

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201**The Structure of Chlorocarbonyl(sulfur dioxide)bis(triphenylphosphine)rhodium,
RhCl(CO)(SO₂)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂**

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Received March 10, 1969

The structure of chlorocarbonyl(sulfur dioxide)bis(triphenylphosphine)rhodium, RhCl(CO)(SO₂)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂, has been determined by single-crystal X-ray analysis. The compound crystallizes in the space group C_{2h}²-P2₁/c of the monoclinic system, with four monomeric molecules in a cell of dimensions $a = 12.192$ (3) Å, $b = 17.020$ (4) Å, $c = 16.724$ (5) Å, and $\beta = 104.03$ (2)°. The structure has been refined by least-squares methods to a conventional R factor of 5.0%, over 3716 counter-diffractometer data. The compound is isostructural with the analogous iridium compound. The coordination around the rhodium atom is that of a tetragonal pyramid, with CO, Cl, and *trans* P atoms in the basal plane and the S of the SO₂ group at the apex. The basal interatomic distances are normal. The Rh-S distance of 2.450 (2) Å is long. The bond angles about S are all within 5° of the tetrahedral angle, and the Rh-S vector makes an angle of 30.3 (3)° with the normal to the SO₂ plane. These results may be rationalized in terms of the formation of a Rh-S σ bond through the donation of a pair of electrons from the Rh to the weak Lewis acid SO₂. The bonding of SO₂ to the metal here is contrasted with that in [RuCl(NH₃)₄(SO₂)]Cl, where the Ru-S bond is much shorter and the Ru lies in the SO₂ plane.

Introduction

In a previous study we called attention to the great difference between the coordination of SO₂ to Ir in IrCl(CO)(SO₂)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂¹ compared with its coordination to Ru in [RuCl(NH₃)₄(SO₂)]Cl.² In the Ir complex the Ir-S bond length is 2.488 (10) Å and the Ir-S vector makes an angle of 31.6 (15)° with the normal to the SO₂ plane. In the Ru complex the Ru-S distance is only 2.072 (3) Å and the Ru-SO₂ fragment is planar. The differences in these bonding arrangements of SO₂ to transition metals were not understood.

Recently we have prepared and carried out determinations of the structures of the new nitrosyl complexes [IrX(CO)(NO)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂][BF₄], (X = Cl,^{3,4} I⁵). We find that the structures of these NO complexes bear a striking resemblance to the SO₂ complex of Ir. Thus, in all three complexes the Ir coordination polyhedron is a tetragonal pyramid, with basal *trans*-phosphine groups and with either SO₂ or NO at the apex. The Ir-N bond length of 1.972 (11) Å in the chloro complex is very long, and in addition the Ir-N-O fragment is not linear, but rather the Ir-N-O angle is 124.1 (9)°. These results on the NO complexes were rationalized by describing the NO groups as being capable of acting either as a Lewis acid or as a Lewis base.³ In the more common linear metal-N-O arrangement, the NO group may be thought of as a weak Lewis base, donating a pair of electrons to the metal, with subsequent back-donation from the metal to an empty ligand antibonding orbital. This leads to a short, multiple metal-N bond and to the linear arrangement. However, under circumstances that cannot be generally delineated at this time, the NO group can also act as a Lewis acid, receiving a pair of electrons from the metal. This leads to a metal-N σ bond which is longer than in the linear

arrangement and to a M-N-O angle consistent with sp² hybridization at N.

The SO₂ ligand also appears to exhibit this amphoteric nature. Thus we would describe the Ir-SO₂ complex as one in which the SO₂ ligand has acted as a Lewis acid. The Ir-S bond is mainly σ in nature, and the Ir-SO₂ geometry is that of a shallow pyramid with S at the apex. In the Ru-SO₂ complex the SO₂ ligand has acted as a Lewis base, with subsequent multiple bonding between Ru and S resulting in a much shorter metal-S bond and in a planar Ru-SO₂ arrangement.

As a further test of this conclusion that certain ligands, notably NO and SO₂, can act either as Lewis acids or Lewis bases, we report here the determination of the structure of the analogous Rh-SO₂ complex, RhCl(CO)(SO₂)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂, chlorocarbonyl(sulfur dioxide)bis(triphenylphosphine)rhodium. Although we anticipated, on the basis of the σ -bonding scheme, that there would be little difference between the Ir and Rh structures, we believed that it would be possible to obtain more precise structural information on the Rh complex, both because Rh does not dominate the scattering as much as Ir and because diffractometric data could be obtained for the Rh complex whereas film data were used for the Ir complex. More meaningful comparisons between the geometries of bound and free SO₂ would thus be possible.

In addition, this investigation represents one of an extended series of studies from this laboratory on closely related five-coordinate transition metal complexes.

Preparation of the Compound

A sample of RhCl(CO)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂ was prepared.⁶ The compound was dissolved in benzene, which had previously been refluxed under dry nitrogen for 20 min, to give a saturated solution at room temperature. SO₂ gas was passed into the solution at about 30° for 1.5 hr. The solution was then left overnight, at room temperature under an SO₂ atmosphere, and green, well-formed

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crystals separated out. These were filtered off, washed with ether, and dried in a stream of dry nitrogen gas.

The compound shows an infrared absorption band at 2035 cm^{-1} which may be ascribed to the CO stretching mode. (The parent Rh complex shows a CO stretching band at 1970 cm^{-1} .) Absorptions associated with the formation of the SO_2 complex occur at 1053 and 1208 cm^{-1} .

The preparation was carried out by Dr. N. C. Payne.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data

Preliminary optical and X-ray examination indicated that the crystals belong to the monoclinic system. From precession photographs of the reciprocal lattice layers $0kl$ and $h0l$ through $h2l$ the systematic absences were found to be $h0l$ when l is odd and $0k0$ when k is odd. These absences are consistent only with the space group $\text{C}_{2h}^5\text{-P}2_1/c$, and this determination has been confirmed by a successful structure analysis. The unit cell dimensions at 22° , obtained by a procedure described below, are $a = 12.192$ (3) Å, $b = 17.020$ (4) Å, $c = 16.724$ (5) Å, $\beta = 104.03$ (2°), based on a value of 0.70930 Å for the wavelength of Mo $\text{K}\alpha_1$ radiation. For the analogous Ir complex, which also crystallizes in $\text{P}2_1/c$, the corresponding cell dimensions are $a = 12.11$ (2) Å, $b = 16.79$ (2) Å, $c = 17.09$ (2) Å, and $\beta = 103.0$ (5°). Thus the two compounds are nearly isomorphous. The density of 1.51 (1) g/cm^3 observed for the Rh complex, by flotation in $\text{CHCl}_2\text{CHCl}_2\text{-C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, is in good agreement with the value of 1.489 g/cm^3 calculated for four molecules in the unit cell. Thus no symmetry conditions are imposed on the molecule by the space group.

For intensity measurements a needlelike crystal of roughly hexagonal cross section, 0.42 mm long and 0.25 mm in diameter, was cut from a larger crystal. It was mounted in air on a Picker four-circle automatic diffractometer with c^* (the long axis) nearly coincident with the ϕ axis. The mosaic spread of the crystal, as judged by narrow-source, open counter ω scans through a number of strong reflections, was small.⁷ The mean half-width of the ω scans was 0.11° . Intensity measurements were made with the θ - 2θ technique, following procedures which have already been described.⁸ Fourteen reflections were accurately centered through a narrow vertical slit at a takeoff angle of 0.5° . These observations were used to determine the crystal orientation and cell dimensions by the method of least squares.⁹ Each reflection was scanned from -0.8° to $+0.8^\circ$ in 2θ from the peak center at a takeoff angle of 2° and a scan rate of $1^\circ/\text{min}$. The background was counted for 10 sec at each end of the scan range. Molybdenum radiation was used in conjunction with a 3-mil Zr β filter. The pulse-height analyzer was set for ap-

proximately a 90% window centered on the Mo $\text{K}\alpha_1$ peak. Coincidence losses were minimized by insertion of Cu-foil attenuators until the maximum counting rate was less than 7000 counts/sec . The crystal-source distance was 21 cm and the crystal-detector distance was 30 cm . The counter aperture was $4 \times 4\text{ mm}$. A total of 4152 independent intensities were measured within the sphere $2\theta(\text{Mo K}\alpha_1) \leq 44^\circ$. Past this point an appreciable fraction of the reflections were still significantly above background. Since these reflections come mainly from the Rh scattering, we did not feel that their collection would allow us to determine the positions of the lighter atoms with much greater accuracy.

The intensities of four strong reflections were measured periodically throughout the experiment to check on crystal and electronic stability. No systematic variation on these standards was observed. One standard fluctuated by as much as 6% of its mean value; the other three varied by less than 2% . At the end of the experiment eleven strong reflections in the range $34^\circ < 2\theta < 40^\circ$ were accurately centered. These were used for the determination of the final lattice constants. The crystal orientation derived from these reflections did not differ significantly from that derived initially.

The intensities were corrected for background and values of $\sigma(I)$ were derived, as previously described,⁸ using a value of p of 0.06 . The data were then corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects and for absorption. For the absorption correction the eight faces of the crystal were identified by optical goniometry and this identification was checked on the diffractometer. All members of the forms $\{010\}$, $\{001\}$, and $\{110\}$ were exhibited. The dimensions of the crystal were measured with a calibrated micrometer eyepiece. The resultant transmission factors ranged from 0.81 to 0.88 based on a linear absorption coefficient of 7.7 cm^{-1} . A total of 3716 independent reflections had intensities greater than their estimated standard deviations. Only these reflections were used in the analysis.

Structure Analysis

On the assumption that $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ is nearly isostructural with its Ir analog¹ the final parameters from the Ir structure were taken as starting values for a full-matrix least-squares refinement of the structure of the Rh complex. The function minimized was $\Sigma w\Delta^2$, where $\Delta = |F_o| - |F_c|$, with $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ the observed and calculated structure amplitudes, respectively, and where $w = 4F_o^2/\sigma(F_o^2)$. The atomic scattering factors used throughout the analysis were taken from ref 10, with the exceptions of those for Rh¹¹ and H.¹² The anomalous dispersion corrections of Cromer¹³ for Rh, Cl, S, and P were applied to the calculated structure factors.¹⁴ In all refinements

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(9) The FORTRAN program PICK for the CDC 6400 was used. In addition to the other local programs used in this work, local modifications of Hamilton's GONO 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 were employed.

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TABLE I
 POSITIONAL, THERMAL, AND GROUP PARAMETERS FOR $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}^a	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Rh	0.21386 (4) ^b	0.27063 (3)	0.26266 (3)	468 (4)	217 (2)	286 (2)	-10 (2)	84 (2)	0 (2)
S	0.27118 (13)	0.33610 (10)	0.39680 (9)	601 (13)	305 (7)	313 (7)	26 (8)	63 (8)	-30 (5)
Cl	0.27011 (13)	0.14131 (9)	0.30317 (10)	757 (14)	217 (6)	487 (8)	25 (7)	179 (9)	37 (6)
P(1)	0.39391 (12)	0.28594 (9)	0.23411 (9)	464 (12)	275 (7)	289 (7)	0 (7)	103 (7)	-5 (5)
P(2)	0.02639 (13)	0.23741 (9)	0.26577 (10)	473 (12)	237 (6)	319 (7)	-17 (7)	102 (7)	-7 (5)
O(1)	0.32220 (36)	0.40933 (25)	0.38095 (28)	888 (42)	302 (19)	504 (23)	-122 (23)	160 (25)	-101 (17)
O(2)	0.16918 (36)	0.34596 (30)	0.42642 (27)	769 (41)	579 (25)	419 (21)	-48 (25)	241 (24)	-136 (19)
O (of CO)	0.13552 (39)	0.42434 (29)	0.18509 (29)	941 (45)	340 (21)	551 (25)	122 (25)	109 (26)	157 (20)
C (of CO)	0.16519 (49)	0.36595 (40)	0.21404 (38)	565 (51)	308 (28)	335 (28)	-16 (31)	103 (30)	1 (24)
Group	x_0^c	y_0	z_0	δ	ϵ	η			
P(1)R(1) ^d	0.59457 (23)	0.30996 (17)	0.39698 (17)	2.5879 (33)	0.6168 (24)	0.9986 (33)			
P(1)R(2)	0.46918 (24)	0.13596 (18)	0.14329 (17)	4.9163 (25)	0.2047 (27)	3.7144 (28)			
P(1)R(3)	0.39544 (22)	0.43314 (19)	0.11426 (18)	3.0295 (44)	5.3865 (24)	4.5836 (42)			
P(2)R(1)	-0.04938 (21)	0.10973 (16)	0.12176 (17)	5.5448 (38)	5.5129 (21)	4.4679 (37)			
P(2)R(2)	-0.15827 (22)	0.37581 (17)	0.21495 (16)	5.5175 (27)	0.6805 (27)	6.1699 (31)			
P(2)R(3)	-0.03176 (28)	0.15767 (20)	0.42528 (20)	4.3554 (32)	0.0565 (28)	2.1020 (31)			

^a The β_{ij} have been multiplied by 10^3 ; the form of the anisotropic temperature factor is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. ^b Throughout this paper limits of error are estimated standard deviations and they are in units of the least significant digits of the quantities to which they refer. ^c x_0 , y_0 , and z_0 are the fractional coordinates of the phenyl ring centroids; the angles δ , ϵ , and η (in radians) have been defined previously.¹⁵ ^d P(1)R(1): phenyl ring 1 bonded to phosphorus atom P(1).

the phenyl rings were refined as groups,¹⁵ with the rings constrained to D_{6h} symmetry and a C-C distance of 1.392 Å assumed. The initial refinement, in which all nongroup atoms were constrained to isotropic vibration and each atom of a given group was assigned an individual isotropic thermal parameter, converged after four cycles to values of R_1 and R_2 of 0.066 and 0.094, where the reliability indices are $R_1 = \Sigma |\Delta|/\Sigma |F_o|$ and $R_2 = (\Sigma w\Delta^2/\Sigma wF_o^2)^{1/2}$.

Fixed contributions for the scattering of the group hydrogen atoms were now added to the structure factors. The C-H distance was assumed to be 1.0 Å and all hydrogen atoms were assigned an isotropic thermal parameter of 5.5 Å². Further refinement resulted in values of R_1 and R_2 of 0.061 and 0.084. Additional calculations, in which anisotropic vibrational parameters were refined for the atoms Rh, Cl, S, P(1), and P(2), produced a significant drop in both reliability indices ($R_1 = 0.052$, $R_2 = 0.074$).

At this stage an error analysis made it apparent that the strong reflections had been excessively down-weighted. New weights were calculated with a value of p of 0.038. In addition, a difference synthesis indicated that the oxygen atoms of the SO_2 ligand were undergoing appreciable anisotropic motion. Accordingly, in a final round of calculations, the new weighting scheme was applied and anisotropic thermal parameters were refined for all the nongroup atoms. The refinement converged to values of R_1 of 0.050 and R_2 of 0.062. In the final cycle the maximum value of the ratio (shift/standard deviation) was 0.3 for a nongroup positional parameter, 0.8 for a vibrational parameter, and 1.0 for a group positional parameter. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 2.2, suggesting that the standard deviations of the intensities had been somewhat underestimated. The relative correctness of the weighting scheme, as judged by the variation of mean $w\Delta^2$ with $\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta$ and $|F_o|$, was satisfactory. Calculation of the structure factors for the 436 weak reflections omitted from the analysis revealed none which

failed to meet one of the conditions $|\Delta|/\sigma(F_o) < 4$ or $F_o^2/\sigma(F_o^2) < 3$. Careful inspection of the low-angle data did not suggest that an extinction correction was necessary.

The values in a final difference synthesis ranged from 1.1 to $-0.6 \text{ e}^-/\text{Å}^3$. All regions in which the electron density was greater than $0.3 \text{ e}^-/\text{Å}^3$ were close to the positions of the ring carbon atoms and presumably result from our failure to correct for the effects of anisotropic thermal motion of these atoms.

The final structure parameters are listed in Table I and the derived group carbon atom parameters are given in Table II. In Table III the final values of $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ (in electrons $\times 10$) for the reflections used in the refinement are presented. In Table IV the root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration of the nongroup atoms are presented. They show no unusual features and, in particular, do not suggest that there is any disorder between the chlorine atom and the carbonyl group, such as occurs in the related molecular oxygen complexes.^{16,17} No corrections have been made to the bond lengths (Table V) for the shortening due to the thermal motion, partly because the validity of such corrections is difficult to assess and partly because the corrections appear to be small and do not affect the conclusions drawn from the analysis.

Description of the Structure

Within the limits of experimental error $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ is isostructural with the analogous Ir complex.¹ Crystals of both compounds contain discrete monomeric molecular species. Intermolecular distances are not presented here for the Rh complex since, without exception, they appear to represent normal van der Waals contacts. Perspective views of the entire molecule and of the coordination about the Rh atom are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. The coordination polyhedron is a distorted tetragonal pyramid, with the S atom of the SO_2 ligand at the apex,

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TABLE II
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR GROUP CARBON ATOMS^a

Atom	x	y	z	B, Å ²
P(1)R(1)C(1)	0.5103 (3)	0.2994 (3)	0.3250 (2)	3.3 (1)
P(1)R(1)C(2)	0.5087 (4)	0.2555 (3)	0.3950 (3)	4.0 (1)
P(1)R(1)C(3)	0.5930 (4)	0.2661 (2)	0.4669 (2)	5.2 (2)
P(1)R(1)C(4)	0.6789 (3)	0.3205 (4)	0.4690 (2)	5.2 (2)
P(1)R(1)C(5)	0.6804 (4)	0.3644 (3)	0.3990 (3)	5.1 (2)
P(1)R(1)C(6)	0.5961 (3)	0.3538 (2)	0.3270 (2)	4.3 (1)
P(1)R(2)C(1)	0.4365 (4)	0.2015 (2)	0.1817 (2)	3.3 (1)
P(1)R(2)C(2)	0.5506 (3)	0.1828 (2)	0.1944 (2)	4.4 (1)
P(1)R(2)C(3)	0.5833 (3)	0.1173 (3)	0.1560 (3)	5.6 (2)
P(1)R(2)C(4)	0.5019 (4)	0.0705 (2)	0.1049 (3)	5.4 (2)
P(1)R(2)C(5)	0.3878 (3)	0.0892 (2)	0.0922 (3)	5.1 (2)
P(1)R(2)C(6)	0.3551 (2)	0.1547 (3)	0.1306 (3)	4.3 (1)
P(1)R(3)C(1)	0.4003 (7)	0.3690 (2)	0.1666 (2)	3.2 (1)
P(1)R(3)C(2)	0.3907 (6)	0.3571 (2)	0.0829 (2)	4.2 (1)
P(1)R(3)C(3)	0.3859 (4)	0.4213 (3)	0.0305 (2)	5.6 (2)
P(1)R(3)C(4)	0.3906 (7)	0.4973 (2)	0.0619 (3)	6.1 (2)
P(1)R(3)C(5)	0.4001 (6)	0.5092 (2)	0.1457 (3)	5.9 (2)
P(1)R(3)C(6)	0.4050 (3)	0.4450 (3)	0.1980 (2)	4.6 (1)
P(2)R(1)C(1)	-0.0169 (5)	0.1639 (3)	0.1855 (2)	3.0 (1)
P(2)R(1)C(2)	0.0161 (4)	0.1744 (3)	0.1121 (2)	4.0 (1)
P(2)R(1)C(3)	-0.0164 (3)	0.1202 (2)	0.0484 (2)	4.8 (1)
P(2)R(1)C(4)	-0.0818 (5)	0.0555 (3)	0.0581 (2)	4.8 (1)
P(2)R(1)C(5)	-0.1149 (5)	0.0450 (3)	0.1314 (3)	4.7 (1)
P(2)R(1)C(6)	-0.0824 (3)	0.0992 (2)	0.1951 (2)	4.1 (1)
P(2)R(2)C(1)	-0.0798 (4)	0.3153 (2)	0.2361 (2)	3.1 (1)
P(2)R(2)C(2)	-0.0641 (3)	0.3852 (3)	0.2806 (2)	3.8 (1)
P(2)R(2)C(3)	-0.1426 (4)	0.4458 (2)	0.2594 (2)	4.9 (2)
P(2)R(2)C(4)	-0.2368 (4)	0.4363 (3)	0.1938 (2)	4.7 (1)
P(2)R(2)C(5)	-0.2524 (3)	0.3664 (3)	0.1493 (2)	4.8 (1)
P(2)R(2)C(6)	-0.1739 (4)	0.3059 (2)	0.1705 (2)	4.3 (1)
P(2)R(3)C(1)	-0.0056 (4)	0.1951 (3)	0.3583 (2)	3.6 (1)
P(2)R(3)C(2)	0.0767 (3)	0.1517 (3)	0.4127 (3)	5.6 (2)
P(2)R(3)C(3)	0.0505 (4)	0.1142 (3)	0.4797 (3)	7.2 (2)
P(2)R(3)C(4)	-0.0580 (5)	0.1202 (3)	0.4923 (3)	6.3 (2)
P(2)R(3)C(5)	-0.1402 (3)	0.1637 (3)	0.4379 (3)	6.4 (2)
P(2)R(3)C(6)	-0.1140 (3)	0.2011 (3)	0.3709 (3)	5.6 (2)

^a P(1)R(1)C(1) is attached to phosphorus atom P(1); other ring carbon atoms are numbered successively so that, e.g., P(1)R(1)C(4) is *para* to P(1)R(1)C(1).

and with *trans* phosphines, CO, and Cl ligands in the basal plane. The next closest approach to the Rh atom is made by the H atom bonded to P(2)R(1)C(2). On the assumption of a normal phenyl-ring geometry, this atom is 2.94 Å from the metal. Much closer intramolecular nonbonded metal-hydrogen interactions have been observed; in RuCl₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃¹⁸ a Ru···H contact of 2.59 Å was found. The Rh···H contact found here is probably the result of efficient molecular packing in the solid state, rather than of bonding forces. Of the atoms in the basal plane of the coordination polyhedron, no set of four is strictly coplanar. The best least-squares plane¹⁹ which can be defined is that through the atoms Cl, P(1), P(2), and O. The equation of this plane, in terms of monoclinic coordinates, is 0.407X + 6.594Y + 14.813Z = 5.522; the deviations of the atoms from this plane are: Cl, 0.011 (2) Å; P(1), -0.008 (2) Å; P(2), -0.009 (2) Å; O, 0.073 (5) Å. The Rh atom is 0.24 Å and the C atom of the CO group is 0.13 Å above this plane toward the SO₂ ligand.

The agreement between the intramolecular distances and angles given in Table V and the corresponding ones

for the Ir complex is extremely good. Differences in comparable bond distances are, in most cases, covered by the estimated standard deviations, while comparable bond angles all agree to within 4° or less. However, as expected, the standard deviations assigned to the bond distances and angles for the Rh complex are four to five times smaller than those assigned to the Ir complex. The Rh-P distances of 2.371 (2) and 2.367 (2) Å are equal within experimental error and are close to the values of 2.33 (1) and 2.36 (1) Å found in the Ir complex. Literature values for Rh-P bond lengths appear to be in the surprisingly small range from 2.32 to 2.36 Å.^{15,20-24} The Rh-Cl bond length of 2.355 (2) Å is comparable to the value of 2.37 (1) Å found in the Ir complex. The Rh-C-O geometry found in this analysis agrees well with that found in RhH(CO)(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃.¹⁵ This confirms the earlier contention¹ that the anomalously short C-O bond length found in the Ir complex of SO₂ is due to an underestimate of its standard deviation.

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TABLE III
FINAL CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (x10) IN ELECTRONS

Table with columns for h, k, l and Fo, Fc values. The table is organized into a grid with multiple columns for each coordinate and amplitude type. It contains numerical data for various reflections, including observed (Fo) and calculated (Fc) values.

TABLE V
 SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND ANGLES

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Angle, deg
Rh-S	2.450 (2)	S-Rh-P(1)	93.6 (1)
Rh-Cl	2.355 (2)	S-Rh-Cl	99.4 (1)
Rh-P(1)	2.371 (2)	S-Rh-P(2)	98.7 (1)
Rh-P(2)	2.367 (2)	S-Rh-C	89.6 (2)
Rh-O(1)	3.156 (4)	S-Rh-O	89.4 (1)
Rh-O(2)	3.188 (4)	P(1)-Rh-Cl	86.6 (1)
Rh-C	1.847 (7)	P(1)-Rh-P(2)	167.6 (1)
Rh-O	2.973 (5)	P(1)-Rh-C	91.7 (2)
S-O(1)	1.446 (4)	P(1)-Rh-O	91.8 (1)
S-O(2)	1.456 (4)	Cl-Rh-P(2)	89.2 (1)
S-P(1)	3.514 (2)	Cl-Rh-C	170.9 (2)
S-P(2)	3.655 (2)	Cl-Rh-O	171.1 (1)
S-Cl	3.665 (2)	P(2)-Rh-C	90.6 (2)
S-C	3.059 (7)	P(2)-Rh-O	90.6 (1)
P(1)-Cl	3.243 (2)	Rh-C-O	179.4 (6)
P(1)-P(2)	4.710 (2)	Rh-S-O(1)	105.3 (2)
P(1)-C	3.048 (6)	Rh-S-O(2)	106.7 (2)
P(1)-O	3.859 (5)	O(1)-S-O(2)	113.8 (3)
Cl-P(2)	3.315 (2)	P(1)-Cl-P(2)	91.8 (1)
Cl-C	4.189 (7)	Cl-P(2)-C	82.7 (1)
P(2)-C	3.018 (7)	P(2)-C-P(1)	101.9 (2)
P(2)-O	3.819 (5)	C-P(1)-Cl	83.4 (1)
C-O	1.126 (7)	C'-P-C' (av of 6)	104.7 (5)
P-C' ^a (av of 6)	1.826 (7)		

^a C' is a phenyl carbon atom bonded directly to a phosphorus atom.

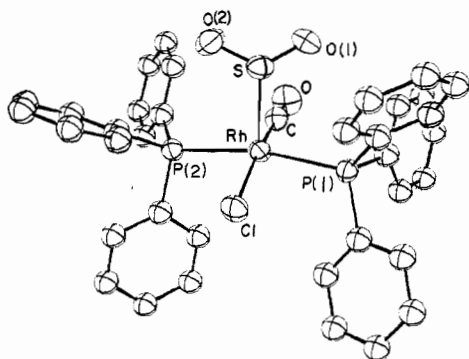


Figure 1.—A perspective view of the $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ molecule. The hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity. Here and in Figure 2, 50% probability ellipsoids are shown.

bond and $119.0 (5)^\circ$ for the O-S-O angle.²⁵ Similar results have been obtained in microwave studies of the free molecule.²⁶ An X-ray study of the solid gave $1.430 (15) \text{ \AA}$ for the S-O bond and $119 (2)^\circ$ for the O-S-O angle.²⁷ The S-O distance found here is thus slightly greater than that found in the free molecule and the O-S-O angle has closed a little. In the dithionite ion, $\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, which may be regarded as two SO_2^- ions joined together, the trend is continued since the S-O distance is $1.50 (2) \text{ \AA}$ and the bond angle is 108° .²⁸

In the molecular oxygen complexes $[\text{M}(\text{O}_2)((\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2)][\text{PF}_6]$ a change of M from Ir^{24,29} to Rh²⁴ leads to a reduction in the O-O distance of 0.24 \AA and to an increase in the mean metal-O distance from

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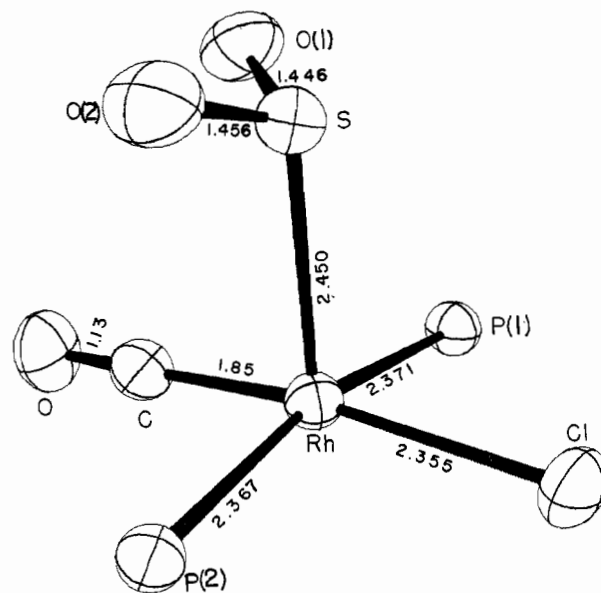


Figure 2.—A perspective view of the coordination polyhedron around the rhodium atom.

$1.97 (2)$ to $2.026 (8) \text{ \AA}$. These changes are believed to be due to the greater tendency of Ir to back-donate electrons from its filled d orbitals to a π^* orbital of the bound oxygen molecule. The similarity between the Rh-SO₂ geometry found here and that found in the analogous Ir complex is strong evidence that the metal-sulfur bond in these complexes has little double-bond character. As indicated in the Introduction, we consider the bonding in the present complex to result from the donation of electrons from the Rh to the SO₂ ligand to form a σ bond. The following argument, although suggestive rather than conclusive, also indicates that

these bonds are single in character. In $\text{RhI}_2(\text{CH}_3)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$,²² which has a tetragonal pyramidal configuration about Rh with CH_3 at the apex, the Rh- CH_3 distance is 2.081 (9) Å. If we take the normal covalent radius of C as 0.77 Å,³⁰ then a covalent radius of Rh of 1.31 Å may be derived. If one assumes a normal covalent radius of S of 1.04 Å,³⁰ then one predicts the length of a Rh-S single bond to be 2.35 Å, some 0.1 Å shorter than observed here. However, if one takes the radius of S in the SO_2^- ion to be half the S-S distance in the dithionite ion, namely, 1.20 Å, then one predicts a Rh- SO_2^- distance of 2.51 Å, closer to that observed here.

It would thus appear that the rationalization presented in the Introduction is a useful one in describing the varying geometries exhibited by NO and SO_2 in transition metal complexes. However, it is far from clear why NO and SO_2 may act either as Lewis acids or Lewis bases and why in their attachment to the $\text{MX}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ systems ($\text{M} = \text{Ir}$ or Rh , $\text{X} = \text{halogen}$) they should exhibit a Lewis acid character. This be-

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havior must certainly be contrasted with the bonding of molecular oxygen,^{16,17} tetracyanoethylene,²⁹ *trans*-1,2-dicyanoethylene,³¹ and tetrafluoroethylene³² in these systems, where the π -bonding scheme of Chatt and Dewar seems most applicable. Of even more interest, the contrast between the structures of $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2^+$ and the formally isoelectronic $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ molecule³³ is striking. As already indicated, in the NO complex the iridium coordination polyhedron is a tetragonal pyramid, with the apical NO group bonded to iridium through an Ir-N σ bond; in the bis-CO complex a trigonal-bipyramidal configuration is found, with *trans*-phosphine ligands and normal Ir-C-O geometries.

Acknowledgment.—We are indebted to Dr. N. C. Payne for the preparation of the crystals used in this study. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation.

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Nature of the Metal-Hydrogen Bond in Transition Metal-Hydrogen Complexes: Neutron and X-Ray Diffraction Studies¹ of β -Pentacarbonylmanganese Hydride

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Received February 17, 1969

An X-ray and neutron diffraction study of a new crystalline form of $\text{HMn}(\text{CO})_5$, hereafter designated $\beta\text{-HMn}(\text{CO})_5$, is described. The material crystallizes with eight molecules in space group $\text{C}_{2h}^6\text{-C2/c}$ of the monoclinic system in a cell (measured at -75°) of dimensions $a = 12.16$ (3) Å, $b = 6.28$ (2) Å, $c = 19.34$ (4) Å, and $\beta = 91.2$ (5)°. The structural details involving the nonhydrogen atoms derived from 596 visually estimated independent X-ray intensities collected at -75° and from 398 independent neutron diffraction counter data collected at -105° agree within the assigned limits of error. In addition, a precise position for the hydrogen atom has been derived from the neutron data. The $\beta\text{-HMn}(\text{CO})_5$ molecule deviates only slightly from C_{4v} symmetry. The Mn- C_{ax} bond length is 1.882 (12) Å, while the average Mn- C_{eq} bond length is 1.853 (12) Å ($ax = \text{axial}$, *trans* to H; $eq = \text{equatorial}$, *cis* to H). The equatorial carbonyl groups are bent toward the hydrogen atom; the $\text{C}_{ax}\text{-Mn-}\text{C}_{eq}$ bond angles range from 94.9 (5) to 98.2 (5)°. The Mn-C-O linkages do not deviate significantly from linearity. Thus the molecular structures of α - and $\beta\text{-HMn}(\text{CO})_5$ are essentially identical, but the crystal structures differ markedly and these differences are discussed. The Mn-H distance in $\beta\text{-HMn}(\text{CO})_5$ is 1.601 (16) Å. This value, the first to be determined with such precision in a parent transition metal carbonyl hydride, is consistent with the usual covalent radii sums and with earlier, less accurate X-ray determinations of metal-hydrogen distances, but it is totally inconsistent with some theoretical studies and the various interpretations of the broad-line nmr spectra obtained from this and related compounds. From the present study it is concluded that the hydrogen atom is a stereochemically active ligand and that the metal-hydrogen distance is that of a normal covalent bond.

Introduction

The nature of the metal-hydrogen bond in transition metal hydride complexes has been of considerable in-

terest for a number of years. A brief history of the structural aspects of the subject up to the end of 1964 is available.⁵ As of that time it was clear from crystallographic studies on various stable hydride complexes⁶

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