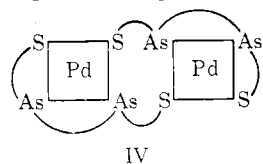


we assign dimeric structure IV to the  $C_4$  complex as well. The complex undergoes S-alkylation<sup>2,8,9</sup> with



methyl iodide but the isolated product did not provide satisfactory and reproducible analyses for the expected product,  $Pd(C_4)I_2$ . This observation is not surprising in view of the strong tendency toward formation of the species  $Pd_2(C_4)I_4$ .

### Experimental Section

**Synthesis of 1,4-Bis(phenyl-*o*-thiomethylphenylarsino)butane.**—1,4-Butanebis(phenylarsonic acid) was prepared from phenyldichloroarsine (64 g) and 1,4-dibromobutane (32 g) following a procedure<sup>2,3</sup> analogous to those used for propanebis(phenylarsonic acid) and ethanebis(phenylarsonic acid). The crude material was recrystallized from hot 1:1 ethanol-water; yield, 30–34 g; mp 194–196°. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{15}H_{20}As_2O_4$ : C, 45.09; H, 4.73; As, 35.16; O, 15.02. Found: C, 45.28; H, 4.75; As, 35.30; O (by difference), 14.67.

1,4-Butanebis(phenylchloroarsine) was prepared from butanebis(phenylarsonic acid) by reduction in cold aqueous hydrochloric acid ( $\sim 4 M$ ) with sulfur dioxide gas for 2 hr. The yellow oily material was allowed to stand with the mother liquor for 2 days. The viscous material was then separated, washed with cold 4 *M* HCl, and dried over KOH and Drierite; yield, 28–30 g.

The final product, 1,4-bis(phenyl-*o*-thiomethylphenylarsino)butane was obtained as follows. *o*-Bromothioanisole (14 g) was allowed to react with *n*-butyllithium (1.6 *N*, 45 ml) in ether and then with butanebis(phenylchloroarsine) (15 g in 20 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran).<sup>2</sup> After hydrolysis with dilute HCl the white precipitate was collected and dried. The product was recrystallized from a 1:3 acetone-ethanol mixture; yield, 9–10 g,

(9) N. J. Rose, C. A. Root, and D. H. Busch, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 1431 (1967).

mp 73–75°. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{30}H_{32}As_2S_2$ : C, 59.40; H, 5.32; As, 24.70; S, 10.57. Found: C, 59.41; H, 5.28; As, 24.80; S, 10.67.

**Preparation of Complexes.**—A stock solution of  $PdCl_4^{2-}$  was prepared as described earlier.<sup>2</sup> In order to prepare  $Pd_2(C_4)Cl_4$  the  $C_4$  ligand (0.3 g, 0.0005 mol) was dissolved in hot 1:3 acetone-ethanol and treated with the chloropalladate solution (2.5 ml, 0.0005 mol). The soft, fluffy precipitate was filtered, washed with acetone, and dried. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{30}H_{32}As_2Cl_4Pd_2S_2$ : C, 37.49; H, 3.36; Cl, 14.75. Found: C, 38.05; H, 3.58; Cl, 14.66.

$[Pd(C_4)Cl][B(C_6H_5)_4]$  was obtained from the filtrate from the above preparation by treating it with an ethanol solution of sodium tetraphenylborate. The resulting precipitate was collected, washed with ethanol, and dried. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{34}H_{32}As_2BPdClS_2$ : C, 60.75; H, 4.91; Cl, 3.32. Found: C, 60.53; H, 4.98; Cl, 3.42.

$[Pd(C_4)Br][B(C_6H_5)_4]$  was isolated from the filtrate from the preparation of  $Pd_2(C_4)Cl_4$  by first treating with lithium bromide and then adding an ethanol solution of sodium tetraphenylborate. The precipitate was washed with ethanol and dried. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{30}H_{32}As_2BBrPdS_2$ : C, 58.32; H, 4.71; Br, 7.19. Found: C, 58.58; H, 4.64; Br, 7.35.

To produce  $Pd_2(C_4)I_4$ , freshly prepared  $Pd_2(C_4)Cl_4$  was suspended in dichloromethane and stirred with an ethanol solution of lithium iodide. The resulting dark red solution was filtered and allowed to crystallize. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{30}H_{32}As_2I_4Pd_2S_2$ : C, 27.15; H, 2.43; I, 38.25. Found: C, 27.11; H, 2.37; I, 38.20.

$Pd$ (demethylated  $C_4$ ) was formed when a solution made up of  $C_4$  ligand (0.6 g, 0.001 mol) in dimethylformamide (30 ml) and chloropalladate stock solution (5 ml, 0.001 mol) was heated under reflux for 6 hr. The crystals which separated were collected, washed with ethanol, and dried. *Anal.* Calcd for  $C_{25}H_{26}As_2PdS_2$ : C, 49.25; H, 3.84; S, 9.39. Found: C, 49.12; H, 3.88; S, 9.67.

**Acknowledgment.**—We are grateful for the support of the U. S. Public Health Service (Grant GM 10040-08, National Institute of General Medical Sciences).

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## Crystal Structure of Potassium Pentafluorotellurate( $KTeF_5$ )<sup>1</sup>

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Received November 5, 1969

The crystal structure of potassium pentafluorotellurate,  $KTeF_5$ , has been determined by a three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffractometer study. A full-matrix least-squares refinement using 646 observed reflections resulted in a final weighted *R* factor of 2.18%. The structure was refined in the orthorhombic space group *Pbcm*. The cell constants are  $a = 4.735$  (1) Å,  $b = 9.209$  (2) Å, and  $c = 11.227$  (2) Å. With four molecules per unit cell, the calculated density is 3.547 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; the observed density is 3.55 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The structure contains isolated  $TeF_5^-$  ions which approximate a square pyramid but which in fact have only the  $C_4v$  symmetry required by the space group. The apical Te–F distance is 1.862 (4) Å; the basal Te–F distances are 1.953 (3) and 1.952 (3) Å, respectively.

### Introduction

Shortly after we had collected diffractometer data for

(1) This work was performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, University of California, postdoctoral appointee.

a crystal of potassium pentafluorotellurate, the crystal structure was reported by Edwards and Mouty,<sup>3</sup> who used film methods and photometric techniques to collect their intensity data. However, since five-coordi-

(3) A. J. Edwards and M. A. Mouty, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 703 (1969).

nate complexes are of considerable interest<sup>4-13</sup> and since no very accurate X-ray determination of a square-pyramidal anion containing a lone pair of electrons has been reported, we have completed refinement of our data and report the results here.

### Experimental Section

The crystals of KTeF<sub>5</sub> used in this X-ray investigation were prepared by slow evaporation of a 2:1 (molar) mixture of potassium fluoride and tellurium tetrafluoride in 42% aqueous hydrofluoric acid. The large translucent crystals so obtained were easily cleaved to a size suitable for X-ray examination.

The crystal used in this study was approximately a rectangular parallelepiped of dimensions 0.165 × 0.253 × 0.155 mm in the *a*, *b*, and *c* directions, respectively. Precession photographs (Mo K $\alpha$  radiation) showed the crystal to be orthorhombic, with systematic absences *Ok*l, *k* = 2*n* + 1, and *h*0*l*, *l* = 2*n* + 1, indicating possible space groups Pbcm (D<sub>2h</sub><sup>11</sup>, no. 57) or Pbc2<sub>1</sub>, a nonstandard setting of Pca2<sub>1</sub> (C<sub>2v</sub><sup>5</sup>, no. 21).

After alignment of the crystal on an automated Picker four-circle diffractometer, 12 reflections with 2 $\theta$  in the range 50–56° were centered using the Mo K $\alpha$  component of the incident X-ray beam (takeoff angle 2°, 0.70926 Å); these reflections were used in a least-squares refinement of the cell parameters and the calculation of an orientation matrix. The room-temperature unit cell constants and their corresponding standard deviations are *a* = 4.735 (1),<sup>14</sup> *b* = 9.209 (2), and *c* = 11.227 (2) Å. The calculated density of 3.547 (1) g/cm<sup>3</sup> for *Z* = 4 is in agreement with the measured density<sup>3</sup> of 3.55 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

Intensity data were collected on the Picker diffractometer using Zr-filtered Mo K $\alpha$  radiation (5° takeoff angle). A  $\theta$ -2 $\theta$  scan over a 2° range was used. The count was taken in 0.05° steps, for 2 sec at each step; a background was counted for 20 sec at each end of the scan. Intensities were collected for all *hkl* and *h $\bar{k}$ l* planes for which 2 $\theta$  ≤ 60°. Of the 1515 reflections measured, 1266 were observed according to the criterion *I* ≥ 2.5 $\sigma$ (*I*), where *I* is the intensity after background correction and  $\sigma$ (*I*) is its standard deviation based on counting statistics.<sup>15</sup>

The intensity of a standard reflection, sampled after every 25 reflections, showed a small but significant increase, its final value being approximately 3.5% greater than its original value. The crystal was checked periodically for orientation and centering. Multiplicative correction factors for the data were derived by fitting these measurements as a function of time with a fourth-order polynomial. The order of the polynomial was determined from significance tests based on the sum of the squares of the residuals.<sup>16</sup>

Standard corrections were made for Lorentz and polarization effects. An absorption correction was made by the Busing and Levy method using Burnham's program, modified by Larson, Cromer, and Roof.<sup>17</sup> The linear absorption coefficient for Mo K $\alpha$

radiation is 71.2 cm<sup>-1</sup> and the calculated transmission factors varied from 0.194 to 0.357.

### Refinement of the Structure

Refinement was carried out by full-matrix least-squares techniques<sup>18</sup> using Edwards and Mouty's structure as a starting model. Unobserved reflections were not included in the refinement. The function minimized was  $\sum w^2(|F_o| - |F_c^*|)^2$ , where *w*<sup>2</sup> is the weight defined as 1/ $\sigma^2(F_o)$ , and  $F_c^* = kF_c/\{1 + gLp[2(1 + \cos^4 2\theta)/(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)^2]F_c^2\}^{1/2}$  in which *k* is a scale constant, *Lp* is the Lorentz-polarization factor, *g* is the extinction coefficient,<sup>19</sup> and *F<sub>c</sub>* is the structure factor calculated in the usual way. Structure factors were calculated using scattering factors for the neutral atoms potassium,<sup>20</sup> fluorine,<sup>20</sup> and tellurium,<sup>21</sup> with appropriate anomalous dispersion corrections<sup>22</sup> for potassium and tellurium.

The structure was refined in the centric space group Pbcm to a weighted *R* factor,  $R = \sum w|F_o| - |F_c^*| / \sum w|F_o|$ , of 2.18% with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms. Hamilton's significance tests<sup>16</sup> on *R'*,  $R' = [\sum w^2(F_o - F_c^*)^2 / \sum w^2 F_o^2]^{1/2}$ , reject the hypotheses (1) that extinction is not present, (2) that only the heavy atoms vibrate anisotropically, and (3) that our model is not significantly different from the model of Edwards and Mouty, at better than the 0.005 confidence level. All acentric models tested gave physically unreasonable temperature factors, with no significant improvement in the *R'* factor. The various hypotheses tested in the centric space group and the residuals obtained are summarized in Table I.

TABLE I  
R FACTORS FOR VARIOUS REFINEMENT MODELS  
IN THE CENTRIC SPACE GROUP

Hypothesis	<i>R</i> (× 10 <sup>2</sup> )	<i>R'</i> (× 10 <sup>2</sup> )
All atoms anisotropic; secondary extinction correction <sup>a</sup>	2.18	2.51
All atoms anisotropic; no extinction correction	2.70	3.08
Extinction correction; only K and Te atoms anisotropic	3.09	3.49
Model of Edwards and Mouty <sup>b</sup>	6.38	6.90

<sup>a</sup> Reference 19. <sup>b</sup> Reference 3; all parameters were held constant during refinement except the scale factor.

The final positional parameters, anisotropic temperature factors, and extinction coefficient *g* are given in Table II. The final calculated and observed structure factors are given in Table III.

A final difference Fourier map showed residuals centered around the tellurium atom positions; these ranged in value from -0.8 to 0.8 e/Å<sup>3</sup>. The largest residuals elsewhere were about 0.4 e/Å<sup>3</sup> with  $\sigma(\rho) = 0.4$  e/Å<sup>3</sup>.

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TABLE II  
FINAL LEAST-SQUARES PARAMETERS FOR  $\text{KTeF}_5^a$ 

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$\beta_{11}^b$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
K	0.4973 (4) <sup>c</sup>	1/4	0	288 (10)	67 (2)	41 (1)	0	0	0
Te	0.1124 (2)	0.05563 (7)	1/4	312 (4)	86.6 (9)	34.1 (5)	-109 (4)	0	0
F <sub>1</sub>	0.3700 (8)	-0.0146 (4)	0.1270 (3)	705 (28)	99 (5)	70 (4)	67 (25)	139 (22)	-56 (8)
F <sub>2</sub>	-0.0337 (9)	0.1844 (4)	0.1265 (3)	394 (24)	246 (8)	72 (4)	62 (23)	-86 (21)	123 (11)
F <sub>3</sub>	0.3799 (12)	0.2037 (5)	1/4	368 (30)	74 (7)	64 (5)	-78 (28)	0	0

<sup>a</sup>  $g = 1.68 (9) \times 10^{-6}$  (secondary extinction coefficient).<sup>19</sup> <sup>b</sup> Anisotropic temperature factors are given by  $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23})]$ ;  $\beta_{ij}$  values are  $\times 10^4$ . <sup>c</sup> Reference 14.

TABLE III  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR  $\text{KTeF}_5^c$ 

Table III contains observed and calculated structure factors for KTeF5. The table is organized into columns for different hkl reflections. Each column contains observed intensity (O) and calculated intensity (C) values. The table is truncated here for brevity, showing only the first few columns and rows.

<sup>a</sup> Column headings are  $l, F_o, |F_o^*|$ ; the  $F_o$ 's have been scaled to  $|F_o^*|$ .

### Discussion of the Structure

Table IV lists pertinent interatomic distances and angles from our model and, for comparison, the corresponding values from the model of Edwards and Mouty.<sup>8</sup> The structure contains isolated pentafluorotellurate ions.<sup>23</sup> The  $\text{TeF}_5^-$  ion is approximately square pyramidal, with the Te and apical F atoms on the crystallographic mirror at  $y = 1/4$ . The Te atom is displaced 0.378 Å below the plane of the basal fluorines. A view

(23) All interionic Te--F distances are >3.00 Å.

TABLE IV

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG) IN  $\text{KTeF}_5^c$

Atoms	Present work	E-M model <sup>b</sup>
Te-F <sub>1</sub>	1.953 (4) <sup>c</sup>	1.96 (2)
Te-F <sub>2</sub>	1.952 (4)	1.96 (2)
Te-F <sub>3</sub>	1.862 (4)	1.84 (2)
F <sub>1</sub> --F <sub>2</sub>	2.648 (5)	2.69 (3)
F <sub>1</sub> --F <sub>3</sub>	2.439 (5)	2.41 (2)
F <sub>2</sub> --F <sub>3</sub>	2.408 (6)	2.41 (2)
F <sub>1</sub> --F <sub>1'</sub>	2.761 (7)	2.73 (3)
F <sub>2</sub> --F <sub>2'</sub>	2.774 (7)	2.76 (3)
F <sub>1</sub> -Te-F <sub>2</sub>	85.4 (2)	86.7 (1.7)
F <sub>1</sub> -Te-F <sub>3</sub>	79.4 (2)	78.7 (1.6)
F <sub>2</sub> -Te-F <sub>3</sub>	78.3 (2)	78.9 (1.6)
F <sub>1</sub> -Te-F <sub>1'</sub>	90.0 (2)	88.4 (1.7)
F <sub>2</sub> -Te-F <sub>2'</sub>	90.6 (2)	89.6 (1.7)
K-F <sub>1</sub>	2.887 (3)	2.88 (2)
K-F <sub>2</sub>	2.952 (4)	2.97 (2)
K-F <sub>3</sub>	2.892 (2)	2.90 (2)
K-F <sub>2</sub> <sup>I</sup>	2.706 (4)	2.68 (2)
K-F <sub>1</sub> <sup>II</sup>	2.671 (3)	2.67 (2)

<sup>a</sup> The reference unit is at  $x, y, z$ ; primed numerals refer to atoms at  $x, y, 1/2 - z$ ; the superscripts I and II refer to the positions  $1 + x, y, z$  and  $1 - x, -y, -z$ , respectively. <sup>b</sup> Model of Edwards and Mouty.<sup>8</sup> <sup>c</sup> Reference 14.

TABLE V

BOND DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG) IN SQUARE-PYRAMIDAL IONS AND MOLECULES CONTAINING A LONE PAIR OF ELECTRONS

	$\text{TeF}_5^-$	$\text{SbF}_5^{2-}$ <sup>a</sup>	$\text{SbCl}_5^{2-}$ <sup>b</sup>	$\text{XeF}_5^-$ <sup>c</sup>	$\text{BrF}_5^d$
M-X (apical)	1.862 (4)	2.00 (9)	2.36	1.81 (8)	1.68
M-X (basal)	1.953 (3)	2.01	2.61	1.88 (8)	1.80
	1.952 (3)	2.04 (9)	2.62	1.88 (8)	1.81
X (apical)-M-X (basal)	79.4 (2)	83 (2)	87	79 (4)	80.5
	78.3 (2)		83	80 (4)	86.5
					85.4

<sup>a</sup> The structure of  $\text{K}_2\text{SbF}_5$  was refined by the authors from the data of Byström and Wilhelmi using least-squares techniques; the distances and angles given are based on the model determined from that refinement. <sup>b</sup> Reference 5. <sup>c</sup> Reference 10. <sup>d</sup> Reference 6.

of the ion is shown in Figure 1. Unlike the E-M model in which the  $\text{TeF}_5^-$  ion has  $C_{4v}$  symmetry within experimental error, in our structure the basal plane of the  $\text{TeF}_5^-$  is lengthened approximately 0.12 Å in a direction perpendicular to the mirror plane, *i.e.*, 2.768 Å (average) for F<sub>1</sub>--F<sub>2</sub>' vs. 2.648 Å for F<sub>1</sub>--F<sub>2</sub>. This distortion is probably due to the interaction of the lone pair of electrons on an adjacent tellurium atom with the F<sub>1</sub>F<sub>1'</sub>F<sub>3</sub> and F<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2'</sub>F<sub>3</sub> faces of the pyramid,<sup>24</sup> as shown in Figure 2. There is also a distortion of the  $\text{TeF}_5^-$  ion from  $C_{2v}$  symmetry, the Te--F<sub>3</sub> "axis" forming an angle of 86.7 (5)° with the basal fluorine plane. This dis-

(24) The interionic Te--F<sub>2</sub> (or Te--F<sub>2'</sub>) and Te--F<sub>3</sub> distances are 3.709 (5) and 3.992 (5) Å, respectively.

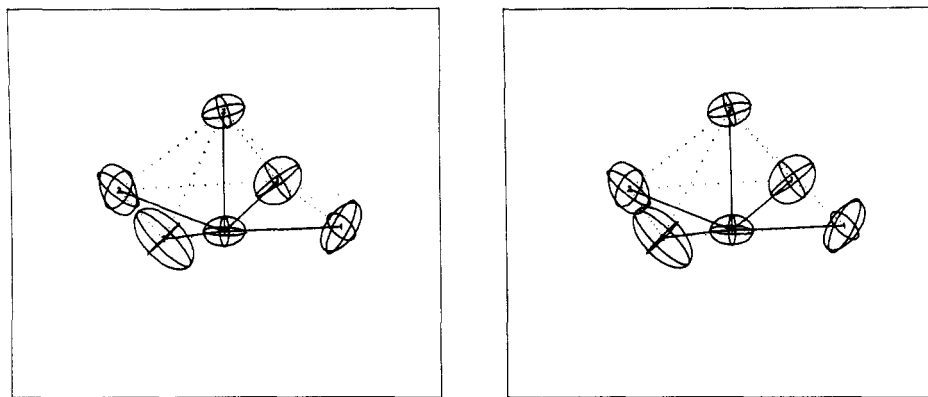
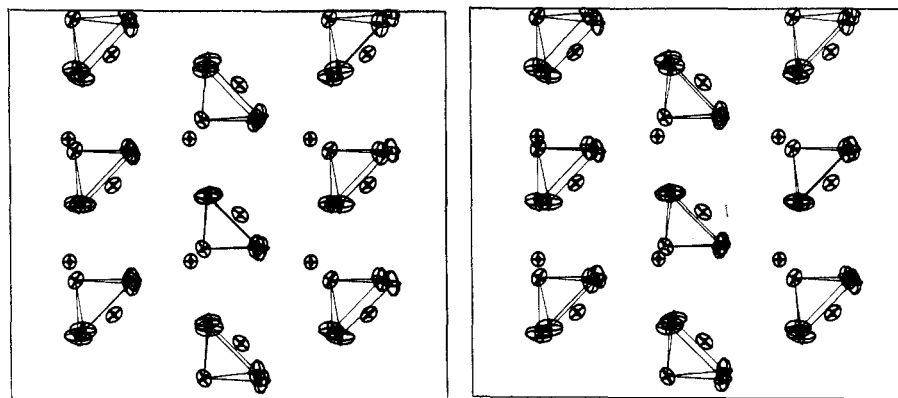


Figure 1.—Stereoview of the pentafluorotellurate ion.

Figure 2.—Stereoview down [001] showing the packing of the  $K^+$  and  $TeF_5^-$  ions in the  $ab$  plane. Only atoms with  $0 \leq z < 1/2$  are shown.

tortion of the  $TeF_5^-$  ion from  $C_{4v}$  symmetry is consistent with the splitting of the  $\nu_9$  fundamental in the infrared spectrum of solid  $KTeF_5$  observed by Greenwood, Sarma, and Straughan.<sup>25</sup>

For comparative purposes, Table V contains bond distances and angles which have been found in various square-pyramidal moieties containing a lone pair of

electrons, including the ions  $SbF_5^{2-}$  and  $XeF_5^+$  which are isoelectronic with  $TeF_5^-$ . The geometry of these ions is consistent with the model predicted by Gillespie<sup>8</sup> for  $AX_5E$  type molecules and from simple molecular orbital considerations.<sup>26</sup>

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