

an approximately tetrahedral coordination with two hydrogen-bond acceptors (Cl^- ions) and two hydrogen-bond donors (ammonia molecules). The coordination about the chloride ions is rather irregular. Each has a hydrogen-bonded water molecule as closest neighbor, with distances 3.18 Å for $\text{Cl}(1)-\text{O}(3)$ and 3.16 Å for $\text{Cl}(2f)-\text{O}(4)$.

It is interesting to note that neither of the bridging NO_2 and NH_2 groups of the cation is involved in hydrogen bonding.

Thermal Motion.—The ellipsoids of thermal motion for the atoms of the cation are shown in Figure 2. The rms amplitudes along the principal directions range from 0.13 to 0.26 Å. The smallest and most isotropic movements are associated with the Co atoms. The

atoms at the periphery of the cation have somewhat more pronounced movements than the atoms of the central ring. The largest thermal vibrations in the structure are displayed by the water molecules and chloride ions, with rms amplitudes up to 0.31 Å; their ellipsoids are described in Table VII. No attempt was made to correct the bond lengths for the effects of thermal vibration.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Chlorobis(triphenylstibine)tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)rhodiacyclopentadiene-Dichloromethane Solvate, $\text{RhCl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ¹

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The structure of chlorobis(triphenylstibine)tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)rhodiacyclopentadiene-dichloromethane solvate, $\text{RhCl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The final conventional and weighted R factors obtained from a block-diagonal least-squares refinement for 2537 reflections are both 0.044. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic system with space group $\text{P}2_1/c$ and a unit cell of dimensions $a = 13.250$ (1), $b = 25.496$ (2), $c = 16.852$ (1) Å; $\beta = 125.4$ (2)°. The calculated density of 1.805 g/cm³ for four formula units agrees well with the experimental value, 1.80 (2) g/cm³, determined by flotation. The crystal consists of discrete monomeric molecules interspersed with solvent molecules which do not interact significantly with the metal atoms. The coordination about rhodium is in the form of a slightly distorted trigonal bipyramid with Sb atoms in axial positions and a Cl atom and the 1 and 4 C atoms of the $\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4$ moiety occupying equatorial positions. The RhC_4 portion constitutes a five-membered ring which is planar. The chlorine atom and the carbon atoms of the trifluoromethyl groups are also very nearly in the same plane. The average Rh-C distance is 1.98 (1) Å, suggesting Rh-C π bonding. The C-C distances in the ring vary to some extent but are consistent with a considerable degree of delocalization over the four carbon atoms. Distortions from the idealized C_{2v} symmetry are attributed to packing requirements while all other dimensions in the molecule appear normal.

Introduction

In recent years, the search for efficient transition metal catalysts for the polymerization of unsaturated organic molecules has led to the production of a wide variety of novel organometallic complexes.^{2,3} During studies on the triphenylstibine analog of the versatile hydrogenation catalyst chlorotris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I), the reaction with hexafluorobutyne-2 was attempted and a yellow crystalline compound of formula $\text{RhCl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2(\text{C}_8\text{F}_{12})$ was obtained.⁴ Chemical and spectroscopic data for this complex were most

consistent with the presence of a tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)rhodiacyclopentadiene moiety, but unequivocal proof was not possible. More recently, $\text{IrCl}(\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ ⁵ and $\text{Rh}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ ⁶ have been shown to undergo reactions with acetylenes containing electronegative substituents and similar metallocyclic products were postulated. In addition, $\text{Rh}(\text{CO})\text{Cl}(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ was observed to trimerize these same acetylenes, but no intermediate metallocycles could be isolated.⁷

Although such metallocycles have been known for some time,⁸ only a limited amount of structural data is

(1) Supported by National Science Foundation Grant GP-8086.

(2) G. E. Coates, M. L. H. Green, and K. Wade, "Organometallic Compounds," Vol. 2, Methuen, London, 1968, Chapters 8 and 9.

(3) W. Hubel in "Organic Synthesis via Metal Carbonyls," Vol. 1, P. Pino and I. Wender, Ed., Wiley-Interscience, New York, N. Y., 1968, p 273.

(4) J. T. Mague and G. Wilkinson, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 542 (1968).

(5) J. P. Collman, J. W. Kang, W. F. Little, and M. F. Sullivan, *ibid.*, **7**, 1298 (1968).

(6) W. Keim, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **16**, 191 (1969).

(7) J. P. Collman and J. W. Kang, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 844 (1967).

(8) W. Hubel and E. H. Braye, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **10**, 250 (1959).

available⁹⁻¹³ and that only on species containing at least two metal atoms. The structure of the present complex was thus of interest, not only to confirm the postulated structure but also to investigate the nature of the bonding in the heterocyclic ring in an instance where there would be no interaction of the ring with a second metal atom. A preliminary report of this structure determination has appeared.¹⁴

Unit Cell Data and Collection of Intensities

Yellow crystals of $\text{RhCl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ were grown by the slow diffusion of petroleum ether (bp 30–60°) into a dichloromethane solution of the complex. Equiinclination Weissenberg photographs of the $0kl-2kl$ zones and precession photographs of the $h0l$ and $hk0$ zones (Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) established that the crystal belongs to the monoclinic system. The observed systematic absences ($h0l$ for $l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$) uniquely determine the space group to be $\text{P}2_1/c$ (C_{2h} ,⁵ no. 14¹⁵). The experimental density of 1.80 (2) g/cm^3 as measured by flotation in aqueous zinc iodide is in good agreement with the value of 1.805 g/cm^3 calculated on the basis of $Z = 4$. The molecules thus occupy general positions in this space group and no crystallographic symmetry need be imposed.

It was initially decided to employ copper radiation to collect the intensity data despite a large absorption coefficient ($\mu = 137.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) in order to avoid overlap problems. However, the combined effects of crystal decomposition and an inadequate absorption correction for the rather large crystal ultimately prevented satisfactory refinement even though all the nonhydrogen atoms were easily located. The data were therefore recollected using molybdenum radiation and a smaller crystal. In the following discussion all references will be to operations performed using the latter data set with the exception of those involving the location of the nonhydrogen atoms which utilized the data set collected with copper radiation.

The final values for the cell dimensions were obtained by a least-squares analysis¹⁶ of the setting angles of 39 high-order reflections which had been carefully centered on a Picker four-circle diffractometer using Zr-filtered, Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 0.7107 Å). These parameters are $a = 13.250$ (1), $b = 25.496$ (2), $c = 16.852$ (1) Å; $\beta = 125.4$ (2)°.

The crystal used for the collection of the final inten-

sity data was a column of length 0.3 mm elongated along a . The ten prismatic faces of the crystal were identified by optical goniometry as all members of the forms $\{010\}$, $\{021\}$, and $\{011\}$. They ranged in width from 0.03 to 0.1 mm. The ends of the crystal were somewhat irregular and were assumed to be members of the form $\{100\}$ for the purposes of the absorption correction. The crystal was sealed in a nitrogen-filled, thin-walled glass capillary since preliminary observations showed a tendency toward decomposition presumably through loss of solvent of crystallization. It was mounted such that the crystallographic a axis was parallel to the ϕ axis of the goniostat. The data were collected at room temperature on a card-controlled, Picker four-circle diffractometer using Zr-filtered, Mo $K\alpha$ radiation and a takeoff angle of 5.3°. The integrated intensities were measured with a scintillation counter employing a pulse-height analyzer set to admit about 90% of the Mo $K\alpha$ pulse distribution. The moving-crystal, moving-counter scan technique¹⁷ was employed with a 2θ scan of 2° centered about $2\theta_{\text{calcd}}$. The scan rate was 1°/min and background counts of 20 sec were made at each scan limit. Three standard reflections were monitored approximately every 4 hr throughout the course of the data collection and showed evidence for crystal decomposition. This decomposition did not result in more than a 10% diminution in the intensities of the standards and could be adequately treated by a linear correction based on the successive values found for the integrated intensities of the standards. Coincidence losses were found to affect only three reflections for which the counting rate exceeded 10,000 cps. These were remeasured at reduced power and scaled to the remaining data using the same standard reflections.

The unique quadrant having $h \geq 0$ and $(\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0.52$ was scanned to yield 4558 independent reflections. Inspection of the recorder trace showed that overlap affected the intensities of about 150 reflections, and since it did not prove feasible to eliminate this problem, these reflections were omitted. It was also apparent at this point that owing to the rather small size of the crystal there were relatively few useful data beyond $(\sin \theta)/\lambda = 0.45$. Therefore only the 3329 unique reflections within this smaller sphere were considered further. Raw intensities, I , were obtained from the diffractometer output with the formula $I = \text{CT} - 0.5(t_c/t_b)(B_1 + B_2)$ where CT is the total integrated count obtained in time t_c and B_1 and B_2 are the background counts, each obtained in time t_b . The standard deviation of the raw intensity, $\sigma(I)$, was estimated as $\sigma(I) = (\text{CT} + 0.25(t_c/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2)^{1/2}$ with p^{18} taken as 0.02. Using the criterion $I \leq 2\sigma(I)$, 934 reflections were rejected as statistically insignificant and were treated as unobserved. Each of these reflections was assigned a threshold value given by $I_{\text{th}} = 2\sigma(I)$. The reflections were then corrected for Lorentz,

(9) A. A. Hock and O. S. Mills, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **14**, 139 (1961).

(10) R. P. Dodge, O. S. Mills, and V. Schomaker, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 380 (1963).

(11) R. P. Dodge and V. Schomaker, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **3**, 274 (1963).

(12) P. B. Hitchcock and R. Mason, *Chem. Commun.*, 242 (1967).

(13) Y. Degreve, J. Meunier-Piret, M. van Meersche, and P. Piret, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **23**, 119 (1967).

(14) J. T. Mague, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 3983 (1969).

(15) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 1, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962.

(16) All computations were performed on an IBM 7044 computer at the Tulane University Computer Laboratory. Local programs were used except for those noted here: GSET-4, C. T. Prewitt (diffractometer settings); CELL, B. L. Trus (refinement of unit cell dimensions); ORION (data reduction), BLSA-H (modification of the Gantzel-Sparks-Trueblood UCALS-1 (ACA Program No. 317) for block-diagonal least-squares refinement and distance-angle calculation), C. J. Fritchie Jr.; ORABS, W. R. Busing (absorption corrections); ORTEP, C. K. Johnson (graphical illustrations).

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

(18) W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **26**, 563 (1957).

polarization, and absorption effects. The linear absorption coefficient for the compound is 17.8 cm^{-1} for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation which results in transmission factors ranging from 0.767 to 0.781.¹⁶

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The structure was refined by a block-diagonal, least-squares process. Scattering factors for neutral Rh, Sb, Cl, C, and F were those tabulated by Cromer and Waber¹⁹ while the values given by Stewart, *et al.*,²⁰ were used for hydrogen. The scattering factors for Rh, Sb, and Cl included both the real and imaginary parts of the correction for the effects of anomalous dispersion.²¹ The function minimized was $\Sigma w\Delta^2$ where $\Delta = K|F_o| - G|F_c|$, $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ are, respectively, the observed and calculated structure factors, K and G are scale factors ($G = 1.0$), and $w = 1/\sigma^2(|F_o|)$. The standard deviation in $|F_o|$, $\sigma(|F_o|)$, was taken as $\sigma(|F_o|^2)/2|F_o|$. Unobserved reflections were included in the refinement if $|F_o|$ exceeded $|F_{th}|$.²² In the final stages of refinement, 142 reflections met this criterion and of these, and only five had $|F_c| > 1.5|F_{th}|$. The conventional and weighted residuals, R_1 and R_2 , are defined as $R_1 = \Sigma|\Delta|/\Sigma|F_o|$ and $R_2 = (\Sigma w\Delta^2/\Sigma wF_o^2)^{1/2}$.

A three-dimensional, unsharpened Patterson function was calculated (Cu data) which provided coordinates for the rhodium and antimony atoms. The remainder of the nonhydrogen atoms were subsequently located by the successive application of least-squares refinement of the positional parameters followed by a difference Fourier synthesis. It soon became apparent that a molecule of dichloromethane of solvation was also present in the crystal. With all of the nonhydrogen atoms in the calculation, refinement of positional and isotropic thermal parameters led to $R_1 = 0.131$. A difference Fourier map calculated at this point revealed pronounced anisotropy in the motions of the heavy atoms, the trifluoromethyl groups, and the solvent molecule. Refinement was therefore continued with the introduction of anisotropic thermal parameters of the form $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$ for these atoms. Several more cycles of refinement led to convergence at $R_1 = 0.101$. In addition to high standard deviations in the calculated bond lengths, the thermal ellipsoids for some of the fluorine atoms had assumed quite unrealistic dimensions. Difference Fourier syntheses calculated in the planes of the fluorine atoms of each trifluoromethyl group using structure factors which did not contain contributions from these atoms clearly showed a considerable degree of anisotropic motion for all the fluorine atoms. However it did not prove possible to account adequately for this in terms of any feasible librational, hindered rotational, or oscillatory motion of the CF_3 group as a whole.

At this point it was evident that no further informa-

tion could be gained from the copper data, and a new set of intensities was collected as mentioned above. Using the molybdenum data, refinement was continued with the unrealistic fluorine thermal parameters being manually reset to more reasonable values on the assumption that, despite the considerable motion apparent from the difference maps, the refined thermal parameters were probably in error at this point due to the poor quality of the original data. After 12 cycles, R_1 had dropped to 0.059. Difference Fourier syntheses computed in the planes of the phenyl groups revealed reasonable positions for most of the hydrogen atoms (peak heights $0.4\text{--}0.6 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$) as well as some equally large features attributable to uncorrected thermal motion. It was therefore decided to include the contributions of the hydrogen atoms to the scattering as fixed quantities using their calculated positions ($\text{C-H} = 1.0 \text{ \AA}$). Isotropic temperature factors equal to 1.1 times that of the attached carbon atom were used and the positional and thermal parameters were recalculated and manually reset after each cycle. Following this R_1 and R_2 were 0.055 and 0.056 and after 14 more cycles converged at the common value of 0.044.

The use of the new data set did not significantly improve the appearance of the thermal ellipsoids of the fluorine atoms and we can only conclude that the ellipsoidal model is not an adequate description of the actual motion of these atoms. Again, attempts at treating the thermal motion in terms of a movement of the CF_3 group as a whole were unsuccessful. However as can be seen from Figures 1 and 2, the *relative* sizes of the

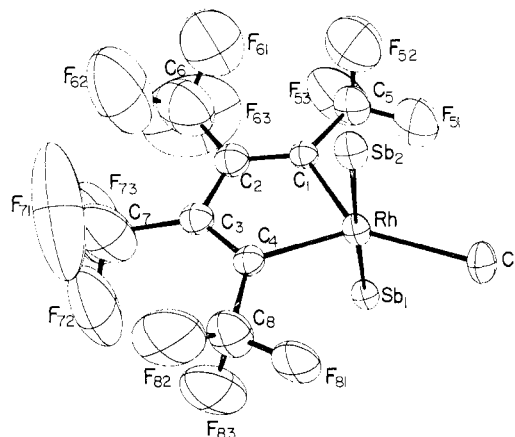


Figure 1.—A perspective view of the $\text{RhCl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2)_2\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4$ molecule with the phenyl groups omitted for clarity.

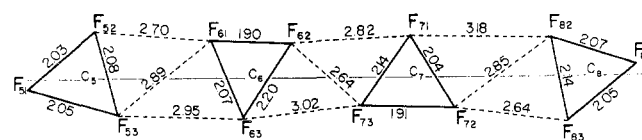


Figure 2.—Schematic representation of the F...F contacts around the rhodiacyclopentadiene ring.

derived ellipsoids parallel the number of intramolecular F...F contacts even though the actual magnitudes have little physical significance. A final difference map showed no features other than those attributable to

(19) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

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

(21) D. T. Cromer, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

(22) J. T. Mague, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1957 (1969).

uncorrected thermal motion in the vicinity of the phenyl and trifluoromethyl groups.

An analysis of the weights over ranges of $|F_o|$ and $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$ indicated that the absolute weights were too large, a fact also reflected in the final value of 1.71 obtained for the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight. In addition, the strong reflections were being somewhat downweighted but neither factor was judged to be serious enough to justify alteration of the weighting scheme. The final values of $|F_o|$ and F_c are presented in Table I. The positional and thermal parameters obtained from the last cycle of least-squares refinement are listed in Table II together with their associated standard deviations as estimated from the inverse least-squares matrix.

Description of the Structure

The structure consists of discrete, monomeric molecules of the rhodiacyclopentadiene complex interspersed with molecules of dichloromethane. A perspective view of the molecule with the phenyl groups omitted for clarity is given in Figure 1 and the molecular packing in Figure 3. Tables III and IV list interatomic dis-

in covalent radius between the two elements ($\sim 0.2 \text{ \AA}^{24}$). Likewise, the Rh-Cl distance compares favorably with previously reported values.²² The data in Table IV show that the $\text{Sb}_1\text{-Rh-Sb}_2$ unit is not quite linear. Although this deviation from linearity is significant, it appears to be simply the result of intramolecular packing. Both Sb_1 and Sb_2 are displaced toward Cl_1 and one phenyl group on each (rings 2 and 4) lies almost directly over the fluorocarbon portion. Moreover, for both of these phenyl groups, the line joining the two *ortho*-carbon atoms is roughly parallel to the mean plane of the rhodiacyclopentadiene ring. Whenever possible, the triphenyl pnictides seem to exhibit a staggered or "propeller-like" arrangement of the phenyl groups. Here, such a conformation would occasion either severe interaction between the phenyl and trifluoromethyl groups or a large bending of the $\text{Sb}_1\text{-Rh-Sb}_2$ unit. On the other hand, the rotation of one phenyl group so that the *ortho*-carbon line is exactly parallel to the plane of the ring would result in significant interaction between *ortho*-hydrogen atoms of this and the other two phenyl groups on the same antimony. Apparently, here, the conformation adopted is one

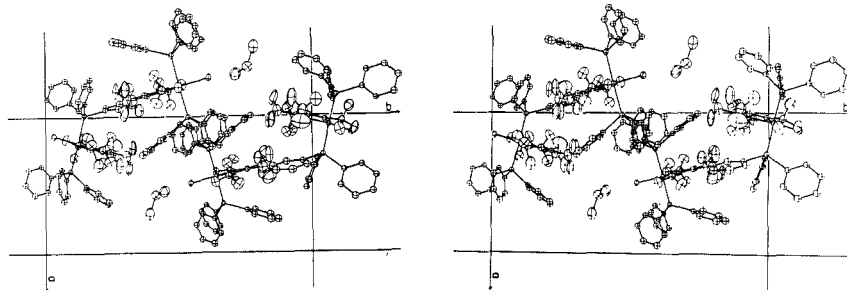


Figure 3.—Packing within the $\text{RhCl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ crystal viewed perpendicular to $[001]$.

tances and interbond angles, respectively. From Figures 1 and 3, it is clear that the coordination about rhodium is that of a distorted trigonal bipyramid and that the solvent molecules do not interact significantly with the metal atoms as has been suggested for other five-coordinate rhodium complexes.²³ The closest approach of a solvent molecule to a metal atom, 5.86 \AA , occurs between Cl_2 and the Rh at $(1 - x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z)$. No other intermolecular distances are tabulated as none is shorter than normal van der Waals contacts. The coordination about rhodium has very nearly C_{2v} symmetry with the antimony atoms of the two triphenylstibine groups occupying axial positions and a chlorine atom (Cl_1) and the 1 and 4 carbon atoms of the *cis*-1,2,3,4-tetrafluoromethyl-1,3-butadienylene moiety occupying equatorial positions. The two independent Rh-Sb distances (Table III) are equal within experimental error. Although there appear to be no data available for a direct comparison, they agree well with the value of $\sim 2.6 \text{ \AA}$ predicted from previously observed Rh-As distances²² in similar compounds after correcting for the difference

which minimizes both types of contacts as well as the bending of the heavy-atom unit.

Although some preliminary studies have previously been made on triarylstibines and triarylstibine sulfides,²⁵ this appears to be the first instance of a complete structural determination involving one of these species. Unfortunately the constraints placed upon the orientations of the phenyl rings render inappropriate a detailed analysis of the geometry of the triphenylstibine molecule. Nevertheless, the angles about antimony (Table IV) are comparable to those found previously in $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$ (average value, $103.0 (2)^\circ$)²⁶ and $(p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{As}$ (average value, $102 (2)^\circ$).²⁷ The six Sb-C distances are equal within experimental error, the average value being $2.113 (10) \text{ \AA}$. This compares favorably with the value of 2.13 \AA found for the Sn-C bond in $(p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_4\text{Sn}$ ²⁸ and with the value of $1.96 (5) \text{ \AA}$ found for the As-C bond in $(p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{As}$ ²⁷

(24) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, Table 7-2.

(25) W. B. Pearson, Ed., "Structure Reports," N.V.A. Oosthoek's Uitgevers Mij Utrecht, 1953, Vol. 17, p 726.

(26) J. J. Daly, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 3799 (1964).

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(28) I. G. Ismailzade and G. S. Zdanov, *Zh. Fiz. Khim.*, **27**, 550 (1953).

(23) J. T. Mague and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1736 (1966).

TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (×10,
IN ELECTRONS) FOR $RhCl(Sb(C_6H_5)_3)_2C_2(CF_3)_4 \cdot CH_2Cl_2$

L	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	L	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	L	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	L	h	k	l	F _o	F _c						
0	0	0	0	1.341	1.16	0	0	0	0	1.341	1.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2	4611	4	184	0.1804	0.1649	4	184	4	184	0.1804	0.1649	4	184	4	184	0.1804	0.1649	4	184	4	184	0.1804	0.1649						
4	1403	1439	0	0.1070	0.1070	-4	-1439	0	0.1070	0.1070	-4	-1439	0	0.1070	0.1070	-4	-1439	0	0.1070	0.1070	-4	-1439	0	0.1070	0.1070				
6	1356	1356	-4	43	392	-6	392	-4	43	392	-6	392	-4	43	392	-6	392	-4	43	392	-6	392	-4	43	392				
10	231	2259	5	703	707	-7	707	5	703	707	-7	707	5	703	707	-7	707	5	703	707	-7	707	5	703	707				
12	744	779	7	685	886	-8	886	-7	685	886	-8	886	-7	685	886	-8	886	-7	685	886	-8	886	-7	685	886				
10	486	623	8	476	639	-9	639	-8	476	639	-9	639	-8	476	639	-9	639	-8	476	639	-9	639	-8	476	639				
8	1624	1641	5	374	693	-6	693	-5	374	693	-6	693	-5	374	693	-6	693	-5	374	693	-6	693	-5	374	693				
4	2293	2283	2	127	807	-3	807	-2	127	807	-3	807	-2	127	807	-3	807	-2	127	807	-3	807	-2	127	807				
4	1365	1305	0	10	1502	10	1502	0	10	1502	10	1502	0	10	1502	10	1502	0	10	1502	10	1502	0	10	1502				
3	2555	1055	0	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400				
2	1322	1272	0	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400	-8	400	-3	354	400				
0	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2				
1	5209	-3343	6	643	887	-2	887	-6	643	887	-2	887	-6	643	887	-2	887	-6	643	887	-2	887	-6	643	887				
7	341	-359	3	2320	324	-4	324	-3	2320	324	-4	324	-3	2320	324	-4	324	-3	2320	324	-4	324	-3	2320	324				
4	1038	-1077	0	7	331	105	105	0	7	331	105	105	0	7	331	105	105	0	7	331	105	105	0	7	331	105			
6	345	34	0	1403	1334	5	1334	0	1403	1334	5	1334	0	1403	1334	5	1334	0	1403	1334	5	1334	0	1403	1334				
8	2336	2248	5	250	390	-6	390	-5	250	390	-6	390	-5	250	390	-6	390	-5	250	390	-6	390	-5	250	390				
0	745	-941	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	745	-941	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	745	-941	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	745	-941			
10	456	396	0	88	-85	0	88	-85	0	88	-85	0	88	-85	0	88	-85	0	88	-85	0	88	-85	0	88	-85			
11	1534	-1465	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	1810	1306	6	1306	0	1810	1306				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12	293	297	2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710				
10	828	881	4	422	779	-9	779	-4	422	779	-9	779	-4	422	779	-9	779	-4	422	779	-9	779	-4	422	779				
8	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	424	434	-7	434	-6	424	434	-7	434	-6	424	434	-7	434	-6	424	434				
6	1340	1371	0	7	229	77	77	0	7	229	77	77	0	7	229	77	77	0	7	229	77	77	0	7	229	77			
4	2487	2533	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0		
2	1411	1384	6	326	361	-7	361	-6	326	361	-7	361	-6	326	361	-7	361	-6	326	361	-7	361	-6	326	361				
0	847	-954	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	847	-954				
2	2420	2450	4	406	434	-5	434	-4	406	434	-5	434	-4	406	434	-5	434	-4	406	434	-5	434	-4	406	434				
1	517	547	0	2	324	67	67	0	2	324	67	67	0	2	324	67	67	0	2	324	67	67	0	2	324	67			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	2242	-3175	4	620	850	-6	850	-4	620	850	-6	850	-4	620	850	-6	850	-4	620	850	-6	850	-4	620	850				
0	1811	1831	0	557	905	-5	905	-0	557	905	-5	905	-0	557	905	-5	905	-0	557	905	-5	905	-0	557	905				
2	2197	2097	2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710	-4	710	-2	433	710				
1	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	1611	1608			
4	2512	2520	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0		
7	951	-933	0	10	1502	105	105	0	951	-933	0	10	1502	105	105	0	951	-933	0	10	1502	105	105	0	951	-933			
7	700	729	-12	1474	1472	-10	1472	-7	700	729	-12	1474	1472	-10	1472	-7	700	729	-12	1474	1472	-10	1472	-7	700	729			
9	1640	1630	10	2427	2400	-12	2400	-10	1640	1630	10	2427	2400	-12	2400	-10	1640	1630	10	2427	2400	-12	2400	-10	1640	1630			
10	1330	-1426	8	2819	2734	-9	2734	-8	1330	-1426	8	2819	2734	-9	2734	-8	1330	-1426	8	2819	2734	-9	2734	-8	1330	-1426			
11	594	-640	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	594	-640	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	594	-640	5	847	-954	-5	-954	5	594	-640			
12	744	779	7	685	886	-8	886	-7	744	779	7	685	886	-8	886	-7	744	779	7	685	886	-8	886	-7	744	779			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	2242	-3175	4	620	850	-6	850	-4	2242	-3175	4	620	850	-6	850	-4	2242	-3175	4	620	850	-6	850	-4	2242	-3175			
0	1811	1831	0	557	905	-5	905	-0	1811	1831	0	557	905	-5	905	-0	1811	1831	0	557	905	-5	905	-0	1811	1831			
2	2197	2097	2	433	710	-4	710	-2	2197	2097	2	433	710	-4	710	-2	2197	2097	2	433	710	-4	710	-2	2197	2097			
1	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	1611	1608	6	424	434	-7	434	-6	1611	1608			
4	2512	2520	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	4	2512	2520	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0	4	2512	2520	0	6	1710	1171	1	1171	0
7	951	-933	0	10	1502	105	105	0	951	-933	0	10	1502	105	105	0	951	-933	0	10	1502	105	105	0	951	-933			
7	700	729	-12	1474	1472	-10	1472	-7	700	729	-12	1474	1472	-10	1472	-7	700	729	-12	1474	1472	-10	1472	-7	700	729			
9	1640	1630	10	2427	2400	-12	2400	-10	9	1640	1630	10	2427	2400	-12	2400	-10	9	1640	1630	10	2427	2400	-12	2400	-10			
10	1330	-1426	8	2819	2734	-9	2734	-8	10</																				

TABLE II
 FINAL POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS^a FOR RhCl(Sb(C₆H₅)₂)₂C₄(CF₃)₄·CH₂Cl₂

Atom ^b	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁ ^c	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
Sb ₁	0.21900 (6)	0.12769 (3)	0.28364 (5)	5.74 (6)	1.19 (2)	3.71 (4)	0.46 (5)	5.38 (6)	0.02 (4)
Rh	0.41720 (7)	0.10382 (4)	0.29561 (6)	5.64 (6)	1.04 (2)	3.53 (4)	0.20 (6)	5.14 (7)	-0.05 (4)
Sb ₂	0.61453 (6)	0.07705 (3)	0.30867 (5)	5.82 (5)	1.17 (2)	3.90 (3)	0.18 (5)	5.86 (6)	0.11 (4)
Cl ₁	0.4014 (2)	0.0174 (1)	0.3411 (2)	9.2 (2)	1.3 (1)	7.5 (2)	0.4 (2)	11.3 (2)	1.1 (2)
F ₅₁	0.2486 (7)	0.0694 (3)	0.0960 (5)	25.6 (9)	3.6 (2)	6.6 (4)	-12.7 (6)	14.6 (8)	-5.3 (5)
F ₅₂	0.3404 (7)	0.1011 (4)	0.0448 (5)	24.4 (7)	5.1 (2)	11.1 (4)	-9.5 (7)	26.5 (7)	-7.3 (5)
F ₅₃	0.1820 (9)	0.1375 (4)	0.0160 (6)	22.4 (12)	5.3 (3)	7.4 (6)	12.0 (9)	-7.7 (14)	-4.1 (6)
F ₆₁	0.3726 (8)	0.2052 (4)	0.0388 (5)	36.3 (11)	4.6 (3)	13.0 (4)	8.3 (9)	31.7 (9)	8.2 (6)
F ₆₂	0.4542 (10)	0.2623 (4)	0.1266 (6)	69.0 (14)	3.0 (2)	23.7 (5)	0.1 (10)	67.1 (10)	4.1 (6)
F ₆₃	0.2542 (9)	0.2491 (5)	0.0549 (7)	44.9 (10)	13.5 (4)	29.8 (7)	42.2 (10)	59.6 (12)	34.1 (8)
F ₇₁	0.6094 (8)	0.2793 (4)	0.3307 (10)	37.9 (9)	2.8 (2)	66.3 (13)	-13.8 (8)	84.3 (14)	-16.3 (9)
F ₇₂	0.5112 (11)	0.2834 (4)	0.3891 (7)	46.3 (16)	2.2 (2)	19.1 (8)	-9.2 (10)	32.7 (16)	-5.5 (7)
F ₇₃	0.4174 (10)	0.3009 (4)	0.2533 (8)	48.4 (15)	1.5 (2)	23.7 (8)	4.7 (9)	94.4 (14)	2.7 (6)
F ₈₁	0.5833 (6)	0.1326 (3)	0.4990 (4)	19.2 (8)	2.4 (2)	3.2 (3)	-1.0 (6)	6.4 (7)	-0.4 (4)
F ₈₂	0.6755 (7)	0.1983 (4)	0.4987 (5)	16.8 (8)	6.8 (3)	6.4 (4)	-13.0 (8)	7.0 (9)	-2.9 (6)
F ₈₃	0.5080 (7)	0.2047 (4)	0.4893 (5)	23.7 (8)	4.4 (2)	7.3 (4)	6.9 (7)	16.1 (7)	-1.4 (5)
C ₅	0.2824 (10)	0.1141 (5)	0.0839 (8)	9.8 (11)	2.2 (3)	5.0 (6)	-2.0 (10)	6.7 (11)	-1.2 (7)
C ₆	0.3542 (13)	0.2343 (8)	0.0995 (9)	30.3 (15)	5.1 (5)	12.8 (7)	-8.0 (12)	33.2 (13)	-6.6 (10)
C ₇	0.5153 (15)	0.2710 (7)	0.3134 (10)	29.4 (19)	3.2 (4)	9.4 (9)	6.8 (15)	18.9 (17)	0.0 (10)
C ₈	0.5670 (10)	0.1779 (5)	0.4567 (9)	11.9 (11)	2.2 (3)	6.4 (6)	0.4 (10)	10.4 (11)	-0.6 (8)
C ₉	0.7450 (14)	0.3790 (8)	0.2562 (11)	17.7 (16)	5.3 (6)	10.1 (10)	1.9 (17)	14.4 (17)	-1.9 (12)
Cl ₂	0.7935 (4)	0.3973 (3)	0.3743 (4)	30.8 (5)	5.8 (2)	21.2 (3)	-5.2 (5)	39.9 (5)	-6.1 (4)
Cl ₃	0.8786 (5)	0.3578 (2)	0.2660 (4)	36.2 (5)	4.4 (2)	21.1 (3)	-0.2 (5)	41.6 (5)	-2.1 (4)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²	Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
C ₁	0.3591 (8)	0.1454 (4)	0.1753 (6)	3.0 (3)	C ₆₂	0.8864 (9)	0.0587 (5)	0.4814 (7)	4.1 (3)
C ₂	0.3947 (9)	0.1953 (5)	0.1889 (7)	4.3 (3)	C ₆₃	0.9831 (10)	0.0434 (5)	0.5750 (8)	4.9 (3)
C ₃	0.4643 (9)	0.2131 (5)	0.2850 (7)	3.8 (3)	C ₆₄	0.9589 (9)	0.0253 (5)	0.6401 (7)	4.5 (3)
C ₄	0.4888 (8)	0.1734 (4)	0.3487 (6)	3.1 (3)	C ₆₅	0.8388 (9)	0.0228 (5)	0.6110 (7)	4.4 (3)
C ₁₁	0.2379 (8)	0.1207 (5)	0.4171 (7)	3.3 (3)	C ₆₆	0.7408 (9)	0.0379 (5)	0.5158 (7)	3.6 (3)
C ₁₂	0.3414 (9)	0.0968 (5)	0.4975 (7)	4.2 (3)	H ₁₂ ^d	0.4109	0.0845	0.4949	4.7
C ₁₃	0.3475 (10)	0.0902 (5)	0.5830 (8)	5.0 (3)	H ₁₃	0.4204	0.0716	0.6406	5.5
C ₁₄	0.2550 (10)	0.1088 (5)	0.5879 (8)	5.0 (3)	H ₁₄	0.2626	0.1053	0.6503	5.5
C ₁₅	0.1540 (10)	0.1316 (5)	0.5101 (8)	4.8 (3)	H ₁₅	0.0852	0.1436	0.5141	5.2
C ₁₆	0.1435 (9)	0.1390 (5)	0.4221 (7)	4.4 (3)	H ₁₆	0.0693	0.1571	0.3648	4.8
C ₂₁	0.1449 (9)	0.2041 (5)	0.2361 (7)	3.8 (3)	H ₂₂	0.2536	0.2378	0.3732	6.8
C ₂₂	0.1868 (11)	0.2444 (6)	0.3023 (8)	6.2 (4)	H ₂₃	0.1661	0.3239	0.3194	8.3
C ₂₃	0.1366 (12)	0.2947 (6)	0.2710 (10)	7.6 (4)	H ₂₄	0.0113	0.3399	0.1511	8.2
C ₂₄	0.0466 (12)	0.3088 (6)	0.1735 (10)	7.5 (4)	H ₂₅	-0.0610	0.2721	0.0371	8.6
C ₂₅	0.0054 (12)	0.2649 (6)	0.1079 (10)	7.8 (4)	H ₂₆	0.0277	0.1838	0.0902	6.1
C ₂₆	0.0565 (10)	0.2128 (6)	0.1389 (8)	5.6 (4)	H ₃₂	0.1488	0.0218	0.1675	4.3
C ₃₁	0.0591 (9)	0.0813 (5)	0.1877 (7)	3.6 (3)	H ₃₃	-0.0340	-0.0309	0.0652	4.5
C ₃₂	0.0669 (9)	0.0340 (5)	0.1511 (7)	3.9 (3)	H ₃₄	-0.2270	-0.0023	0.0259	5.4
C ₃₃	-0.0399 (9)	0.0033 (5)	0.0913 (7)	4.1 (3)	H ₃₅	-0.2420	0.0789	0.0875	6.4
C ₃₄	-0.1510 (10)	0.0197 (5)	0.0687 (8)	5.0 (3)	H ₃₆	-0.0606	0.1319	0.1908	5.0
C ₃₅	-0.1596 (11)	0.0669 (6)	0.1046 (8)	5.9 (4)	H ₄₂	0.8035	0.1676	0.4039	5.6
C ₃₆	-0.0541 (10)	0.0979 (5)	0.1646 (8)	4.6 (3)	H ₄₃	0.8898	0.2354	0.3583	6.8
C ₄₁	0.6918 (8)	0.1342 (4)	0.2688 (7)	3.3 (3)	H ₄₄	0.8110	0.2422	0.1900	6.3
C ₄₂	0.7757 (10)	0.1698 (5)	0.3346 (8)	5.1 (3)	H ₄₅	0.6707	0.1813	0.0758	5.9
C ₄₃	0.8255 (11)	0.2103 (6)	0.3085 (8)	6.2 (4)	H ₄₆	0.5866	0.1141	0.1202	5.6
C ₄₄	0.7809 (11)	0.2133 (6)	0.2115 (8)	5.8 (4)	H ₅₂	0.7676	0.0252	0.2437	4.6
C ₄₅	0.6983 (10)	0.1786 (5)	0.1450 (8)	5.4 (4)	H ₅₃	0.7496	-0.0500	0.1500	5.7
C ₄₆	0.6502 (10)	0.1390 (5)	0.1709 (8)	5.1 (3)	H ₅₄	0.5819	-0.1088	0.0857	5.8
C ₅₁	0.5973 (9)	0.0122 (5)	0.2236 (7)	3.6 (3)	H ₅₅	0.4188	-0.0901	0.1036	5.7
C ₅₂	0.6935 (9)	0.0016 (5)	0.2134 (7)	4.2 (3)	H ₅₆	0.4318	-0.0155	0.1925	3.9
C ₅₃	0.6835 (10)	-0.0430 (5)	0.1600 (8)	4.9 (3)	H ₅₂	0.9048	0.0717	0.4351	4.5
C ₅₄	0.5860 (10)	-0.0767 (5)	0.1216 (8)	5.2 (3)	H ₆₂	1.0709	0.0455	0.5959	5.3
C ₅₅	0.4919 (10)	-0.0660 (5)	0.1328 (8)	5.2 (3)	H ₆₃	1.0289	0.0141	0.7077	4.9
C ₅₆	0.4992 (9)	-0.0223 (5)	0.1840 (7)	3.6 (3)	H ₆₅	0.8206	0.0101	0.6576	4.8
C ₆₁	0.7652 (8)	0.0561 (4)	0.4516 (6)	3.1 (3)	H ₆₆	0.6529	0.0354	0.4944	3.9

^a The estimated standard deviation in the least significant figure(s) is given in parentheses following the value of each parameter. None is given for the hydrogen atoms as these were not refined. ^b The numbering system corresponds to that shown in Figure 1. The dichloromethane molecule consists of the atoms C₉, Cl₂, and Cl₃. The subscripts attached to the remaining carbon atoms give the number of the phenyl ring of which it is a part (first digit) followed by the number of the atom in the ring. Rings 1-3 are attached to Sb₁ while rings 4-6 are attached to Sb₂. The atoms in each ring are numbered sequentially around the ring with atom 1 being the one bound to antimony (*i.e.*, C₂₁ is the carbon atom of ring 2 which is attached to Sb₁). The phenyl hydrogens are numbered to correspond to the carbon to which they are attached. ^c Anisotropic thermal parameters ($\times 10^3$). ^d Hydrogen atom positions as calculated on the assumption of a C-H distance of 1.0 Å. No esd's are given as these parameters were not refined.

TABLE III
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å)^a

Rh-Sb ₁	2.586 (1)	C ₈ -F ₆₂	1.329 (20)
Rh-Sb ₂	2.584 (1)	C ₆ -F ₆₃	1.138 (18)
Rh-Cl ₁	2.381 (3)	C ₇ -F ₇₁	1.122 (18)
Rh-C ₁	2.000 (10)	C ₇ -F ₇₂	1.346 (17)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.330 (16)	C ₇ -F ₇₃	1.324 (19)
C ₂ -C ₃	1.388 (14)	C ₈ -F ₆₁	1.307 (15)
C ₃ -C ₄	1.367 (15)	C ₈ -F ₆₂	1.283 (14)
Rh-C ₄	1.964 (11)	C ₈ -F ₆₃	1.372 (14)
C ₁ -C ₅	1.486 (15)	Sb ₁ -C ₁₁ ^b	2.120 (9)
C ₂ -C ₆	1.611 (19)	Sb ₁ -C ₂₁	2.116 (12)
C ₃ -C ₇	1.577 (22)	Sb ₁ -C ₃₁	2.118 (10)
C ₄ -C ₈	1.481 (14)	Sb ₂ -C ₄₁	2.106 (10)
C ₅ -F ₅₁	1.284 (15)	Sb ₂ -C ₅₁	2.111 (11)
C ₅ -F ₅₂	1.314 (13)	Sb ₂ -C ₆₁	2.106 (9)
C ₅ -F ₅₃	1.285 (15)	C ₉ -Cl ₂	1.757 (16)
C ₆ -F ₆₁	1.396 (18)	C ₉ -Cl ₃	1.765 (16)

^a Estimated standard deviation in least significant figure(s) given in parentheses after each value. ^b See Table II, footnote b, for explanation of numbering system for this and subsequent entries.

TABLE IV
INTERBOND ANGLES (DEG)^a

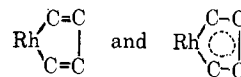
Sb ₁ -Rh-Sb ₂	178.25 (4)	C ₂ -C ₆ -F ₆₃	116.4 (3)
Sb ₁ -Rh-C ₄	91.2 (3)	F ₆₁ -C ₆ -C ₆₂	88.3 (12)
Sb ₁ -Rh-C ₁	91.5 (3)	F ₆₁ -C ₆ -F ₆₃	109.2 (16)
Sb ₁ -Rh-Cl ₁	88.08 (7)	F ₆₂ -C ₆ -F ₆₃	126.1 (18)
Sb ₂ -Rh-Cl ₁	90.18 (7)	C ₃ -C ₇ -F ₇₁	118.0 (13)
Sb ₂ -Rh-C ₄	90.3 (3)	C ₃ -C ₇ -F ₇₂	105.2 (11)
Sb ₂ -Rh-C ₁	89.8 (3)	C ₃ -C ₇ -F ₇₃	104.7 (12)
Cl ₁ -Rh-C ₁	139.7 (3)	F ₇₁ -C ₇ -F ₇₂	111.3 (15)
Cl ₁ -Rh-C ₄	143.1 (3)	F ₇₁ -C ₇ -F ₇₃	122.1 (16)
C ₁ -Rh-C ₄	77.2 (4)	F ₇₂ -C ₇ -F ₇₃	91.3 (12)
Rh-C ₁ -C ₂	116.4 (7)	C ₄ -C ₈ -F ₆₁	112.0 (9)
Rh-C ₁ -C ₅	112.9 (7)	C ₄ -C ₈ -F ₆₂	117.4 (11)
C ₃ -C ₁ -C ₂	130.7 (9)	C ₄ -C ₈ -F ₆₃	112.2 (9)
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	116.1 (9)	F ₆₁ -C ₈ -F ₆₂	106.5 (10)
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₆	122.5 (11)	F ₆₁ -C ₈ -F ₆₃	100.0 (8)
C ₆ -C ₂ -C ₃	121.4 (12)	F ₆₂ -C ₈ -F ₆₃	107.0 (9)
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	111.4 (10)	Rh-Sb ₁ -C ₁₁ ^b	114.5 (3)
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₇	122.2 (10)	Rh-Sb ₁ -C ₂₁	118.1 (3)
C ₇ -C ₃ -C ₄	126.2 (9)	Rh-Sb ₁ -C ₃₁	116.4 (3)
C ₃ -C ₄ -Rh	118.8 (7)	C ₁₁ -Sb ₁ -C ₂₁	102.6 (7)
C ₃ -C ₄ -C ₅	125.6 (10)	C ₁₁ -Sb ₁ -C ₃₁	102.0 (6)
C ₃ -C ₄ -Rh	115.6 (7)	C ₂₁ -Sb ₁ -C ₃₁	100.9 (7)
C ₁ -C ₅ -F ₅₁	113.8 (10)	Rh-Sb ₂ -C ₄₁	116.6 (3)
C ₁ -C ₅ -F ₅₂	114.2 (9)	Rh-Sb ₂ -C ₅₁	116.6 (2)
C ₁ -C ₅ -F ₅₃	113.3 (10)	Rh-Sb ₂ -C ₆₁	113.5 (3)
F ₅₁ -C ₅ -F ₅₂	102.5 (8)	C ₄₁ -Sb ₂ -C ₅₁	101.8 (6)
F ₅₁ -C ₅ -F ₅₃	106.1 (9)	C ₄₁ -Sb ₂ -C ₆₁	103.2 (7)
F ₅₂ -C ₅ -F ₅₃	106.0 (11)	C ₅₁ -Sb ₂ -C ₆₁	103.4 (6)
C ₂ -C ₆ -F ₆₁	104.6 (12)	Cl ₂ -C ₉ -Cl ₃	107.1 (8)
C ₂ -C ₆ -F ₆₂	106.8 (13)		

^a The estimated standard deviation of the least significant figure(s) is given in parentheses. ^b See Table II, footnote b, for explanation of the numbering system for this and subsequent entries.

formally a simple σ bond involving an sp^3 carbon atom, it has been suggested that the observed bond length is shorter than would be expected on this basis. Support for a degree of rehybridization of the carbon atom to accommodate Rh-C multiple bonding is found in the pattern of angles about this carbon atom. However it was also pointed out that the shortening of the bond could be due to orbital contraction on the

metal, and in the absence of a reliable value for the radius of Rh(III) in these situations no firm conclusion as to the amount of π character (if any) in the bond could be made.³² Essentially the same conclusion was reached by Churchill and Mason in a subsequent discussion of transition metal-perfluoroalkyl bonds.³³ In the present case, on the other hand, there is a π system present in the fluorocarbon portion of the molecule which is ideally oriented for $d\pi-p\pi$ overlap and the short Rh-C distances are certainly in accord with this. Further support for Rh-C multiple bonding is based on a comparison of the carbonyl stretching frequencies observed for $\text{Rh}(\text{CO})\text{Cl}(\text{Sb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{C}_4(\text{CF}_3)_4$ ⁴ and the similar complexes $\text{RhCl}_2(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{R}$ ($\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{CH}_3$).³⁴ In the latter series, $\nu_{\text{C}=\text{O}}$ is 2072 cm^{-1} for the phenyl complex whereas for the methyl and ethyl analogs it occurs at 2062 and 2060 cm^{-1} , respectively. Thus, the complex with the organic group capable of π -back-bonding shows the higher carbonyl stretching frequency. For the carbonyl derivative of the fluorocarbon complex, $\nu_{\text{C}=\text{O}}$ is 2096 cm^{-1} indicating an even greater competition by the organic group for metal $d\pi$ electrons. The same conclusion is also reached when the ¹⁹F nmr spectra of the metallocycle and its carbonyl derivative⁴ are compared. In the former a single complex resonance is observed for the two trifluoromethyl groups closest to the rhodium while in the latter, these groups, having become nonequivalent, give rise to two complex resonances which are both at lower fields than in the parent complex. Again, π interaction between the metal and the remainder of the ring is consistent with these observations.

An inspection of the C-C bond lengths in the remainder of the ring (Table III) shows that a considerable degree of π delocalization occurs over the four-carbon portion. The C₁-C₂ and C₂-C₃ distances are significantly different ($\Delta/\sigma = 3.8$) whereas the distances C₁-C₂ and C₃-C₄ as well as C₂-C₃ and C₃-C₄ are equivalent at our level of accuracy. There does not appear to be any reasonable chemical explanation for the asymmetry of the ring and it may arise simply from packing considerations. (One explanation which could eliminate both this problem and that of the difference in the Rh-C distances is that C₁ is slightly misplaced but there is no evidence from either difference maps or thermal parameters that this is the case.) We conclude, therefore, that the C-C distances in the ring are substantially equal, and in view of our earlier remarks concerning the metal→ring π donation, the actual electronic structure is probably somewhere between the extremes



A similar conclusion has been reached in discussions of the electronic structures of a variety of metal com-

(33) M. R. Churchill and R. Mason, *Adv. Organometal. Chem.*, **5**, 93 (1967).

(34) M. C. Baird, J. T. Mague, J. A. Osborn, and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1347 (1967).

plexes of "butadiene-like" moieties.³³ Certainly, the C₂-C₃ distance is significantly shorter than the corresponding C-C distance in butadiene (1.483 (10) Å)³⁵ and cyclopentadiene (1.46 (4) Å)³⁶ indicating that the true description is closer to the latter extreme.

An examination of the C(ring)-C(trifluoromethyl) distances shows that C₁-C₆ and C₄-C₈ are equivalent with an average length of 1.484 (15) Å. Likewise C₂-C₆ and C₈-C₇ are equivalent, but their average length, 1.594 (21) Å, is significantly longer. The primary reason for this difference is most likely to be the considerably higher uncertainty in the positions of C₆ and C₇ as compared to C₅ and C₈ (Table II). Similar difficulty in accurately locating the carbon atoms of trifluoromethyl groups has been experienced previously with the result that the reported distances involving these atoms vary widely.³⁷⁻⁵⁹ In the compound π -C₅H₅RhC₆(CF₃)₆, the C(ring)-C(trifluoromethyl) distances vary from 1.482 (25) to 1.550 (31) Å and within the limits of error of that determination³⁷ are the same as those found in the present case.

Figure 2 presents a schematic representation of the F---F contacts in the molecule. Within the trifluoromethyl groups containing C₅ and C₈ these are all ~2.1 Å, which is less than a normal van der Waals contact but comparable to values found in other cases.^{33,38,39} Within the other two trifluoromethyl groups, the range is considerably greater with some being as low as 1.9 Å. However this is mainly a result of large uncertainties of position due to the extremely large amplitudes of vibration for the fluorine atoms in these two groups. The F---F contacts between adjacent groups are, on the average, somewhat shorter than observed previously in similar compounds,³⁷⁻³⁹ but none is substan-

tially shorter than normal van der Waals contacts. As mentioned earlier, one can correlate the relative sizes of the derived thermal ellipsoids for the fluorine atoms (Figure 1) with these contacts. Thus F₆₃ and F₇₁ are seen to be the most unrestricted and in fact are those with the largest thermal ellipsoids. Further, the deviations of the atoms C₁-C₈ from the mean plane of the metallocycle can be regarded as the result of the minimization of F---F contacts between trifluoromethyl groups.

The ¹⁹F spectrum of the complex which has been referred to above shows two broad and complex resonances at -9.8 and -12.7 ppm (benzotrifluoride, internal standard). The one at lower field has been assigned to the pair of trifluoromethyl groups adjacent to the metal (on C₁ and C₄) while the other is due to the pair on the outer end of the ring. The present study shows that the two groups in each pair are in fact very nearly equivalent. The broad, complex appearance of the signals suggests that the "interlocking" of the four CF₃ groups around the ring persists in solution thus rendering the fluorines within each group nonequivalent. By contrast the complex [Rh(vdiars)₂(C₄F₆)]-BF₄⁴⁰ (vdiars = *cis*-(C₆H₅)₂AsCH=CHAs(C₆H₅)₂) which contains one molecule of coordinated hexafluorobut-2-yne and which could be expected not to contain similarly hindered trifluoromethyl groups shows a single sharp signal for these fluorine atoms in its ¹⁹F nmr spectrum.

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(35) See ref 29, p M164.

(36) See ref 29, p M180.

(37) M. R. Churchill and R. Mason, *Proc. Roy. Soc., Ser. A*, **292**, 71 (1966).

(38) M. Gerloch and R. Mason, *ibid.*, *Ser. A*, **279**, 170 (1964).

(39) N. A. Bailey and R. Mason, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 652 (1966).

(40) J. T. Mague and J. P. Mitchener, *Chem. Commun.*, 911 (1968).