and

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(18) All of the computations of the present determination have been done on an IBM 7040 computer. The programs used were local versions of the following entries of the 1966 "International World List of Crystallographic Programs": 7528, 7531, 7532, 7535 for Fourier and Patterson analysis and for structure factors and least-squares computation. Counter data reduction, absorption correction, interatomic distances and angles, and best-plane determinations were based upon Fortran 4 programs prepared in the author's laboratory and were not quoted in the "International World List."

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TABLE II^{a-d}
 POSITIONAL AND THERMAL ANISOTROPIC PARAMETERS OF THE IRIIDIUM AND IODINE ATOMS

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	β_{11}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{22}	β_{23}	β_{33}
Ir	2745 (1)	1341 (0)	2910 (1)	80 (1)	-0 (0)	39 (1)	22 (0)	-2 (0)	52 (0)
I(1)	1921 (2)	2780 (1)	2600 (1)	177 (2)	29 (1)	103 (2)	26 (0)	14 (1)	88 (1)
I(2)	3553 (2)	-108 (1)	3077 (1)	144 (2)	11 (1)	84 (2)	24 (0)	0 (1)	105 (11)

^a All values $\times 10^{-4}$. ^b The β_{ij} terms are the coefficients of the atomic thermal ellipsoids in the form: $h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23}$. ^c No significant deviations in the atomic positional coordinates are noticeable when the heavy atoms are refined with isotropic thermal coefficients. These isotropic coefficients are 2.55, 3.92, and 3.86 \AA^2 for Ir, I(1), and I(2), respectively. ^d The numbers in parentheses here and in the succeeding tables are the esd's in the last significant digits.

 TABLE III^{a,b}
 POSITIONAL AND THERMAL ISOTROPIC PARAMETERS OF THE C, O, AND N ATOMS

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>B</i>	Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>B</i>
C(1)	4690 (23)	1627 (10)	3607 (17)	4.0 (3)	C(13)	-2545 (29)	403 (11)	1689 (23)	6.1 (5)
C(1)	5894 (16)	1798 (8)	4052 (13)	5.3 (3)	C(14)	-1689 (29)	543 (11)	785 (23)	6.1 (5)
C(2)	3302 (21)	1406 (8)	1195 (14)	3.0 (3)	C(15)	-222 (27)	838 (11)	1083 (20)	5.3 (3)
C(2)	2501 (19)	1245 (8)	211 (14)	6.1 (3)	N(2)	1962 (19)	1290 (6)	4626 (13)	3.7 (3)
C(3)	4666 (16)	1656 (6)	1272 (13)	5.0 (3)	C(21)	498 (23)	1094 (8)	4475 (16)	3.6 (3)
C(3)	5138 (26)	1829 (10)	95 (20)	5.1 (3)	C(22)	-213 (27)	1068 (11)	5570 (21)	5.2 (5)
N(1)	408 (19)	994 (6)	2307 (13)	3.7 (3)	C(23)	721 (29)	1298 (11)	6699 (21)	5.9 (5)
C(11)	-321 (21)	875 (8)	3242 (16)	3.3 (3)	C(24)	2161 (26)	1499 (10)	6770 (20)	5.1 (3)
C(12)	-1823 (22)	589 (10)	2934 (17)	4.1 (3)	C(25)	2851 (25)	1489 (10)	5785 (19)	4.5 (3)

^a All values $\times 10^{-4}$. ^b The atoms are labeled according to Figure 2.

Figure 2 where the key lettering to Tables II-IV is given.

The coordination around the central iridium is a rather distorted octahedral one, the distortion resulting from stereochemical as well as packing effects. The iodine atoms occupy two *trans* positions at distances of 2.672 (2) and 2.684 (2) \AA from iridium. The I(1)-Ir-I(2) angle, 176.7° (1°), seems to be distorted from the ideal value of 180° as a consequence of the short intermolecular contacts separating the halogen atoms. The remaining corners of the octahedron are occupied by two nitrogen and two carbon atoms. This part of the molecule (Ir, N(1), N(2), C(1), and C(2)) is planar within one or two esd's of each of the five atoms (in monoclinic coordinates the "best plane"²⁰ through these atoms has the equation: $(-2.421x + 17.107y - 0.359z - 1.540 = 0.0)$. The deviations from planarity for all of the atoms excluding the two halogens are shown in Figure 3.

The two iridium-carbon distances are quite different as expected. The longer, 2.05 \AA , connects the metal with the sp^2 -hybridized carbon of the carbomethoxy group. The presence of a purely covalent σ Ir-I bond offers the opportunity to use the covalent radius of Ir in this compound to assess the character of the metal-carbomethoxy interaction. The iodine covalent radius being 1.33 \AA , a value of $r_{Ir} = 1.35 \text{\AA}$ results and the predicted value for a σ bond between the metal and an sp^2 -hybridized carbon ($r_C = 0.74 \text{\AA}$) is 2.09 \AA . The observed Ir-C distance of 2.05 (2) \AA is shorter by two esd's so that there is scarce, if any, evidence of $d_{\pi}-p_{\pi}$ interaction. Moreover, a number of Pt-CH₃ bonds with the metal atom in various oxidation states²¹⁻²³ are 2.05 \AA long. This distance is not

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TABLE IV

SELECTED INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES WITHIN A SINGLE MOLECULAR UNIT OF $\text{IrI}_2(\text{CO})(\text{C}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{H}_8)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)$

Atoms	Distances, \AA	Atoms	Angles, deg
(i) Bond Distances and Angles around the Iridium Atom			
Ir-I(1)	2.672 (2)	I(1)-Ir-I(2)	176.7 (0.1)
Ir-I(2)	2.684 (2)	I(1)-Ir-C(1)	89.4 (0.6)
Ir-C(1)	1.80 (2)	I(1)-Ir-C(2)	87.0 (0.4)
Ir-O(1)	2.91 (1)	I(1)-Ir-N(1)	91.2 (0.3)
Ir-C(2)	2.05 (2)	I(1)-Ir-N(2)	90.9 (0.3)
Ir-N(1)	2.13 (2)	I(2)-Ir-C(1)	91.6 (0.6)
Ir-N(2)	2.15 (2)	I(2)-Ir-C(2)	89.9 (0.4)
		I(2)-Ir-N(1)	88.2 (0.3)
		I(2)-Ir-N(2)	92.0 (0.3)
		C(1)-Ir-N(1)	173.2 (0.8)
		C(1)-Ir-N(2)	96.9 (0.8)
		C(1)-Ir-C(2)	87.5 (0.8)
		C(2)-Ir-N(2)	175.2 (0.6)
(ii) Bond Distances and Angles within the Carbonyl and Carbomethoxy Groups			
C(1)-O(1)	1.11 (2)	Ir-C(2)-O(2)	126.6 (1.6)
C(2)-O(2)	1.18 (2)	Ir-C(2)-O(3)	112.8 (1.1)
C(2)-O(3)	1.28 (2)	O(2)-C(2)-C(3)	120.6 (1.9)
C(3)-O(3)	1.48 (3)	C(2)-O(3)-C(3)	118.3 (1.4)
(iii) Bond Distances and Angles within the 2,2'-Bipyridine and the Chelate Ring			
N(1)-C(11)	1.35 (3)	Ir-N(1)-C(11)	115.0 (1.1)
N(1)-C(15)	1.36 (3)	Ir-N(1)-C(15)	121.2 (1.5)
N(2)-C(21)	1.33 (3)	Ir-N(2)-C(21)	114.4 (1.2)
N(2)-C(25)	1.38 (2)	Ir-N(2)-C(25)	123.9 (1.4)
C(11)-C(12)	1.40 (3)	N(1)-C(11)-C(21)	116.0 (1.7)
C(12)-C(13)	1.40 (3)	N(2)-C(21)-C(11)	117.5 (1.9)
C(13)-C(14)	1.40 (4)	C(11)-N(1)-C(15)	123.5 (1.7)
C(14)-C(15)	1.38 (3)	C(21)-N(2)-C(25)	121.5 (1.8)
C(21)-C(22)	1.40 (3)	C(11)-C(21)-C(24)	177.5 (1.7)
C(22)-C(23)	1.38 (3)	C(14)-C(11)-C(21)	174.2 (1.5)
C(23)-C(24)	1.38 (4)		
C(24)-C(25)	1.36 (3)		
C(11)-C(21)	1.43 (2)		

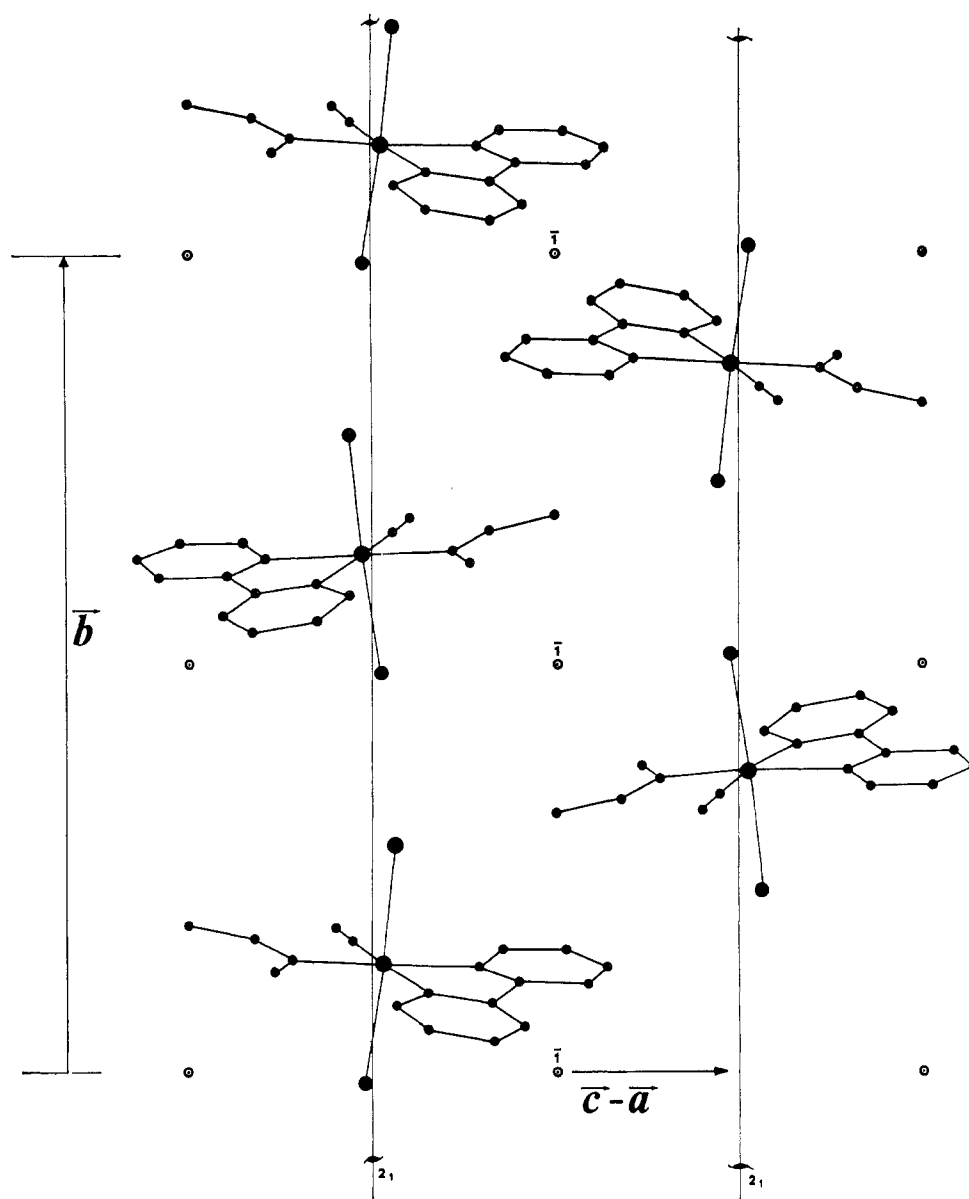


Figure 1.—Packing of molecules related by inversion centers ($\bar{1}$) and screw axes (2_1).

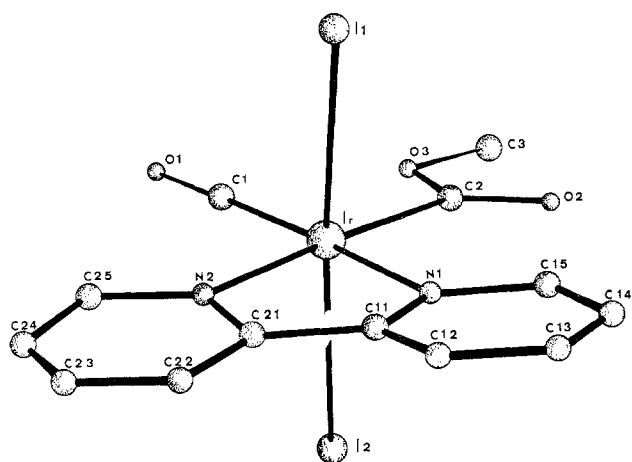


Figure 2.—A perspective view of $\text{IrI}_2(\text{CO})(\text{C}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$.

strictly comparable to the present one, because of the different hybridization character of the carbon, but it may be assumed that—within a range of one or two esd's—the atomic contraction in going from Ir to Pt is offset by the increment of the carbon radius in going from an sp^2 to an sp^3 hybridization state. Still an independent indication of a possible $d_\pi\text{-p}_\pi$ interaction arises from the coplanarity of the ketonic CO in the carbomethoxy group with the square of ligands represented in Figure 3. In fact, if the -COO group is bonded to the metal *via* a σ bond, it should be expected to rotate around the junction. There is however an indication that the -COO could be constrained into the plane of Ir, N(1), N(2), C(1), and C(2) by an angulated hydrogen bond connecting O(2) and the carbon atom C(15) of the bipyridine (see later).

The carbonyl group is linearly bonded to the metal atom, the Ir-C-O angle being 179° . The distance

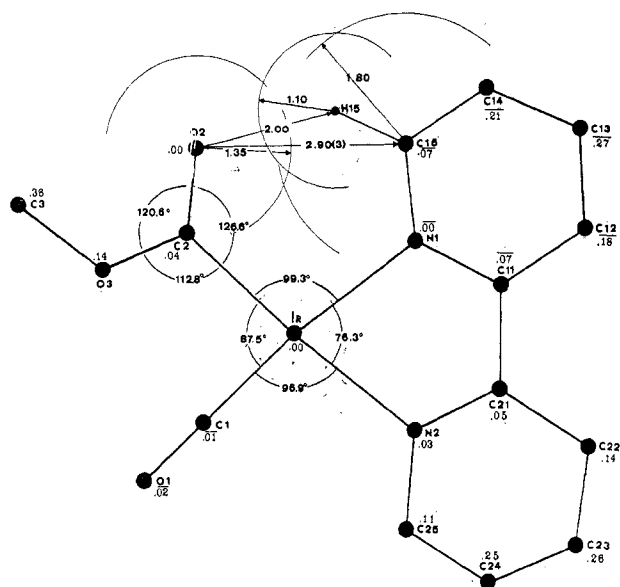


Figure 3.—A projection of the molecule on the "best" plane passing through Ir, N(1), N(2), C(1), and C(2) atoms (the iodine atoms are not shown). (The decimal numbers near the key letters represent the distances of each atom from the best plane.)

of 1.80 (2) Å from metal to carbon falls among the shortest third transition metal-carbonyl interactions reported in the literature for neutral carbonyls.²⁴ This distance however should not be taken as an indication of a particularly strong metal-carbonyl interaction, which should be accompanied by a longer C-O distance (the observed value is 1.11 (3) Å) and a lower carbonylic stretching frequency (observed frequency is 2050 cm^{-1}).

The iridium-nitrogen bond lengths, 2.13 (2) and 2.15 (2) Å, are strictly comparable. There is also good agreement between the metal-nitrogen bonds in this determination and in a number of structural investigations on species containing platinum bonded to pyridic nitrogen.²¹⁻²³ A relevant deformation of the ideal octahedral coordination around the metal is due to the presence of the chelate ring. The N(1)-Ir-N(2) angle of about 76° is the same as in trimethylacetylacetonyl(2,2'-bipyridyl)platinum.²¹

The 2,2'-Bipyridine and the Carbomethoxy Ligands

The 2,2'-bipyridine configuration does not show relevant differences with respect to the free molecule, apart from the obvious fact that here the molecule is constrained into the *cis* form, while the crystal structure of bipyridine displays the *trans* conformation.²⁵ The two rings are rotated around their junction C(11)-C(21) by 7.5°, in agreement with previous results.²¹ This rotation comes from a repulsive interaction of the hydrogen atoms bonded to C(12) and C(22); these

hydrogens, when placed in postulated positions at 1.08 Å from the appropriate carbon atoms in directions bisecting the angles C(11)-C(12)-C(13) and C(21)-C(22)-C(23), are separated by 2.2 Å. Owing to the relative rotation of one pyridic ring with respect to the other, the chelate ring is not planar, the distortion being such that the two carbon atoms of the junction lie 0.05 and 0.07 Å, respectively, above and below the "best" plane defined by Ir and the metal-bonded N and C atoms.

The two rings are planar well within the esd's of each single atom²⁶ and the C-N and C-C distances listed in Table IV agree with previous results.^{21,25}

Distances and angles within the carbomethoxy group have been compared with those found in a recent statistical examination carried out on carboxylic acids and esters.²⁷ The "ketonic" C(2)-O(2) distance of 1.18 (2) Å compares well with the statistical mean value of 1.223 (4) Å. The C(2)-O(3) bond of 1.28 (2) Å similarly compares with the statistical one of 1.302 (6) Å.

A relevant distortion is apparent in the bond angles around the sp^2 -hybridized carbon C(2). The O(2)-C(2)-O(3) angle is 120.6° whereas the statistics indicate 124° as the most probable value and a large difference is found among the two adjacent angles Ir-C(2)-O(2) and Ir-C(2)-O(3) (see Figure 3). This deformation is certainly due to the short distance (2.90 (2) Å) separating the atoms O(2) and C(15). In Figure 3 the van der Waals radii for O(2), C(15), and H(15) (the last in its "postulated" position) are given. The values reported are well-checked data²⁸ and the possibility arises of the presence of an angulated hydrogen bond O(2)-H(15)-C(15) which makes the distances O(2)-C(15) (2.90 Å) and O(2)-H(15) (2.0 Å) much shorter than in the predicted van der Waals interactions (3.15 and 2.45 Å, respectively). The well-known reactivity of the α position in pyridic rings, as well as charge-distribution analyses in pyridine and in similar aromatic systems,²⁹ supports the view that a fractional positive charge—a condition for hydrogen bonding—is associated with the α -bonded hydrogen. This effect and possibly only a limited Ir-C d_{π} - p_{π} interaction seem to be responsible of the observed coplanarity of the -COO system with the metal and the metal-bonded C and N atoms.

Acknowledgments.—The authors wish to thank the Italian Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche for financial support and Professor V. Scatturin for his continuous interest. The courtesy of Dr. M. Angoletta, who has prepared the crystals, is also acknowledged.

(26) The best planes through the pyridic rings are $3.166x + 16.548y - 3.644z - 1.406 = 0$ for ring 1 and $2.226x + 16.979y - 3.587z - 1.125 = 0$ for ring 2, in monoclinic coordinates.

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(28) A. I. Kitaigorodskii, "Organic Chemical Crystallography," Consultants Bureau, New York, N. Y., 1961. The van der Waals radius of hydrogen is usually assumed to be in the range 1.1-1.3 Å. The present considerations are based upon the lower limit.

(29) H. C. Longuet-Higgins and C. A. Coulson, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, **43**, 87 (1947).