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The Preparation and Crystallographic Determination of Stereochemistry for the Monoclinic and Triclinic Crystal Modifications of 4,6,8-Trimethylazulenetetraruthenium Enneacarbonyl, $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$

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The reaction of 4,6,8-trimethylazulene with $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ leads to the formation of 4,6,8-trimethylazulenetetraruthenium enneacarbonyl, $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$, which crystallizes in two forms—a monoclinic and a triclinic modification. The crystal structure of each polymorph has been determined using molybdenum $K\alpha$ radiation and counter techniques. Monoclinic crystals are obtained as small red parallelepipeds, crystallizing in space group $P2_1/n$ (C_{2h}^6 ; no. 14) with $a = 8.99 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 18.56 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.44 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 96.5 \pm 0.1^\circ$, $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 2.29 \pm 0.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, and $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 2.293 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ for $Z = 4$. Triclinic crystals are obtained as thin red platelets crystallizing in space group $A\bar{1}$ (C_1^1 ; no. 2) with $a = 15.267 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.610 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.862 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 92.03 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $\beta = 101.18 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $\gamma = 90.08 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 2.35 \pm 0.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, and $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 2.326 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ for $Z = 4$. Both structures were refined by the method of least squares, all non-hydrogen atoms having been located in each case. Final discrepancy indices are $R_F = 9.49\%$ (1844 reflections) for the monoclinic and $R_F = 6.34\%$ (3158 reflections) for the triclinic modification. The two crystal forms contain experimentally indistinguishable molecular units of 4,6,8-trimethylazulenetetraruthenium enneacarbonyl, separated by normal van der Waals distances. The molecule possesses approximate C_s symmetry, with the four ruthenium atoms defining a distorted tetrahedron in which interatomic distances are found to range from 2.702 to 2.902 \AA ($\pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$) in the monoclinic determination and from 2.698 to 2.908 \AA ($\pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$) in the triclinic study. The 4,6,8-trimethylazulene ligand is arched across the largest face of the tetrahedral ruthenium cluster (*i.e.*, is directly bonded to three ruthenium atoms) and is bent across C(9)–C(10), C(8)···C(4), and C(7)···C(5) such that there is a dihedral angle of 126° between the planar five-membered ring and the plane defined by C(5), C(6), and C(7). The three ruthenium atoms that are associated with the azulene ligand are each bonded to two terminal carbonyl ligands while the apical ruthenium is bonded to three terminal carbonyl groups. The bonding between the 4,6,8-trimethylazulene ligand and the adjacent three ruthenium atoms is best considered in terms of delocalized "ligand-to-cluster" bonding.

Introduction

The present paper is the seventh in a series of structural studies on transition metal complexes of azulene or substituted azulenes, and follows detailed crystallographic reports on $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$,^{2,3} $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{CH}_3]_2$,⁴ $[(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7)(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$,⁵ $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_6$,⁶ $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}$,⁷ and $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_4(\text{CO})_{10}$.⁸ Studies on $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$ have been reported by ourselves^{5b} and two other groups of research workers.^{9,10} In each of the above-mentioned complexes, the azulene π -electrons are factored between the constituent metal atoms in such a manner that a certain group of carbon atoms is obviously associated with one metal atom, while a second group of carbon atoms is linked to another metal atom. In no case is a carbon atom of the azulene system shared between two or more metal atoms.

It is interesting, however, that of complexes with a 1:2 azulene-to-metal ratio, only $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$ has any noncoordinated π density, and it is not easy to provide an unambiguous explanation as to why this is the case.

It was in attempting to clarify this anomaly that the reaction of 4,6,8-trimethylazulene with triruthenium dodecacarbonyl was originally investigated.^{11,12} However, the product isolated from this reaction— $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ —had a stoichiometry completely different from that expected.

A brief account of the preparation of this new complex and of a crystallographic study of the monoclinic crystal modification has appeared previously.¹³ A crystallographic investigation of the triclinic crystal form was undertaken subsequently in order to ascertain whether or not the configuration of the $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ molecule in this crystal habit was the same as in the monoclinic modification.

Experimental Section

Triruthenium dodecacarbonyl (0.48 g) and 4,6,8-trimethylazulene (0.58 g) were heated under reflux in ligroin (bp 90–120°; 25 ml) in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After removal of the solvent under vacuum, residual $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ and 4,6,8-trimethylazulene were removed from the reaction mixture by sublimation. The resulting dry residue was dissolved in the minimum necessary quantity of 60:40 1,2-dichloroethane–cyclohexane; chromatography of this solution on Florisil yielded two bands. A mass spectral examination of the products showed them to be $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{17}\text{C}^{14}$ and $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ —in order of elution. The latter compound showed a parent-ion peak at m/e 826, corre-

- (1) Research Fellow of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 1968–1970.
- (2) M. R. Churchill, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 190 (1967).
- (3) M. R. Churchill, *Chem. Commun.*, 450 (1966).
- (4) (a) P. H. Bird and M. R. Churchill, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 349 (1968); (b) P. H. Bird and M. R. Churchill, *Chem. Commun.*, 705 (1967).
- (5) (a) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1545 (1968); (b) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Chem. Commun.*, 746 (1967).
- (6) (a) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1793 (1968); (b) P. H. Bird and M. R. Churchill, *Chem. Commun.*, 145 (1968).
- (7) (a) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 716 (1969); (b) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *Chem. Commun.*, 1033 (1968).
- (8) (a) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1941 (1969); (b) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 3241 (1968).
- (9) J. S. McKechnie and I. C. Paul, *Chem. Commun.*, 747 (1967).
- (10) A. W. Schleiter and R. A. Jacobsen, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **2**, 241 (1968).

(11) This substituted azulene was used in order to avoid disorder problems such as those found in $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$ ^{5b,9,10} and azulene itself.¹²

(12) J. M. Robertson, H. M. M. Shearer, G. A. Sim, and D. G. Watson, *Acta Cryst.*, **15**, 1 (1962).

(13) M. R. Churchill and P. H. Bird, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 800 (1968).

(14) B. F. G. Johnson, R. D. Johnston, and J. Lewis, *Chem. Commun.*, 1057 (1967); B. F. G. Johnson, R. D. Johnston, and J. Lewis, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 2865 (1968).

sponding to $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5^{101}\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9^+$, along with species consistent with stepwise loss of CO—*i.e.*, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_{9-n}^+$ ($n = 1-9$); an extremely strong feature of the spectrum at lower mass numbers was the presence of ions of the type $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{Ru}_2(\text{CO})_{4-n}^+$ ($n = 0-4$).

An infrared spectrum of $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ (taken in 1,2-dichloroethane) showed bands typical of terminal carbonyl stretches at 2059 (s), 2000 (s), 1962 (w), and 1927 (w) cm^{-1} .

The crystals of $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ obtained by crystallization of the original eluent were extremely small red parallelepipeds which were found (*vide infra*) to belong to the monoclinic system. Subsequent attempts to grow larger crystals by recrystallization of the complex from solution in 60:40 1,2-dichloroethane-cyclohexane yielded only bright red platelets belonging to the triclinic crystal system. Both crystal forms of the complex are air stable in the solid state; solutions appear to be stable under nitrogen but decompose slowly on exposure to air.

Unit Cells

Monoclinic Crystal.—Optical examination and X-ray diffraction photographs for the zones Nkl , hNl , hkN ($N = 0-2$) proved the initially obtained small red parallelepipeds to belong to the monoclinic system. The systematic absences $h0l$ for $h + l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$ are compatible with space group $P2_1/n$, a nonstandard setting of space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no. 14) having the equipoints: $\pm(x, y, z)$; $\pm(1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z)$. Unit cell parameters, from calibrated (NaCl; $a = 5.640 \text{ \AA}$) precession photographs taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) at $24 \pm 2^\circ$, are $a = 8.99 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 18.56 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.44 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 96.5 \pm 0.1^\circ$. The unit cell volume is 2394 \AA^3 . The observed density (by flotation in aqueous zinc iodide) was $2.29 \pm 0.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; that calculated for $Z = 4$ and $M = 826.63$ is 2.293 g cm^{-3} .

Triclinic Crystal.—A survey of $h0l$, $hk0$, $hk1$ Weissenberg photographs (Cu $K\alpha$, $\lambda 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) and $0kl$, $1kl$, $2kl$, $h0l$ precession photographs (Mo $K\alpha$, $\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) showed that the thin red platelets were members of the triclinic system. The systematic extinctions hkl for $k + l = 2n + 1$ are consistent with either of the nonstandard space groups $A1$ (C_1^1 ; no. 1) or $A\bar{1}$ (C_1^1 ; no. 2). Unit cell dimensions, obtained by a least-squares analysis of NaCl-calibrated precession photographs (Mo $K\alpha$; $23 \pm 3^\circ$) are $a = 15.267 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.610 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.862 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 92.03 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $\beta = 101.18 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $\gamma = 90.08 \pm 0.05^\circ$, and $V = 2360 \text{ \AA}^3$. Observed and calculated densities are 2.35 ± 0.02 and 2.326 g cm^{-3} (for $Z = 4$, $M = 826.63$). The asymmetric unit is therefore either (i) one molecule in space group $A\bar{1}$ or (ii) two molecules in space group $A1$. Although no piezoelectric test was performed, it is statistically more likely that the true space group is the centrosymmetric $A\bar{1}$.^{15,16} The analysis was initiated anticipating $A\bar{1}$ to be the true space group; the accurate solution to the structure (*vide infra*) proves this assumption to be valid.

Although the A-centered cell is used throughout this paper, it may be noted that the associated primitive

“reduced cell,” obtained by a Delaunay reduction,¹⁷ is defined by $a' = 15.267 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b' = 9.282 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$, $c' = 8.921 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha' = 109.15 \pm 0.05^\circ$, $\beta' = 99.37 \pm 0.05^\circ$, and $\gamma' = 90.07 \pm 0.05^\circ$.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Diffraction Data

For both the monoclinic and triclinic crystal modifications of $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$, intensity data were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Supper-Pace Buerger automated diffractometer operating in conjunction with a fully stabilized Philips X-ray generator run at 45kV/18mA, a Philips transistorized scintillation counter, and a Philips electronics panel, which includes a pulse-height analyzer (PHA). The PHA was adjusted to receive the central 95% of pulses produced by Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$), the $K\beta$ component being virtually eliminated by the use of a 3.0-mil zirconium filter at the X-ray source.

Using drive tapes prepared *via* the IBM 7094 program PREPAR (by G. N. Reeke) the diffractometer was programmed to collect all data within a given zone using a “stationary-background, ω -scan, stationary-background” counting sequence and equiinclination Weissenberg geometry. Within each zone, the stability of the entire assembly was monitored by remeasuring a carefully preselected check reflection after each batch of 20 reflections had been collected. No significant variations from the mean values were detected; this indicates stability of the electronics, the continued alignment of the crystal, and the stability (toward X-rays) of the crystal within $\sim 1-2\%$.

A chart recorder was employed to check on peak profile, centering of the reflection within the ω scan, and possible overlap of adjacent reflections.

The intensity of each reflection was recorded by means of the “stationary-background, ω -scan, stationary-background” sequence that has been described in detail previously.¹⁸ For a reflection hkl initial and final backgrounds, $B_1(hkl)$ and $B_2(hkl)$, were counted for one-fourth the time of the ω scan, the count associated with this scan being $C(hkl)$.

$I(hkl)$, the integrated intensity for reflection hkl , was calculated as: $I(hkl) = C(hkl) - 2[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$.

Data for the monoclinic modification of $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ were collected from two very small parallelepipeds *ca.* $0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$ in size and mounted along their a and b axes, respectively. The scan angle was chosen as $\omega = [2.0 + (1.0/L)]^\circ$ (where $1/L$ is the Lorentz factor)¹⁹ after a study of the mosaicity of the crystals as determined from Weissenberg photographs. Intensities for the data sets Hkl and $Hk\bar{l}$ ($H = 0-9$) were collected from the a -mounted crystal. This represents data to $\sin \theta = 0.38$ complete save for the few reflections with $\theta \leq 4^\circ$ which are shielded from the counter by a lead backstop; the limit

(17) “International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography,” Vol. I, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1965, pp 530-535.

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

(19) The term involving the Lorentz factor is included to allow for divergence of the X-ray beam which results in extended low-order reflections on upper level data when T is positive: D. C. Phillips, *Acta Cryst.*, **7**, 746 (1954).

(15) J. D. H. Donnay, G. Donnay, E. G. Cox, O. Kennard, and M. V. King, “Crystal Data, Determinative Tables,” Monograph No. 5, 2nd ed, American Crystallographic Association, 1963, pp 17-67.

(16) W. Nowacki, T. Matsumotu, and A. Edenharter, *Acta Cryst.*, **22**, 935 (1967).

$\sin \theta = 0.38$ leads to the inclusion of all reflections visible on long-exposure Weissenberg films taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. Data for the quadrants hKl and $hK\bar{l}$ ($K = 0-4$; $\sin \theta_{\max} = 0.38$) were collected from the b -mounted crystal in order to provide a basis for correlation of the a -axis data.

Two platelike crystals were used during the collection of data from the triclinic form of $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{-Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$. Crystal A ($0.05 \times 0.19 \times 0.34$ mm) was mounted along its extended c direction and crystal B ($0.04 \times 0.20 \times 0.35$ mm) was mounted on its b axis. [Dimensions refer sequentially to \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} .] A careful study of Weissenberg photographs led to the choice of scan angle as $\omega = [1.5 + (1.0/L)]^\circ$, the limit of data collection being $\sin \theta_{\max} = 0.42$. A total of 3731 reflections in the quadrants hkL , $\bar{h}kL$, $h\bar{k}L$, $\bar{h}\bar{k}L$ ($L = 0-11$) were collected from crystal A, and 2423 reflections in the quadrants hKl , $hK\bar{l}$, $\bar{h}Kl$, $\bar{h}K\bar{l}$ ($K = 0-4$) were collected from crystal B for correlation purposes.

Data for the two species were reduced in approximately the same way. Standard deviations were assigned according to the scheme: $I(hkl) > 1225$, $\sigma\{I(hkl)\} = 0.1[I(hkl)]$; $I(hkl) \leq 1225$, $\sigma\{I(hkl)\} = 3.5\{I(hkl)\}^{1/2}$. Reflections were rejected from the subsequent analysis on two criteria: (1) reflection not significantly above background, *i.e.*, $I(hkl) \leq 3[C(hkl) + B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]^{1/2}$; (2) backgrounds grossly asymmetric (indicating a possible overlap problem), *i.e.*, $[B_1(hkl)/B_2(hkl)]$ or $[B_2(hkl)/B_1(hkl)] \geq 3$.

All data were adjusted for Lorentz and polarization effects $[(Lp)^{-1} = 2 \cos^2 \mu \sin \Upsilon / (1 + \cos^2 2\theta)]$.^{20,21} Absorption corrections were not applied to data from the small monoclinic crystals but were applied^{22,23} to data from the platelike crystals of the triclinic modification. With $\mu = 24.74 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, transmission coefficients were found to range from 0.627 to 0.907 for data from crystal A (volume 0.0031 mm^3) and from 0.547 to 0.906 for data from crystal B (volume 0.0038 mm^3). We estimate that neglect of absorption corrections for the approximately cube-shaped monoclinic crystals will involve a maximum error of some 5% in F^2 . For each of the two species, the corrected data were merged to a common scale.²⁴⁻²⁷ The R factors for scaling (based on F^2 in each case) were *ca.* 7.5% for the monoclinic crystal and *ca.* 6.5% for the triclinic form. The structural analyses were performed using 1844 independent nonzero reflections from the monoclinic crystal, and

3158 independent nonzero reflections from the triclinic polymorph.

The absolute scale of each data set was determined by means of a Wilson plot;²⁸ this showed the data for the monoclinic crystal form to be about one-third the strength of the triclinic data. Over-all isotropic thermal parameters obtained from the Wilson plot were $\bar{B}(\text{monoclinic}) = 1.52 \text{ \AA}^2$ and $\bar{B}(\text{triclinic}) = 1.64 \text{ \AA}^2$.

Elucidation and Refinement of the Crystal Structures

All crystallographic routines were (unless otherwise stated) performed under the CRYM system²⁹ using the Harvard University IBM 7094 computers. The function minimized during least-squares refinement procedures was $\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$ with $w = \{\sigma\{F^2(hkl)\}\}^{-2}$ in each case. Discrepancy indices referred to are $R_F = \Sigma(|F_o| - |F_c|)/\Sigma|F_o|$ and $R_{wF^2} = \Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2/\Sigma w|F_o|^4$. Scattering factors for neutral oxygen and carbon were taken from the compilation of Ibers.^{30a} The Thomas-Fermi-Dirac values for neutral ruthenium^{30b} were corrected to allow for dispersion ($\Delta f'(\text{Ru}) = 1.2 \text{ e}^-$ and $\Delta f''(\text{Ru}) = +1.1 \text{ e}^-$ for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation).³¹ The anisotropic thermal parameter (T) used in the latter stages of refinement is defined by: $T = \exp[-b_{11}h^2 - b_{22}k^2 - b_{33}l^2 - b_{12}hk - b_{13}hl - b_{23}kl]$.

For both monoclinic and triclinic $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$, the positions of all four ruthenium atoms were obtained by inspection of sharpened three-dimensional Patterson functions. The subsequent solution and refinement of the individual crystal structures are outlined below.

Monoclinic $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$.—A difference-Fourier synthesis, phased by the four ruthenium atoms ($R_F = 25.64\%$), led to the unambiguous location of all 31 carbon and oxygen atoms. Seven cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of individual positional and isotropic thermal parameters led to convergence at $R_F = 11.13\%$, $R_{wF^2} = 7.31\%$. A second difference-Fourier synthesis now revealed asymmetric features about each ruthenium atom. Four cycles of refinement using anisotropic thermal parameters for ruthenium atoms and isotropic thermal parameters for carbon and oxygen atoms led to convergence at the reduced discrepancy indices— $R_F = 9.88\%$, $R_{wF^2} = 5.95\%$. A third difference-Fourier synthesis now suggested the use of anisotropic thermal parameters for oxygen atoms also. Three cycles of refinement led to convergence ($\Delta/\sigma < 0.05$) at $R_F = 9.49\%$ and $R_{wF^2} = 5.61\%$. A final difference-Fourier synthesis showed no significant features, thus validating the results of the least-squares refinement process. The final "goodness-of-fit"³² was 2.11. Observed and calculated structure factors for

(20) Where μ is the equinclination angle, Υ is the vertical Weissenberg coordinate,²¹ and θ is the Bragg angle.

(21) C. T. Prewitt, *Z. Krist.*, **13**, 355 (1960).

(22) Using a locally modified version of GNABS—a general absorption correction program for the IBM 7094, by C. W. Burnham.²³

(23) C. W. Burnham, *Am. Mineralogist*, **51**, 159 (1966).

(24) Owing to the systematic absence $k + l = 2n + 1$, diffraction data from the triclinic crystal fall into two sets—reflections of types h , $2n$, $2n'$ and \bar{h} , $2n + 1$, $2n' + 1$ (n , $n' = \text{integer}$). Since data have been collected from b and c mountings of the crystal, there is no correlation between the two sets. It was assumed initially that the two sets of data were on the same scale. At a later stage in the analysis a separate scale factor was applied to each set and allowed to refine (see text).

(25) Data were merged using a least-squares program²⁶ which minimizes a set of residuals linear in the logarithms of the individual scale factors.²⁷

(26) DIFCOR, by G. N. Reeke.

(27) A. D. Rae, *Acta Cryst.*, **19**, 683 (1965).

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

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

(30) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962: (a) p 202; (b) p 211.

(31) Reference 30, p 216.

(32) The "goodness-of-fit" or "standard error in an observation of unit weight" is defined as $[\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2 / (n - m)]^{1/2}$ where n is the number of observed reflections and m is the number of variables.

TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (IN ELECTRONS X 10.00) FOR MONOCLINIC [(CH3)3C10H5]Ru4(CO)9

Table with columns for h, k, l, Fo, Fc and multiple rows of numerical data representing structure factors for various hkl reflections.

a This table shows h, k, 10|Fo|, 10|Fc| in blocks of constant l.

monoclinic [(CH3)3C10H5]Ru4(CO)9 are shown in Table I. Atomic parameters are collected in Table II.

Triclinic [(CH3)3C10H5]Ru4(CO)9, a three-dimensional difference-Fourier synthesis, phased by the four ruthenium atoms (Rf = 34.01%), yielded the positions for all remaining nonhydrogen atoms. Three cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional and individual isotropic thermal parameters resulted in convergence at Rf = 11.21% and Rw/F2 = 9.60%. A second difference-Fourier synthesis now showed evidence of anisotropic motion for many atoms, but no attempt was made to locate hydrogen atoms. Three cycles of refinement of individual positional parameters for all atoms, anisotropic thermal parameters for ruthenium atoms, and isotropic thermal parameters for other atoms resulted in convergence at Rf = 7.71% and Rw/F2 = 5.03%.

At this point the two sets of data (l even, l odd) were separated, and the scale factor for each set was refined. The two sets were found to have scales which differed by ca. 4%. The two sets were placed on a common scale and a single scale factor was used during subsequent refinement processes. Refinement was continued using anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms. The limited size of the computer storage (32K) necessitated the blocking of variables into three submatrices. Matrix I contained the thermal parameters with positive and anisotropic thermal parameters for the ruthenium atoms and C(1) through C-

TABLE II
 FINAL PARAMETERS FOR MONOCLINIC $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$

(A) Atomic Positions and Isotropic Thermal Parameters, with Esd's ^a				
Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
Ru(1)	0.11695 (24)	0.18200 (15)	0.16656 (18)	...
Ru(2)	0.22572 (27)	0.04454 (15)	0.23734 (19)	...
Ru(3)	0.25189 (26)	0.16887 (16)	0.35808 (19)	...
Ru(4)	0.42366 (24)	0.15130 (16)	0.21653 (19)	...
O(1)	0.2969 (32)	0.3245 (19)	0.3884 (22)	...
O(2)	0.5268 (28)	0.1526 (14)	0.4902 (22)	...
O(3)	0.4678 (27)	-0.0609 (13)	0.2783 (21)	...
O(4)	0.1976 (39)	-0.0144 (19)	0.0394 (21)	...
O(5)	0.1856 (28)	0.1538 (17)	-0.0261 (17)	...
O(6)	0.2671 (26)	0.3260 (15)	0.1526 (18)	...
O(7)	0.5956 (28)	0.2906 (14)	0.2268 (26)	...
O(8)	0.6819 (29)	0.0748 (20)	0.3289 (19)	...
O(9)	0.5303 (29)	0.0953 (16)	0.0357 (20)	...
C(1)	-0.1034 (30)	0.1271 (18)	0.1434 (21)	2.2 (6)
C(2)	-0.1219 (37)	0.2047 (22)	0.1375 (25)	3.6 (7)
C(3)	-0.0748 (32)	0.2260 (18)	0.2341 (22)	2.5 (6)
C(4)	0.0179 (31)	0.1662 (18)	0.3997 (22)	2.4 (6)
C(5)	0.0982 (30)	0.1145 (17)	0.4417 (20)	2.1 (6)
C(6)	0.1610 (36)	0.0536 (20)	0.3990 (24)	3.4 (7)
C(7)	0.0696 (36)	0.0052 (20)	0.3290 (24)	3.0 (6)
C(8)	-0.0187 (35)	0.0218 (20)	0.2534 (24)	2.9 (7)
C(9)	-0.0417 (26)	0.0975 (15)	0.2284 (18)	1.0 (5)
C(10)	-0.0287 (36)	0.1660 (20)	0.2888 (25)	3.2 (7)
C(11)	-0.0690 (47)	0.2356 (26)	0.4444 (31)	5.4 (9)
C(12)	0.2564 (40)	0.0061 (24)	0.4749 (27)	4.3 (8)
C(13)	-0.1062 (42)	-0.0331 (24)	0.1999 (27)	4.4 (8)
C(14)	0.2836 (43)	0.2625 (24)	0.3664 (29)	4.2 (9)
C(15)	0.4239 (37)	0.1594 (19)	0.4351 (24)	3.0 (7)
C(16)	0.3827 (44)	-0.0263 (24)	0.2666 (28)	4.0 (8)
C(17)	0.2168 (43)	0.0081 (25)	0.1161 (30)	4.4 (9)
C(18)	0.1659 (37)	0.1625 (21)	0.0489 (26)	3.2 (7)
C(19)	0.2223 (40)	0.2718 (24)	0.1618 (27)	3.5 (8)
C(20)	0.5286 (41)	0.2443 (23)	0.2215 (27)	3.8 (8)
C(21)	0.5782 (41)	0.1046 (23)	0.2836 (27)	3.8 (8)
C(22)	0.4861 (38)	0.1174 (22)	0.0988 (27)	3.7 (7)

(B) Anisotropic Thermal Parameters (with Esd's ^a) for Ruthenium and Oxygen Atoms						
Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Ru(1)	52.3 (2.7)	18.1 (0.9)	30.7 (1.4)	5.4 (2.7)	0.4 (3.2)	-0.3 (1.9)
Ru(2)	86.3 (3.3)	17.2 (0.9)	37.9 (1.6)	9.0 (3.0)	18.4 (3.7)	2.7 (2.0)
Ru(3)	75.5 (3.2)	21.7 (1.0)	32.5 (1.6)	4.6 (3.0)	-10.6 (3.6)	-7.4 (2.0)
Ru(4)	49.6 (2.9)	23.1 (1.0)	39.4 (1.6)	6.8 (2.8)	12.2 (3.4)	3.2 (2.1)
O(1)	203 (41)	51 (15)	113 (24)	-96 (44)	-149 (54)	-7 (31)
O(2)	148 (39)	26 (10)	101 (22)	37 (33)	-135 (51)	-32 (24)
O(3)	114 (33)	20 (9)	107 (23)	46 (31)	-5 (45)	20 (23)
O(4)	304 (61)	46 (15)	63 (20)	32 (50)	-64 (59)	-49 (27)
O(5)	181 (38)	58 (14)	33 (16)	-59 (40)	75 (41)	20 (24)
O(6)	162 (37)	22 (10)	54 (17)	35 (33)	24 (41)	-7 (21)
O(7)	132 (37)	10 (8)	195 (32)	1 (31)	147 (58)	5 (27)
O(8)	147 (40)	86 (19)	52 (17)	-37 (46)	53 (45)	64 (29)
O(9)	174 (41)	34 (11)	67 (19)	19 (37)	69 (48)	-28 (25)

(C) Thermal Vibration Ellipsoids for Ruthenium and Oxygen Atoms ^{b,c}							
Atom	B_{max} , Å ²	B_{med} , Å ²	B_{min} , Å ²	Atom	B_{max} , Å ²	B_{med} , Å ²	B_{min} , Å ²
Ru(1)	2.65	2.49	1.60	O(4)	12.05	6.78	2.91
Ru(2)	3.22	2.79	2.21	O(5)	9.15	5.58	1.38
Ru(3)	3.53	2.66	2.01	O(6)	5.73	4.55	2.45
Ru(4)	3.39	3.07	1.54	O(7)	16.38	3.31	0.144
O(1)	13.91	8.02	1.95	O(8)	13.28	5.21	2.08
O(2)	12.19	2.99	2.36	O(9)	6.38	5.84	2.82
O(3)	9.19	4.76	1.44				

^a Esd's (estimated standard deviations) are shown in parentheses in sections A and B of this table; they are right-adjusted to the least significant digit of the preceding number. ^b The major, median, and minor axes of the thermal vibration ellipsoids are defined in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter *B*, which is related to the root-mean-square displacement, $(\overline{U^2})^{1/2}$, by: $(\overline{U^2})^{1/2} = [B/8\pi^2]^{1/2}$. ^c The vibration ellipsoids for monoclinic $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ are depicted in Figure 1.

(13); matrix II contained all parameters for C(14) through C(17) and O(1) through O(4); matrix III contained appropriate parameters for C(18) through C(22) and O(5) through O(9). Four cycles of refinement led to convergence ($\Delta/\sigma < 0.05$ for each parameter) at $R_F = 6.35\%$ and $R_{wF_2} = 3.84\%$. A final difference-Fourier synthesis was devoid of significant features, thus confirming the correctness of the structure. The final "goodness-of-fit"³² was 1.99. Observed and calculated structure factors for triclinic $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ are collected in Table III; all atomic parameters are compiled in Table IV.

The Molecular Structure

The monoclinic and triclinic crystal modifications of $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ contain molecules whose configurations are identical within experimental error. Interatomic distances for the two species are compared in Table V. Bond angles are similarly collected in Table VI. Figures 1 and 2 show the monoclinic and

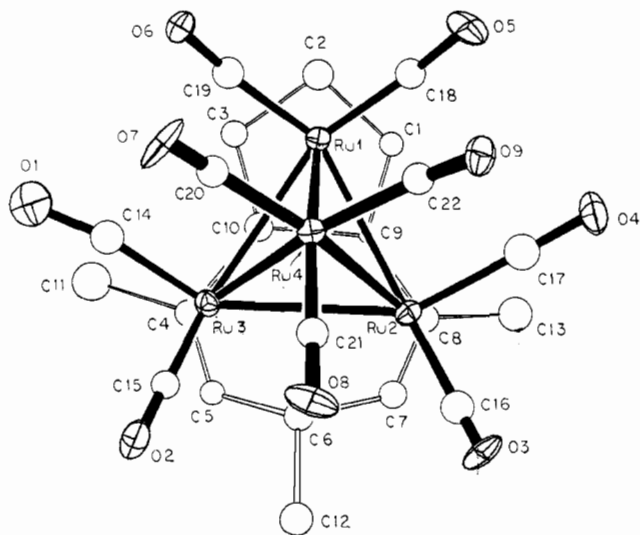


Figure 1.—The monoclinic $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecule, projected onto the plane defined by C(4), C(8), C(9), C(10). The 68% probability envelopes of the thermal vibration ellipsoids are shown (OTLIPS³³ diagram).

triclinic $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecules, respectively, projected onto the least-squares plane through C(4), C(8), C(9), and C(10) and also show the 68% probability envelopes for the thermal vibration ellipsoids.³³ The $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecule possesses approximate (although not exact) C_s symmetry about the plane which passes through Ru(1), Ru(4), and the midpoint of the Ru(2)–Ru(3) bond.

Since the crystallographic analysis of the triclinic crystal form is more accurate (*i.e.*, lower esd's on bond lengths, bond angles, etc.) than that of the monoclinic modification,³⁴ all data in the discussion will (unless otherwise stated) pertain to the triclinic crystal form.

(33) Diagrams of thermal vibration ellipsoids were constructed using OTLIPS—an IBM 1620/CALCOMP program written by Dr. P. H. Bird.

(34) The lower accuracy of the crystallographic analysis of the monoclinic modification may primarily be attributed to the use of very small crystals for collection of diffraction data (see text).

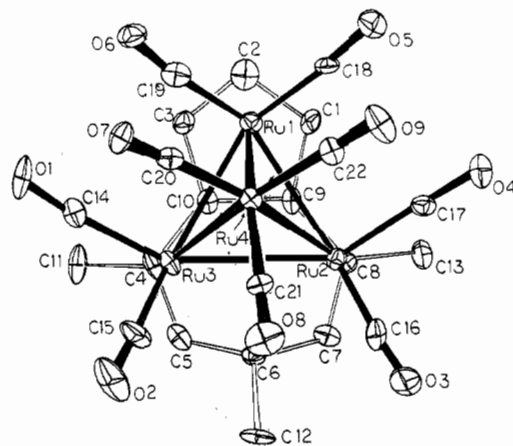


Figure 2.—The triclinic $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecule, projected onto the plane defined by C(4), C(8), C(9), C(10) (OTLIPS³³ diagram).

In each case, however, the corresponding data for the monoclinic form are available in the appropriate table.

The $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecule consists of a 4,6,8-trimethylazulene ligand arched across the largest face of an irregular tetrahedron of ruthenium atoms in which individual ruthenium–ruthenium distances vary from 2.698 (3) to 2.908 (3) Å [2.702 (5) to 2.90 (5) Å in the monoclinic form]. The three ruthenium atoms which are associated with the azulene ligand [*i.e.*, Ru(1), Ru(2), Ru(3)] are each associated with two terminal carbonyl ligands; the apical Ru(4) is associated with three terminal carbonyl groups and is not directly linked to the azulene ligand—rather, it is linked to the other three ruthenium atoms *via* σ bonds.

The present $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecule may be regarded as derived from the as yet unknown $Ru_4(CO)_{14}$ molecule. Although neither $Ru_4(CO)_{14}$ nor the isoelectronic $Fe_4(CO)_{14}$ is known, derivatives of each of these species have been reported. Thus, salts of the $Fe_4(CO)_{13}^{2-}$ dianion are known^{35–43} and the crystal structure of $[Fe(C_5H_5N)_6]^{2+}[Fe_4(CO)_{13}^{2-}]$ has been described.⁴⁴ Similarly, the known ruthenium carbonyl hydrides $H_2Ru_4(CO)_{13}$ ^{45,46} and $H_4Ru_4(CO)_{12}$ ^{45–48} may be regarded as derived from the unknown $Ru_4(CO)_{14}$.

The over-all stereochemistry of the $[(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(CO)_9$ molecule is best seen in Figure 3, which shows the molecule projected onto the plane defined by Ru(1), Ru(2), and Ru(4). The 4,6,8-trimethylazulene ligand

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TABLE III
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (IN ELECTRONS X 10.00) FOR TRICLINIC [(CH₃)₃C₁₀H₅]Ru₄(CO)₉^a

h k l				h k l				h k l				h k l				h k l				h k l				h k l																							
O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C	O	C	O-C	O-C								
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000								

adopts a distinctly nonplanar conformation [see Figure 4] and bends about C(9)-C(10), C(8)...C(4), and C(7)...C(5) such that there is a dihedral angle of 125° 44' between the planar five-membered ring and the plane defined by C(5), C(6), and C(7) [see Table VII]. The three methyl groups (for which the central carbon atoms are C(11), C(12), and C(13)) are each bent away from the Ru₄(CO)₉ moiety. Each of these carbon

atoms is sufficiently distant (>3.3Å; see Table V) from the azulene-bonded ruthenium atoms as to exclude the possibility of hydride abstraction from a methyl group with concomitant methyl...methylene interaction (as has been observed in 1,3,5-trimethyl-7-methylenecyclo-octa-1,3,5-trieneiron pentacarbonyl¹⁹).

The metal-to-azulene bonding in [(CH₃)₃C₁₀H₅]Ru₄(CO)₉ (49) F. A. Cotton and J. Takats, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 2031 (1968).

TABLE IV
 FINAL PARAMETERS FOR TRICLINIC $[(\text{CH}_3)_6\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$

(A) Atomic positions with Esd's ^a						
Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>			
Ru(1)	-0.13316 (7)	0.01653 (11)	-0.18355 (7)			
Ru(2)	-0.26947 (7)	0.10780 (11)	-0.32618 (7)			
Ru(3)	-0.30752 (7)	-0.10415 (11)	-0.22052 (8)			
Ru(4)	-0.20227 (7)	-0.12394 (11)	-0.34827 (7)			
O(1)	-0.2340 (11)	-0.3276 (12)	-0.1120 (9)			
O(2)	-0.4361 (11)	-0.2828 (15)	-0.3382 (10)			
O(3)	-0.3844 (8)	0.1069 (14)	-0.5136 (8)			
O(4)	-0.1372 (9)	0.2593 (12)	-0.4022 (8)			
O(5)	0.0120 (8)	0.0845 (12)	-0.2869 (8)			
O(6)	-0.0458 (7)	-0.2383 (11)	-0.1529 (8)			
O(7)	-0.1452 (8)	-0.3960 (11)	-0.3262 (8)			
O(8)	-0.3487 (9)	-0.1932 (13)	-0.5074 (8)			
O(9)	-0.0809 (9)	-0.0548 (14)	-0.4766 (9)			
C(1)	-0.1353 (9)	0.2086 (12)	-0.1199 (10)			
C(2)	-0.0952 (11)	0.1266 (16)	-0.0500 (9)			
C(3)	-0.1612 (9)	0.0431 (14)	-0.0413 (8)			
C(4)	-0.3305 (10)	0.0082 (14)	-0.0952 (9)			
C(5)	-0.4036 (9)	0.0177 (13)	-0.1695 (10)			
C(6)	-0.4049 (8)	0.0763 (13)	-0.2592 (9)			
C(7)	-0.3725 (9)	0.2052 (15)	-0.2639 (9)			
C(8)	-0.2889 (8)	0.2541 (13)	-0.2176 (9)			
C(9)	-0.2273 (9)	0.1794 (13)	-0.1530 (8)			
C(10)	-0.2454 (9)	0.0696 (13)	-0.1013 (8)			
C(11)	-0.3472 (13)	-0.0494 (16)	-0.0100 (10)			
C(12)	-0.4917 (9)	0.0504 (18)	-0.3305 (12)			
C(13)	-0.2698 (11)	0.3925 (17)	-0.2236 (11)			
C(14)	-0.2650 (11)	-0.2495 (18)	-0.1547 (11)			
C(15)	-0.3859 (11)	-0.2126 (20)	-0.2936 (13)			
C(16)	-0.3414 (11)	0.1036 (15)	-0.4398 (9)			
C(17)	-0.1892 (9)	0.1968 (15)	-0.3740 (9)			
C(18)	-0.0458 (8)	0.0560 (16)	-0.2524 (9)			
C(19)	-0.0853 (10)	-0.1493 (17)	-0.1717 (11)			
C(20)	-0.1648 (9)	-0.2948 (16)	-0.3339 (9)			
C(21)	-0.2923 (9)	-0.1635 (15)	-0.4436 (9)			
C(22)	-0.1250 (10)	-0.0785 (15)	-0.4254 (10)			

(B) Anisotropic Thermal Parameters with Esd's ^a						
Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Ru(1)	27.8 (0.5)	65.7 (1.3)	25.3 (0.6)	-13.5 (1.2)	3.7 (0.8)	-8.6 (1.3)
Ru(2)	34.0 (0.6)	53.3 (1.2)	24.6 (0.6)	-0.5 (1.3)	7.5 (0.8)	8.3 (1.3)
Ru(3)	34.0 (0.6)	51.6 (1.2)	37.3 (0.6)	-29.7 (1.3)	28.7 (0.9)	-15.1 (1.4)
Ru(4)	31.5 (0.6)	55.7 (1.2)	27.6 (0.6)	-6.4 (1.3)	16.7 (0.8)	-16.0 (1.3)
O(1)	120 (13)	79 (14)	71 (8)	11 (21)	42 (15)	74 (18)
O(2)	103 (12)	194 (23)	87 (9)	-205 (28)	41 (16)	-102 (23)
O(3)	79 (7)	210 (23)	43 (7)	-92 (20)	-34 (11)	31 (18)
O(4)	74 (8)	115 (15)	66 (7)	-15 (17)	53 (12)	38 (17)
O(5)	41 (6)	137 (16)	77 (7)	-7 (16)	43 (11)	27 (17)
O(6)	49 (5)	88 (14)	65 (7)	36 (14)	4 (10)	6 (16)
O(7)	82 (8)	60 (12)	68 (7)	34 (16)	27 (11)	27 (15)
O(8)	76 (9)	156 (20)	56 (7)	-3 (20)	-7 (13)	-95 (18)
O(9)	92 (9)	150 (19)	81 (8)	-92 (20)	100 (14)	-51 (19)
C(1)	49 (7)	29 (12)	45 (8)	15 (15)	7 (12)	4 (16)
C(2)	58 (10)	96 (19)	29 (7)	-18 (22)	12 (13)	-41 (19)
C(3)	48 (7)	78 (17)	23 (6)	7 (17)	12 (10)	9 (16)
C(4)	40 (8)	75 (16)	41 (7)	-63 (19)	32 (13)	-36 (17)
C(5)	48 (7)	38 (14)	62 (9)	-9 (16)	63 (13)	-36 (18)
C(6)	36 (6)	56 (14)	39 (7)	-2 (15)	11 (10)	-14 (17)
C(7)	34 (6)	95 (18)	34 (7)	-9 (16)	19 (10)	-27 (18)
C(8)	32 (6)	49 (13)	40 (7)	7 (14)	21 (10)	7 (16)
C(9)	38 (7)	50 (13)	28 (6)	-7 (16)	21 (11)	-7 (15)
C(10)	39 (7)	54 (14)	21 (6)	-11 (15)	17 (10)	-21 (14)
C(11)	89 (14)	80 (18)	33 (8)	-10 (25)	44 (16)	22 (19)
C(12)	26 (6)	139 (25)	67 (10)	-7 (18)	-16 (12)	-50 (25)
C(13)	80 (9)	79 (20)	51 (9)	-42 (22)	25 (14)	42 (23)
C(14)	68 (9)	108 (21)	51 (10)	-16 (22)	50 (15)	29 (24)
C(15)	60 (9)	148 (26)	69 (11)	-98 (25)	22 (15)	-5 (27)

TABLE IV (Continued)

Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
C(16)	57 (9)	96 (18)	21 (6)	-27 (20)	15 (21)	-5 (17)
C(17)	36 (6)	88 (18)	35 (17)	-3 (17)	5 (11)	-5 (18)
C(18)	28 (5)	124 (20)	41 (8)	28 (16)	7 (10)	37 (20)
C(19)	44 (8)	109 (20)	50 (9)	6 (21)	28 (13)	-29 (22)
C(20)	41 (7)	84 (19)	36 (7)	15 (18)	23 (11)	-27 (20)
C(21)	44 (7)	87 (17)	32 (7)	27 (17)	15 (11)	-16 (17)
C(22)	43 (8)	87 (18)	41 (8)	-6 (19)	35 (13)	-11 (19)

(C) Thermal Vibration Ellipsoids for Atoms^{a,b}

Atom	$B_{\text{maj}}, \text{\AA}^2$	$B_{\text{med}}, \text{\AA}^2$	$B_{\text{min}}, \text{\AA}^2$
Ru(1)	3.24	2.66	1.83
Ru(2)	3.14	2.45	2.00
Ru(3)	4.22	2.45	1.65
Ru(4)	3.20	2.59	1.83
O(1)	10.81	7.09	2.25
O(2)	15.98	7.51	2.04
O(3)	12.41	6.05	2.69
O(4)	7.19	6.12	3.55
O(5)	6.99	5.87	3.13
O(6)	6.33	4.87	3.00
O(7)	7.60	5.87	2.38
O(8)	9.91	7.01	2.53
O(9)	12.13	5.07	3.62
C(1)	4.87	3.61	1.24
C(2)	5.50	4.85	1.76
C(3)	4.38	3.50	1.94
C(4)	6.02	2.77	1.45
C(5)	6.65	2.73	1.25
C(6)	3.64	3.21	2.25
C(7)	4.85	2.94	2.37
C(8)	3.52	2.67	2.16
C(9)	3.57	2.43	2.00
C(10)	3.67	2.69	1.31
C(11)	8.02	3.87	2.08
C(12)	8.17	4.90	1.89
C(13)	7.78	4.95	2.22
C(14)	6.52	5.33	2.89
C(15)	9.29	5.89	2.82
C(16)	5.71	3.78	1.78
C(17)	4.03	3.58	2.69
C(18)	5.99	3.43	2.17
C(19)	5.73	4.19	3.08
C(20)	4.59	3.82	2.09
C(21)	4.96	3.34	2.31
C(22)	4.67	3.69	2.60

^a See footnotes *a* and *b* of Table II. ^b The vibration ellipsoids for triclinic $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ are exhibited pictorially in Figures 2 and 3.

Ru(2)-C(6)-Ru(3), Ru(1)-C(9)-Ru(2), and Ru(1)-C(10)-Ru(3). It should be understood that the first of these three-center bonds is symmetric, while the other two are asymmetric—as may be seen by consideration of the appropriate metal-carbon distances (see Table V).

Utilizing the above-defined three-center bonds, the ruthenium atoms may each be shown to obey the "noble gas rule" in the following way. The atom Ru(1) is assigned a formal charge of +1 (d^7 configuration) and obtains four electrons from its two terminal carbonyl ligands, three electrons from its three Ru-Ru bonds, three electrons from the C(1)-C(2)-C(3) π -allyl system, and a total of one electron from the asymmetric three-center bonds over Ru(1)-C(9)-Ru(2) and Ru(1)-C(10)-Ru(3). Atoms Ru(2) and Ru(3) are electronically equivalent (although they have different stereochemical en-

vironments, interrelated by a mirror plane) and it is necessary to consider only one of the two atoms, Ru(2). This has a formal oxidation state of zero (d^8) and obtains four electrons from its two terminal carbonyl ligands, three electrons from three Ru-Ru bonds, two electrons from the C(7)-C(8) double bond, and half of an electron from each of the three-center bonds over Ru(2)-C(9)-Ru(1) and Ru(2)-C(6)-Ru(3). Finally, Ru(4) is assigned a formal oxidation state of -1 (d^9) and obtains six electrons from its three carbonyl groups and three electrons from Ru-Ru bonds.

It should be emphasized that the consideration of electronic requirements at each metal center in a cluster is of questionable value. It is probably more meaningful to consider valence electrons as a property of the Ru_4 cluster as a whole. The total number of valence electrons required to achieve an over-all stable, dia-

TABLE V
 INTERATOMIC DISTANCES, WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS, FOR MONOCLINIC AND TRICLINIC $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$

Atoms	Distances, Å		Atoms	Distances, Å	
	Monoclinic	Triclinic		Monoclinic	Triclinic
(a) Ruthenium-Ruthenium Distances			(d) Ruthenium-Carbonyl Distances (Continued)		
Ru(1)---Ru(2)	2.877 (5)	2.864 (3)	Ru(4)---C(21)	1.820 (39)	1.809 (14)
Ru(1)---Ru(3)	2.902 (5)	2.898 (3)	Ru(4)---C(22)	1.953 (38)	1.871 (13)
Ru(1)---Ru(4)	2.827 (5)	2.840 (3)	Ru(1)···O(5)	2.964 (27)	3.018 (12)
Ru(2)---Ru(3)	2.886 (5)	2.908 (3)	Ru(1)···O(6)	3.011 (25)	3.011 (11)
Ru(2)---Ru(4)	2.702 (5)	2.698 (3)	Ru(2)···O(3)	2.935 (26)	2.991 (12)
Ru(3)---Ru(4)	2.717 (5)	2.717 (3)	Ru(2)···O(4)	3.045 (33)	2.968 (12)
(b) Ruthenium-Azulene Distances			Ru(3)···O(1)	2.942 (32)	2.963 (14)
Ru(1)---C(1)	2.219 (30)	2.218 (14)	Ru(3)···O(2)	2.961 (28)	3.027 (15)
Ru(1)---C(2)	2.182 (36)	2.242 (14)	Ru(4)···O(7)	3.007 (30)	3.014 (12)
Ru(1)---C(3)	2.229 (31)	2.244 (13)	Ru(4)···O(8)	3.030 (30)	3.012 (13)
Ru(1)---C(10)	2.332 (35)	2.348 (13)	Ru(4)···O(9)	3.064 (28)	2.995 (13)
Ru(1)---C(9)	2.362 (25)	2.336 (13)	(e) Carbon-Oxygen Distances		
Ru(1)···C(4)	3.591 (31)	3.512 (14)	C(14)---O(1)	1.196 (52)	1.110 (22)
Ru(1)···C(8)	3.498 (34)	3.435 (13)	C(15)---O(2)	1.156 (44)	1.161 (25)
Ru(2)---C(9)	2.586 (25)	2.613 (13)	C(16)---O(3)	1.000 (49)	1.165 (20)
Ru(2)---C(8)	2.274 (34)	2.260 (13)	C(17)---O(4)	1.179 (54)	1.180 (19)
Ru(2)---C(7)	2.161 (34)	2.213 (14)	C(18)---O(5)	1.129 (45)	1.149 (18)
Ru(2)---C(6)	2.475 (35)	2.489 (13)	C(19)---O(6)	1.096 (46)	1.134 (20)
Ru(3)---C(6)	2.388 (35)	2.441 (13)	C(20)---O(7)	1.047 (49)	1.118 (19)
Ru(3)---C(5)	2.182 (29)	2.182 (14)	C(21)---O(8)	1.209 (49)	1.183 (19)
Ru(3)---C(4)	2.252 (31)	2.260 (15)	C(22)---O(9)	1.114 (47)	1.142 (19)
Ru(3)---C(10)	2.606 (35)	2.559 (13)	(f) Distances between Carbonyl Ligands		
Ru(2)···C(13)	3.303 (40)	3.335 (15)	C(14)···C(15)	2.440 (54)	2.519 (26)
Ru(2)···C(12)	3.484 (39)	3.452 (15)	C(15)···C(16)	4.210 (53)	4.123 (24)
Ru(3)···C(12)	3.457 (39)	3.425 (15)	C(16)···C(17)	2.572 (59)	2.538 (21)
Ru(3)···C(11)	3.417 (45)	3.332 (15)	C(17)···C(18)	3.042 (56)	2.963 (20)
(c) Carbon-Carbon Distances in Azulene Ligand			C(18)···C(19)	2.616 (53)	2.608 (22)
C(1)---C(2)	1.452 (47)	1.424 (21)	C(19)···C(14)	2.949 (57)	2.997 (24)
C(2)---C(3)	1.466 (48)	1.368 (21)	C(20)···C(21)	2.764 (56)	2.676 (20)
C(3)---C(10)	1.399 (47)	1.449 (18)	C(21)···C(22)	2.714 (54)	2.671 (20)
C(10)---C(9)	1.539 (47)	1.472 (18)	C(22)···C(20)	2.946 (55)	2.792 (21)
C(9)---C(1)	1.401 (39)	1.425 (19)	C(14)···C(20)	3.222 (57)	3.352 (23)
C(10)---C(4)	1.610 (47)	1.472 (19)	C(15)···C(21)	2.903 (52)	2.918 (24)
C(4)---C(5)	1.307 (43)	1.416 (20)	C(16)···C(21)	2.991 (57)	2.934 (20)
C(5)---C(6)	1.434 (45)	1.486 (19)	C(17)···C(22)	3.190 (57)	3.219 (21)
C(6)---C(7)	1.522 (49)	1.462 (19)	C(18)···C(22)	3.005 (52)	2.979 (21)
C(7)---C(8)	1.311 (48)	1.415 (19)	C(19)···C(20)	2.837 (55)	2.920 (22)
C(8)---C(9)	1.458 (42)	1.462 (18)	O(1)···O(2)	3.989 (42)	4.127 (21)
C(4)---C(11)	1.629 (54)	1.491 (23)	O(2)···O(3)	4.999 (38)	5.030 (20)
C(6)---C(12)	1.580 (52)	1.546 (21)	O(3)···O(4)	4.081 (42)	4.142 (18)
C(8)---C(13)	1.456 (52)	1.506 (21)	O(4)···O(5)	3.259 (43)	3.172 (17)
(d) Ruthenium-Carbonyl Distances			O(5)···O(6)	4.121 (37)	4.141 (16)
Ru(1)---C(18)	1.838 (36)	1.885 (14)	O(6)···O(1)	3.387 (41)	3.192 (18)
Ru(1)---C(19)	1.922 (39)	1.907 (16)	O(7)···O(8)	4.307 (42)	4.278 (18)
Ru(2)---C(16)	1.938 (41)	1.826 (15)	O(8)···O(9)	4.317 (41)	4.281 (19)
Ru(2)---C(17)	1.870 (43)	1.810 (14)	O(9)···O(7)	4.555 (41)	4.460 (18)
Ru(3)---C(14)	1.763 (42)	1.902 (17)	O(1)···O(7)	3.803 (44)	3.765 (18)
Ru(3)---C(15)	1.808 (34)	1.827 (19)	O(2)···O(8)	3.192 (41)	3.210 (20)
Ru(4)---C(20)	1.965 (39)	1.908 (14)	O(3)···O(8)	3.204 (39)	3.228 (18)
			O(4)···O(9)	3.624 (43)	3.665 (18)
			O(5)···O(9)	3.309 (39)	3.253 (18)
			O(6)···O(7)	3.095 (39)	3.196 (16)

magnetic electronic configuration in a tetrahedral cluster is 60 (*i.e.*, 18 outer electrons for each of the four metal atoms, less the 12 electrons which are shared in the six metal-metal bonds). In the present $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ molecule, the required 60 electrons are obtained from the following sources: 32 from the four d^8 Ru(0) atoms, 18 electrons from the nine carbonyl groups, and 10 electrons by the total utilization of the

π electrons of the substituted azulene ligand. We feel that the latter interpretation of electronic fulfillment is the more satisfactory, for it requires no charge separation between ruthenium atoms. Thus, we regard the $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ molecule as an example of the "ligand-to-cluster" bonding which has been observed in a very few organometallic molecules and of which the most obvious previous example occurs in $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_4\text{-}$

TABLE VI

INTERATOMIC ANGLES, WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS, FOR MONOCLINIC AND TRICLINIC $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$

Atoms	Angles, deg		Atoms	Angles, deg	
	Monoclinic	Triclinic		Monoclinic	Triclinic
(a) Angles within Ruthenium Cluster			(c) Angles between $\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ Cluster and Azulene Ligand		
Ru(2)---Ru(1)---Ru(3)	59.91 (09)	60.61 (04)	C(1)---Ru(1)---C(2)	38.5 (13)	37.3 (1)
Ru(2)---Ru(1)---Ru(4)	56.54 (09)	56.47 (04)	C(2)---Ru(1)---C(3)	38.8 (13)	35.5 (1)
Ru(3)---Ru(1)---Ru(4)	56.59 (09)	56.51 (04)	C(3)---Ru(1)---C(10)	35.6 (12)	36.7 (1)
Ru(1)---Ru(2)---Ru(3)	60.48 (09)	60.28 (04)	C(10)---Ru(1)---C(9)	38.3 (11)	36.6 (1)
Ru(1)---Ru(2)---Ru(4)	60.80 (09)	61.32 (04)	C(9)---Ru(1)---C(1)	35.4 (10)	36.3 (1)
Ru(3)---Ru(2)---Ru(4)	58.07 (09)	57.83 (04)	C(9)---Ru(2)---C(8)	34.2 (10)	33.1 (4)
Ru(1)---Ru(3)---Ru(2)	59.61 (09)	59.10 (04)	C(8)---Ru(2)---C(7)	34.3 (13)	36.6 (5)
Ru(1)---Ru(3)---Ru(4)	60.31 (09)	60.66 (04)	C(7)---Ru(2)---C(6)	37.5 (12)	35.6 (5)
Ru(2)---Ru(3)---Ru(4)	57.58 (09)	57.22 (04)	C(6)---Ru(3)---C(5)	36.2 (11)	36.6 (5)
Ru(1)---Ru(4)---Ru(2)	62.66 (09)	62.21 (04)	C(5)---Ru(3)---C(4)	34.2 (11)	36.6 (5)
Ru(1)---Ru(4)---Ru(3)	63.10 (09)	62.83 (04)	C(4)---Ru(3)---C(10)	37.8 (11)	34.2 (5)
Ru(2)---Ru(4)---Ru(3)	64.36 (10)	64.95 (04)	Ru(1)---C(9)---Ru(2)	70.9 (7)	69.1 (4)
(b) Other Angles within the $\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ Cluster			Ru(1)---C(10)---Ru(3)	71.7 (10)	71.5 (4)
Ru(2)---Ru(1)---C(18)	92.7 (11)	90.1 (4)	Ru(2)---C(6)---Ru(3)	72.8 (10)	71.4 (4)
Ru(2)---Ru(1)---C(19)	129.2 (12)	128.1 (5)	(d) Angles within the 4,6,8-Trimethylazulene Ligand		
Ru(3)---Ru(1)---C(18)	138.3 (11)	136.1 (5)	C(9)---C(1)---C(2)	118.1 (28)	112.1 (13)
Ru(3)---Ru(1)---C(19)	87.3 (12)	86.4 (4)	C(1)---C(2)---C(3)	101.1 (28)	105.2 (13)
Ru(4)---Ru(1)---C(18)	82.4 (11)	80.4 (4)	C(2)---C(3)---C(10)	111.0 (29)	112.5 (13)
Ru(4)---Ru(1)---C(19)	73.4 (12)	72.2 (5)	C(3)---C(10)---C(9)	109.8 (28)	105.2 (11)
C(18)---Ru(1)---C(19)	88.1 (16)	88.4 (7)	C(10)---C(9)---C(1)	99.8 (24)	104.9 (11)
O(5)···Ru(1)···O(6)	87.2 (7)	86.8 (3)	C(10)---C(4)---C(5)	121.9 (28)	118.7 (13)
Ru(1)---Ru(2)---C(16)	152.6 (12)	155.1 (5)	C(4)---C(5)---C(6)	127.0 (30)	127.9 (13)
Ru(1)---Ru(2)---C(17)	90.6 (13)	92.0 (5)	C(5)---C(6)---C(7)	122.8 (30)	121.2 (12)
Ru(3)---Ru(2)---C(16)	113.7 (12)	111.0 (5)	C(6)---C(7)---C(8)	130.2 (32)	125.7 (13)
Ru(3)---Ru(2)---C(17)	147.9 (13)	148.9 (5)	C(7)---C(8)---C(9)	119.2 (30)	121.8 (12)
Ru(4)---Ru(2)---C(16)	92.8 (12)	92.3 (5)	C(8)---C(9)---C(10)	131.0 (26)	129.6 (12)
Ru(4)---Ru(2)---C(17)	96.9 (13)	97.8 (5)	C(9)---C(10)---C(4)	124.1 (27)	130.4 (12)
C(16)---Ru(2)---C(17)	84.9 (18)	87.9 (7)	C(1)---C(9)---C(8)	128.7 (26)	125.2 (12)
O(3)···Ru(2)···O(4)	86.0 (18)	88.1 (3)	C(3)---C(10)---C(4)	126.0 (29)	123.7 (12)
Ru(1)---Ru(3)---C(14)	91.7 (14)	93.0 (5)	C(10)---C(4)---C(11)	108.7 (27)	123.0 (13)
Ru(1)---Ru(3)---C(15)	146.2 (11)	148.0 (6)	C(5)---C(4)---C(11)	129.3 (30)	117.8 (13)
Ru(2)---Ru(3)---C(14)	146.2 (14)	148.2 (5)	C(5)---C(6)---C(12)	110.5 (29)	113.9 (12)
Ru(2)---Ru(3)---C(15)	107.4 (11)	109.7 (6)	C(7)---C(6)---C(12)	110.0 (29)	111.3 (12)
Ru(4)---Ru(3)---C(14)	93.9 (14)	97.2 (5)	C(7)---C(8)---C(13)	121.2 (33)	118.5 (12)
Ru(4)---Ru(3)---C(15)	86.1 (11)	87.7 (6)	C(9)---C(8)---C(13)	119.3 (30)	119.0 (12)
C(14)---Ru(3)---C(15)	86.2 (18)	85.4 (8)	(e) Angles within Carbonyl Ligands		
O(1)···Ru(3)···O(2)	85.0 (8)	87.1 (4)	Ru(1)---C(18)---O(5)	174.1 (33)	173.5 (13)
Ru(1)---Ru(4)---C(20)	106.4 (12)	108.8 (4)	Ru(1)---C(19)---O(6)	171.3 (35)	168.0 (15)
Ru(1)---Ru(4)---C(21)	153.5 (13)	150.9 (5)	Ru(2)---C(16)---O(3)	175.8 (39)	175.9 (14)
Ru(1)---Ru(4)---C(22)	102.1 (11)	102.5 (4)	Ru(2)---C(17)---O(4)	174.0 (38)	176.8 (13)
Ru(2)---Ru(4)---C(20)	163.7 (12)	164.8 (4)	Ru(3)---C(14)---O(1)	167.6 (37)	173.6 (16)
Ru(2)---Ru(4)---C(21)	93.7 (12)	91.8 (5)	Ru(3)---C(15)---O(2)	174.4 (31)	178.4 (18)
Ru(2)---Ru(4)---C(22)	96.8 (11)	97.0 (4)	Ru(4)---C(20)---O(7)	173.5 (37)	178.4 (18)
Ru(3)---Ru(4)---C(20)	100.3 (12)	100.3 (4)	Ru(4)---C(21)---O(8)	178.7 (34)	177.0 (13)
Ru(3)---Ru(4)---C(21)	96.9 (12)	95.5 (5)	Ru(4)---C(22)---O(9)	174.6 (34)	175.9 (13)
Ru(3)---Ru(4)---C(22)	159.5 (11)	160.2 (4)			
C(20)---Ru(4)---C(21)	93.7 (17)	93.4 (6)			
C(20)---Ru(4)---C(22)	97.5 (16)	97.1 (6)			
C(21)---Ru(4)---C(22)	91.9 (17)	92.9 (6)			
O(7)···Ru(4)···O(8)	91.0 (8)	90.4 (3)			
O(7)···Ru(4)···O(9)	97.2 (8)	95.8 (4)			
O(8)···Ru(4)···O(9)	90.2 (8)	90.9 (4)			

Rh_3H where a π -cyclopentadienyl ligand lies above a triangle of rhodium atoms.^{50,51}

Bond Lengths within the Tetrahedral Ruthenium Cluster.—Within the tetrahedral cluster, ruthenium-ruthenium distances vary from 2.698 (3) to 2.908 (3)—a range of 0.21 Å—*i.e.*, 70 σ . This large discrepancy must result from the difference in coordination environment

of the various ruthenium atoms. Ruthenium-ruthenium distances in other molecules are 2.848 ± 0.006 Å for $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ ⁵² and 2.853 – 2.956 Å ($\sigma = 0.007$ Å) for $\text{Ru}_6\text{C}(\text{CO})_{14}[\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_3]$.⁵³

The mean Ru–C(carbonyl) bond length in $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ is 1.861 (15) Å, as compared to 1.91 ± 0.02 Å for $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ ⁵² and 1.92 ± 0.04 Å for the terminal carbonyl ligands of $\text{Ru}_6\text{C}(\text{CO})_{14}[\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_3]$.⁵³ The mean carbon-oxygen bond length of 1.149 (20) Å

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TABLE VII
 IMPORTANT PLANES WITHIN THE MONOCLINIC AND TRICLINIC $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ MOLECULES

(A) Equations of Planes (Monoclinic Molecule) ^{a,b}							Dev, Å		
Plane	Atoms	c_1	c_2	c_3	d	Atoms	Monoclinic	Triclinic	
I	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(9), C(10)	-0.9643	-0.1216	+0.2349	+1.2932		(ii) From Plane II		
II	C(4), C(8), C(9), C(10)	-0.9860	-0.0817	+0.1452	+1.0681	C(4)	-0.001 (31)	+0.006 (15)	
III	C(4), C(5), C(7), C(8)	-0.8471	-0.3110	+0.4308	+1.9321	C(8)	+0.001 (34)	-0.006 (13)	
IV	C(5), C(6), C(7)	-0.3204	-0.5836	+0.7460	+3.4380	C(9)	-0.002 (25)	+0.015 (13)	
V	Ru(1), Ru(2), Ru(3)	-0.9360	-0.2013	+0.2885	-0.7193	C(10)	+0.002 (35)	-0.015 (13)	
						C(1)	+0.186 (31)	+0.212 (14)	
						C(2)	+0.210 (37)	+0.334 (16)	
						C(3)	+0.118 (32)	+0.169 (14)	
						C(5)	-0.479 (30)	-0.494 (14)	
						C(6)	-1.101 (35)	-1.147 (13)	
						C(7)	-0.479 (35)	-0.514 (14)	
						C(11)	+0.740 (45)	+0.687 (18)	
						C(12)	-1.595 (40)	-1.782 (17)	
						C(13)	+0.663 (41)	+0.726 (17)	
						Ru(1)	-1.765 (03)	-1.745 (03)	
						Ru(2)	-2.259 (03)	-2.258 (03)	
						Ru(3)	-2.233 (03)	-2.237 (03)	
						Ru(4)	-4.252 (03)	-4.250 (03)	
(B) Equations of Planes (Triclinic Molecule) ^{a,b}							Dev, Å		
Plane	Atoms	c_1	c_2	c_3	d	Atoms	Monoclinic	Triclinic	
I	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(9), C(10)	-0.3988	+0.5875	+0.7040	+0.8036		(iii) From Plane III		
II	C(4), C(8), C(9), C(10)	-0.2611	+0.5976	+0.7580	+0.2745	C(4)	-0.002 (31)	-0.001 (15)	
III	C(4), C(5), C(7), C(8)	-0.5822	+0.5896	+0.5597	+2.0880	C(5)	+0.002 (30)	+0.001 (14)	
IV	C(5), C(6), C(7)	-0.9372	+0.3485	+0.0071	+5.3994	C(7)	-0.002 (35)	-0.001 (14)	
V	Ru(1), Ru(2), Ru(3)	-0.4390	+0.6097	+0.6598	-0.9365	C(8)	+0.002 (34)	+0.001 (13)	
						C(1)	-0.793 (31)	-0.721 (14)	
						C(2)	-1.145 (37)	-0.925 (16)	
						C(3)	-0.895 (32)	-0.777 (14)	
						C(6)	-0.447 (35)	-0.474 (13)	
						C(9)	-0.448 (25)	-0.400 (13)	
						C(10)	-0.487 (35)	-0.432 (13)	
						C(11)	+0.520 (45)	+0.598 (18)	
						C(12)	-0.326 (40)	-0.542 (17)	
						C(13)	+0.581 (41)	+0.640 (17)	
						Ru(1)	-2.613 (03)	-2.547 (03)	
						Ru(2)	-2.112 (03)	-2.121 (03)	
						Ru(3)	-2.115 (03)	-2.102 (03)	
						Ru(4)	-4.393 (03)	-4.379 (03)	
(C) Dihedral Angles between Planes							Angles		
Planes	Monoclinic	Triclinic							
I-II	5° 51'	8° 35'							
I-III	17° 05'	13° 27'							
I-IV	56° 17'	54° 16'							
II-III	22° 36'	21° 46'							
II-IV	61° 51'	62° 44'							
III-IV	39° 15'	41° 00'							
(D) Deviations from Planes							Dev, Å		
Atom	Monoclinic	Triclinic							
	(i) From Plane I								
C(1)	+0.026 (31)	-0.009 (14)							
C(2)	-0.018 (37)	+0.011 (16)							
C(3)	+0.004 (32)	-0.010 (14)							
C(9)	-0.021 (25)	+0.003 (13)							
C(10)	+0.009 (35)	+0.004 (13)							
C(4)	+0.155 (31)	+0.208 (15)							
C(5)	-0.217 (30)	-0.111 (14)							
C(6)	-0.835 (35)	-0.733 (13)							
C(7)	-0.281 (35)	-0.180 (14)							
C(8)	+0.073 (34)	+0.128 (13)							
C(11)	+0.885 (45)	+0.896 (18)							
C(12)	-1.180 (40)	-1.156 (17)							
C(13)	+0.692 (41)	+0.808 (17)							
Ru(1)	-1.894 (03)	-1.925 (03)							
Ru(2)	-2.176 (03)	-2.107 (03)							
Ru(3)	-2.086 (03)	-2.023 (03)							
Ru(4)	-4.236 (03)	-4.207 (03)							
	(iv) From Plane IV								
C(4)	-0.800 (31)	-0.887 (15)							
C(8)	-0.775 (34)	-0.895 (13)							
C(12)	+1.091 (40)	+0.961 (17)							
	(v) From Plane V								
Ru(4)	-2.182 (03)	-2.184 (03)							
C(1)	+1.928 (31)	+1.928 (14)							
C(2)	+1.760 (37)	+1.867 (16)							
C(3)	+1.833 (32)	+1.862 (14)							
C(4)	+2.215 (31)	+2.204 (15)							
C(5)	+1.971 (30)	+1.972 (14)							
C(6)	+1.428 (35)	+1.414 (13)							
C(7)	+1.980 (35)	+1.980 (14)							
C(8)	+2.232 (34)	+2.223 (13)							
C(9)	+2.002 (25)	+2.008 (13)							
C(10)	+1.978 (35)	+1.966 (13)							
C(11)	+2.856 (45)	+2.843 (18)							
C(12)	+1.232 (40)	+1.077 (17)							
C(13)	+2.871 (41)	+2.927 (17)							

^a Planes are defined as $c_1X + c_2Y + c_3Z = d$, where X, Y, Z are Cartesian coordinates which are related to the monoclinic or triclinic cell coordinates (x, y, z) by: $X = xa \sin \gamma + zc (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \gamma) / \sin \gamma$, $Y = yb + xa \cos \gamma + zc \cos \alpha$, and $Z = zc [1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma] / \sin^2 \gamma$. ^b Planes are derived using unit weights for atoms specified in sections A and B of this table.

in $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ agrees well with the value of $1.14 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ for $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$.⁵²

The 4,6,8-Trimethylazulene Ligand.—In $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$, the 4,6,8-trimethylazulene is severely distorted from planarity (see Figure 4). Relative to the plane (rms deviation only 0.008 Å) of the five-membered ring, the C(8)–C(9)–C(10)–C(4) plane bends away from the ruthenium atoms by 8° 35'; the ligand further bends across C(4)···C(8) such that there is a dihedral angle of 21° 46' between the planes defined by C(8)–C(9)–C(10)–C(4) and C(5)–C(4)–C(7)–C(8); finally, the ligand bends across C(5)···C(7) by 41° 00'

relative to the plane defined by C(5)–C(4)–C(7)–C(8), such that C(6) lies 0.733 (13) Å below the plane of the five-membered ring. Methyl substituents on the azulene ligand are each significantly bent away from the $\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ system. Thus, while C(4) and C(8) lie 0.208 (15) and 0.128 (13) Å, respectively, above the plane of the five-membered ring, the methyl substituents at these positions are 0.896 (18) [C(11)] and 0.808 (17) Å [C(13)] above this plane. As may conveniently be seen in Figure 4, C(12)—which is attached to C(6)—is similarly displaced upward [by 0.961 (17) Å] from the C(5)–C(6)–C(17) plane.

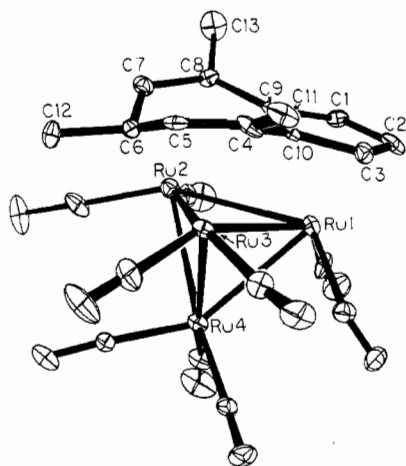


Figure 3.—The triclinic $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ molecule, projected onto the plane defined by Ru(1), Ru(3), Ru(4) (OTLIPS⁵³ diagram).

Individual carbon-carbon distances within the five-membered ring range from 1.368 (21) to 1.472 (18) Å, while internal bond angles vary from 104.9 (1.1) to 112.5 (1.3)°. In neither case does any individual value vary significantly from the mean of 1.428 Å and 108.0°, respectively. The five-membered ring therefore has D_{5h} symmetry within the limits of experimental error.

Bond distances within the seven-membered ring range from 1.415 (19) to 1.486 (19) Å, averaging 1.455 Å. The similarity of bond lengths is indicative of delocalization around the system and is in keeping with our proposal that the azulene binds to the $\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ cluster as a whole (*vide supra*), rather than being partitioned between individual ruthenium atoms.

Angles within the seven-membered ring range from 118.7 (1.3) to 130.4 (1.2)°, reflecting the distortion of the ring from planarity. [Angles within the planar seven-membered rings in $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3$ ⁵⁴ and 1,3-

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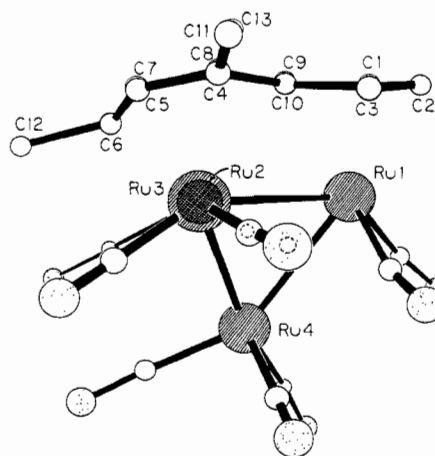


Figure 4.—The triclinic $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ molecule, projected onto the plane defined by Ru(1), Ru(4), and the midpoint of Ru(2)-Ru(3).

($\text{HO}_2\text{CC}_2\text{H}_4$)₂ C_{10}H_6 ⁵⁵ range from 127.15 to 129.47° and from 125.9 to 130.2°, respectively.]

Intermolecular Contacts.—There are no abnormally short intermolecular contacts either in the monoclinic or in the triclinic crystal, thus confirming that the crystals contain discrete molecular units of 4,6,8-trimethylazulenetetraruthenium enneacarbonyl.

Shortest contacts (of each type) in the triclinic crystal are $\text{O}\cdots\text{O} = 2.94$ Å, $\text{C}\cdots\text{O} = 3.12$ Å, $\text{C}\cdots\text{C} = 3.49$ Å. In the monoclinic crystal, the minimum contacts are $\text{O}\cdots\text{O} = 3.03$ Å, $\text{C}\cdots\text{O} = 3.04$ Å, and $\text{C}\cdots\text{C} > 3.5$ Å.

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