

order in the structure. The same thing is true of the oxygen atoms of the water molecules. The hydrogen atoms attached to the nitrogen ligands have (except for H(4)) reasonable  $B$  values, comparable to those of the nitrogen atoms to which they are attached; the same is true of the water hydrogen atoms.

This compound is nearly isostructural with  $(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Co}(\text{OH})(\text{OH})\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the structure of which has been reported by both Vannerberg<sup>13</sup> and Prout.<sup>14</sup> The two cations are of nearly the same size and shape, and therefore the crystal forces must be very similar in the two cases. Evidently, with ions this large, the exact charge distribution in the ion is not as important in determining the structure of the crystal as is the general shape of and overall charge on the ion. The comparison between these two compounds is striking. The two formulas are nearly identical as are the cell dimensions and the overall structure. Table VII lists the cell parameters for the two compounds; the length of our  $c$  axis has been halved to account for the disorder

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TABLE VII

	$\mu\text{-Cl-}\mu\text{-NH}_2$	Di- $\mu\text{-OH}$		$\mu\text{-Cl-}\mu\text{-NH}_2$	Di- $\mu\text{-OH}$
$a$ , Å	7.812	7.79	$\alpha$ , deg	107.02	106.5
$b$ , Å	6.666	6.69	$\beta$ , deg	90.52	92.5
$c$ , Å	10.289	10.05	$\gamma$ , deg	107.14	106.6

in our compound, and  $a$  and  $b$  of the di- $\mu$ -hydroxo compound have been interchanged to afford a direct comparison. The only significant difference between these dimensions is in the length of  $c$ , which reflects the different Co-Co distances in the two compounds. In the Cl- and  $\text{NH}_2$ -bridged cation, the Co-Co distance is 3.151 (1) Å, while it is approximately 2.97 (1) Å in the  $(\text{OH})_2$ -bridged species.

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## The Crystal Structure of Tetrafluorocyclobutenebis(dimethylarsine)triiron Decacarbonyl, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AsC}=\text{C}(\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2)\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2 \cdot \text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$

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Tetrafluorocyclobutenebis(dimethylarsine)triiron decacarbonyl,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AsC}=\text{C}(\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2)\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2 \cdot \text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$ , crystallizes in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/c$ , with  $a = 11.60$  (2) Å,  $b = 20.04$  (2) Å,  $c = 22.11$  (2) Å,  $\beta = 93.7$  (2)°, and  $Z = 8$  (two molecules per asymmetric unit). The structure was determined with Mo  $K\alpha$  diffractometer data by a combination of direct, Patterson, and electron density methods and was refined by least-squares procedures to a final  $R$  of 0.09 for 2524 observed (of a total of 3234) reflections. The molecule is best described as a derivative of  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ , in which one terminal carbonyl group on each of the two equivalent iron atoms is replaced by an arsenic atom of the diarsine ligand. The central  $\text{Fe}_3\text{As}_2$  cluster is significantly folded in one of the molecules of the asymmetric unit but is more nearly planar in the other molecule. The Fe-Fe bond distances in the iron triangle (2.53, 2.65, 2.65 Å) do not differ significantly from those in the parent compound.

Complexes of metal carbonyls with ditertiary arsines have been extensively studied.<sup>2,3</sup> The diarsine derivative<sup>4</sup>  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$ ,  $\text{L} = (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AsC}=\text{C}(\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2)\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2$ , is of particular structural interest both in terms of the manner of attachment of the ligand, L, and of possible distortions of the skeleton of the parent  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ , whose structure is known from X-ray studies on disordered crystals of  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$  itself<sup>5</sup> and on the derivatives

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{NH}(\text{HFe}_3(\text{CO})_{11})^6$  and  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PFe}_3(\text{CO})_{11}$ .<sup>7</sup>

The infrared, nmr, and Mössbauer spectra of  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$  suggest a structure in which two terminal carbonyl groups of the two equivalent iron atoms of  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$  are replaced by the arsenic atoms of the diarsine ligand.<sup>4</sup> The presence of only one  $^{19}\text{F}$  resonance in the nmr spectrum indicates that all the fluorine atoms are equivalent, so that the diarsine ligand would be expected to be planar, in contrast to the previously determined structure of  $\text{LFe}_2(\text{CO})_6$ , in which the ligand is bent as a result of the formation of a  $\pi$  bond from the cyclobutene system to one of the iron atoms.<sup>8</sup>

An X-ray crystal analysis of  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$  has been

(1) On leave from the Chemistry Department, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

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TABLE I
MEASURED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure factors. The data is organized into several sections, each starting with a header like '\*\*\*\* h k l \*\*\*\*'. The columns contain various numerical values representing measured and calculated structure factors for different h, k, l indices.



TABLE II  
FINAL POSITIONAL (FRACTIONAL,  $\times 10^4$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	Molecule 1				Molecule 2			
	x	y	z	B, Å <sup>2</sup>	x	y	z	B, Å <sup>2</sup>
Fe(1)	3759 (3)	0773 (2)	1986 (2)		8370 (4)	2441 (3)	0695 (2)	
Fe(2)	1932 (3)	0822 (2)	2646 (2)		6462 (4)	3155 (2)	0738 (2)	
Fe(3)	1871 (4)	0053 (2)	1738 (2)		6492 (4)	2248 (2)	-0048 (2)	
As(4)	0196 (3)	0762 (2)	3092 (1)		4616 (3)	3527 (2)	0792 (1)	
As(5)	0123 (3)	-0490 (2)	1633 (1)		4683 (3)	2109 (2)	-0529 (1)	
C(6)	4694 (31)	1330 (18)	2313 (16)	5.7 (8)	9362 (36)	2764 (20)	1247 (19)	7.5 (10)
C(7)	4249 (33)	0122 (20)	2501 (18)	6.7 (10)	7881 (31)	1830 (19)	1184 (17)	6.3 (9)
C(8)	3046 (30)	1380 (19)	1537 (17)	6.2 (9)	8602 (28)	3035 (18)	0172 (16)	5.4 (8)
C(9)	4546 (25)	0498 (15)	1421 (14)	4.0 (7)	9233 (33)	1892 (20)	0354 (17)	6.7 (10)
C(10)	1994 (27)	1685 (17)	2609 (14)	4.5 (8)	7087 (25)	3905 (16)	0714 (13)	3.9 (7)
C(11)	2881 (25)	0779 (15)	3292 (14)	4.1 (7)	6759 (29)	3031 (18)	1546 (18)	6.3 (9)
C(12)	2732 (26)	-0627 (15)	1691 (13)	3.6 (7)	6756 (29)	1425 (20)	0014 (15)	5.6 (9)
C(13)	1908 (27)	0271 (16)	0975 (16)	4.9 (8)	7265 (34)	2323 (20)	-0694 (19)	7.4 (10)
C(14)	1945 (29)	-0133 (18)	2620 (16)	5.2 (8)	5772 (27)	2228 (16)	0699 (15)	4.7 (8)
C(15)	0999 (27)	0868 (16)	1849 (14)	4.6 (7)	6281 (27)	3266 (17)	-0138 (15)	4.6 (8)
C(16)	0063 (31)	-1445 (19)	1706 (17)	7.1 (10)	3993 (31)	1239 (18)	-0461 (16)	6.6 (9)
C(17)	-0819 (30)	-0300 (18)	0884 (16)	6.4 (9)	4406 (33)	2319 (19)	-1404 (17)	7.2 (10)
C(18)	0165 (29)	0405 (17)	3903 (16)	5.8 (9)	3900 (27)	3356 (16)	1546 (14)	5.1 (8)
C(19)	-0710 (32)	1564 (19)	3118 (17)	7.3 (10)	4256 (29)	4471 (17)	0625 (15)	5.7 (9)
C(20)	-0903 (21)	0172 (12)	2681 (12)	2.3 (6)	3474 (29)	3127 (18)	0239 (16)	5.9 (9)
C(21)	-0919 (25)	-0222 (14)	2224 (13)	3.9 (7)	3508 (24)	2691 (15)	-0202 (13)	3.7 (7)
C(22)	-2184 (29)	-0009 (18)	2810 (16)	5.3 (8)	2143 (31)	3240 (19)	0099 (17)	6.1 (9)
C(23)	-2172 (35)	-0456 (21)	2266 (18)	7.2 (10)	2195 (28)	2755 (18)	-0377 (16)	5.1 (8)
F(24)	-2237 (19)	-0284 (11)	3355 (11)	8.5 (6)	1544 (17)	3078 (10)	0555 (9)	7.6 (5)
F(25)	-2908 (19)	0507 (11)	2770 (10)	8.6 (6)	1874 (18)	3854 (11)	-0066 (10)	8.1 (6)
F(26)	-2951 (19)	-0304 (11)	1840 (10)	8.5 (6)	1897 (17)	2950 (10)	-0961 (10)	7.6 (5)
F(27)	-2341 (17)	-1098 (11)	2398 (9)	7.7 (5)	1612 (18)	2176 (11)	-0322 (10)	8.2 (6)
O(28)	5359 (21)	1724 (12)	2543 (11)	6.9 (6)	9953 (25)	3063 (15)	1584 (13)	9.3 (8)
O(29)	4592 (21)	-0263 (13)	2820 (12)	7.1 (6)	7668 (22)	1444 (14)	1560 (12)	8.2 (7)
O(30)	2664 (19)	1789 (12)	1218 (10)	5.8 (5)	8924 (22)	3447 (14)	-0155 (12)	8.0 (7)
O(31)	5040 (20)	0279 (11)	1018 (11)	6.2 (6)	9752 (21)	1455 (14)	0158 (11)	7.5 (6)
O(32)	3328 (21)	-1087 (13)	1590 (11)	7.1 (6)	6905 (21)	0838 (14)	0083 (11)	7.4 (6)
O(33)	1875 (20)	0403 (12)	0464 (12)	6.8 (6)	7665 (25)	2401 (14)	-1167 (14)	9.2 (8)
O(34)	3426 (20)	0789 (12)	3745 (11)	6.6 (6)	6826 (20)	2973 (12)	2062 (12)	7.2 (6)
O(35)	1945 (20)	2253 (13)	2615 (10)	6.6 (6)	7446 (21)	4475 (13)	0667 (11)	7.1 (6)
O(36)	1916 (19)	-0608 (12)	2926 (10)	6.1 (6)	5238 (18)	1911 (11)	1023 (10)	5.3 (5)
O(37)	0301 (18)	1215 (9)	1602 (9)	4.8 (5)	6110 (19)	3625 (12)	-0531 (11)	6.3 (6)
	<i>b</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>b</i> <sub>22</sub>	<i>b</i> <sub>33</sub>	<i>b</i> <sub>12</sub>	<i>b</i> <sub>13</sub>	<i>b</i> <sub>23</sub> <sup>b</sup>		
	Molecule 1							
Fe(1)	53	26	22	-4	4	0		
Fe(2)	44	27	21	-6	4	-10		
Fe(3)	56	30	17	-6	4	-5		
As(4)	48	21	20	-4	5	-6		
As(5)	59	24	21	-10	0	-7		
	Molecule 2							
Fe(1)	48	41	26	0	-1	3		
Fe(2)	66	27	31	-1	-6	-8		
Fe(3)	54	30	26	3	2	-6		
As(4)	65	21	23	1	5	-3		
As(5)	71	26	19	-2	-4	-3		
Mean $\sigma$	4	1	1	2	2	1		

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> Coefficients in the temperature expression:  $\exp[-10^4(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + 2b_{12}hk + 2b_{13}hl + 2b_{23}kl)]$ .

by direct methods. The *a*-axis projection was examined, and the signs of the 34 *Ok*l reflections with a normalized structure factor,<sup>9</sup>  $|E|$ ,  $\geq 1.4$  were determined with a computer program,<sup>10</sup> which uses Sayre relationships<sup>11</sup> in the Vand and Pepinsky version<sup>12</sup> of the

Cochran and Douglas procedure.<sup>13</sup> The program discriminates among the large number of possible solutions by a novel test,<sup>10b</sup> which rejects solutions in which Sayre relations for any reflections indicate a sign opposite to that in the solution to a probability of greater than 0.985. One possible solution was outstanding in having the lowest probability in the opposite-indication-of-sign test, and the *E* map computed with this set

(9) M. M. Woolfson, "Direct Methods in Crystallography," Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1961, pp 8-14.

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TABLE III

EQUATIONS OF MEAN PLANES IN THE FORM  $lX' + mY + nZ' = p$ ,  
WHERE  $X'$ ,  $Y$ ,  $Z'$  ARE COORDINATES IN Å, REFERRED TO  
ORTHOGONAL AXES  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c^*$

	$l$	$m$	$n$	$p$	Maximum displacement, Å
Iron triangle (3 Fe atoms)					
Molecule 1	0.3477	-0.7384	0.5778	2.8059	0
Molecule 2	0.3921	0.6513	-0.6497	5.9574	0
Diarsine ligand (2 As and 4 C atoms)					
Molecule 1	0.2872	-0.7502	0.5956	2.8559	0.009
Molecule 2	0.2296	0.7076	-0.6683	5.0354	0.037

of signs revealed the positions, in projection, of the ten heavy atoms in the asymmetric unit.

With this information on the  $y$  and  $z$  parameters of the heavy atoms, attention was refocused on the Patterson function, and the three-dimensional structure of the two heavy-atom units was derived. Sixty-one of the sixty-four carbon, oxygen, and fluorine atoms were located from a Fourier summation with phases based on the iron and arsenic atoms, and the remaining three atoms were found on a subsequent electron density map.

Preliminary least-squares refinement of parameters utilized the block-diagonal approximation and reduced  $R$  to 0.11. At this stage a three-dimensional difference map showed electron density fluctuations around the iron and arsenic atoms which indicated anisotropic thermal motion. Refinement was continued using a modified full-matrix procedure. The function minimized was  $\sum w(F_o - kF_c)^2$ , with  $w = 0$  for the unobserved reflections and  $w = [A + B|F| + C|F|^2 + D|F|^3]^{-1}$  for the observed reflections. The coefficients  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , and  $D$  were adjusted to achieve best constancy of local averages of  $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$  over the full range of  $|F_o|$ , the final values being 600, 0.3, -0.06, and 0.00027, respectively. Scattering factors were from ref 14 and included the real part of the dispersion correction. The variables refined were the positional parameters, anisotropic thermal parameters for the ten heavy atoms, isotropic thermal parameters for the other atoms, and a single overall scale factor, a total of 347 variables. Since the dimensions of the computer program used were limited to 249 variables, it was necessary to vary different combinations of parameters in successive cycles. No parameter correlation coefficients greater than 0.35 were observed, and full convergence was reached after six cycles. Final values of  $R$  and  $R_w$  were 0.090 and 0.096, respectively, for the 2524 observed reflections (the values were 0.131 and 0.117 for all 3234 reflections, with  $|F_o|$  for the unobserved reflections taken as the actual measured values) ( $R = \sum |F_o - F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ ;  $R_w = (\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ ). Measured and calculated structure factors are listed in Table I. A final difference synthesis showed maximum fluctuations of  $\pm 0.8 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ .

Final positional and thermal parameters are given in Table II, together with their standard deviations

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

TABLE IV

BOND DISTANCES (Å) AND VALENCY ANGLES (DEG)<sup>a</sup>

		Distances			
	Molecule 1	Molecule 2		Molecule 1	Molecule 2
Fe(1)-Fe(2)	2.652 (8)	2.643 (7)	As(4)-C(20)	1.92	1.92
Fe(1)-Fe(3)	2.651 (7)	2.671 (9)	As(5)-C(21)	1.91	1.97
Fe(2)-Fe(3)	2.527 (6)	2.517 (7)	C(20)-C(21)	1.28	1.31
Fe(2)-As(4)	2.301 (7)	2.278 (6)	C(20)-C(22)	1.58	1.57
Fe(3)-As(5)	2.300 (6)	2.307 (7)	C(21)-C(23)	1.54	1.55
Fe(1)-C(6)	1.69	1.75	C(22)-C(23)	1.50	1.44
Fe(1)-C(7)	1.80	1.75	C(22)-F(24)	1.33	1.30
Fe(1)-C(8)	1.74	1.69	C(22)-F(25)	1.33	1.32
Fe(1)-C(9)	1.69	1.70	C(23)-F(26)	1.30	1.37
Fe(2)-C(10)	1.73	1.67	C(23)-F(27)	1.34	1.35
Fe(2)-C(11)	1.75	1.81			
Fe(3)-C(12)	1.70	1.68	Av C-F	1.33	
Fe(3)-C(13)	1.75	1.74	C(6)-O(28)	1.19	1.15
Av Fe-C <sub>term</sub>	1.73		C(7)-O(29)	1.10	1.17
Fe(2)-C(14)	1.91	2.02	C(8)-O(30)	1.15	1.17
Fe(2)-C(15)	2.01	1.95	C(9)-O(31)	1.18	1.16
Fe(3)-C(14)	1.98	1.90	C(10)-O(35)	1.14	1.22
Fe(3)-C(15)	1.94	2.06	C(11)-O(34)	1.15	1.14
As(4)-C(18)	1.93	1.94	C(12)-O(32)	1.18	1.20
As(4)-C(19)	1.92	1.97	C(13)-O(33)	1.16	1.18
As(5)-C(16)	1.92	1.93	C(14)-O(36)	1.17	1.17
As(5)-C(17)	1.96	1.98	C(15)-O(37)	1.18	1.13
Av As-CH <sub>3</sub>	1.94		Av C-O	1.16	
		Angles			
	Molecule 1	Molecule 2		Mole- cule 1	Mole- cule 2
C(6)-Fe(1)-C(7)	92	93	Fe(2)-As(4)-C(18)	119	116
C(6)-Fe(1)-C(8)	93	95	Fe(2)-As(4)-C(19)	118	120
C(6)-Fe(1)-C(9)	100	100	Fe(2)-As(4)-C(20)	114	116
C(6)-Fe(1)-Fe(2)	105	107	C(18)-As(4)-C(19)	104	104
C(7)-Fe(1)-C(9)	94	93	C(18)-As(4)-C(20)	99	99
C(7)-Fe(1)-Fe(2)	85	93	C(19)-As(4)-C(20)	100	99
C(7)-Fe(1)-Fe(3)	88	90	Fe(3)-As(5)-C(16)	120	116
C(8)-Fe(1)-C(9)	94	92	Fe(3)-As(5)-C(17)	116	121
C(8)-Fe(1)-Fe(2)	86	79	Fe(3)-As(5)-C(21)	113	113
C(8)-Fe(1)-Fe(3)	85	81	C(16)-As(5)-C(17)	104	103
C(9)-Fe(1)-Fe(3)	96	97	C(16)-As(5)-C(21)	101	99
Fe(2)-Fe(1)-Fe(3)	56.9 (2)	56.5 (2)	C(17)-As(5)-C(21)	100	102
C(10)-Fe(2)-C(11)	94	96	As(4)-C(20)-C(21)	137	134
C(10)-Fe(2)-C(15)	86	83	As(4)-C(20)-C(22)	131	134
C(10)-Fe(2)-As(4)	97	97	C(21)-C(20)-C(22)	92	92
C(11)-Fe(2)-C(14)	88	88	As(5)-C(21)-C(20)	137	136
C(11)-Fe(2)-As(4)	100	96	As(5)-C(21)-C(23)	127	130
C(14)-Fe(2)-Fe(3)	51	48	C(20)-C(21)-C(23)	96	93
C(14)-Fe(2)-As(4)	88	86			
C(15)-Fe(2)-Fe(3)	49	53	C(20)-C(22)-F(24)	111	112
C(15)-Fe(2)-As(4)	87	89	C(20)-C(22)-F(25)	114	114
Fe(1)-Fe(2)-C(10)	89	97	C(20)-C(22)-C(23)	86	88
Fe(1)-Fe(2)-C(11)	88	82	F(24)-C(22)-C(23)	119	117
Fe(1)-Fe(2)-C(14)	87	80	F(24)-C(22)-F(25)	109	109
Fe(1)-Fe(2)-C(15)	86	94	F(25)-C(22)-C(23)	117	117
Fe(1)-Fe(2)-Fe(3)	61.5 (2)	62.3 (2)			
Fe(3)-Fe(2)-As(4)	109.1 (2)	109.1 (2)	C(21)-C(23)-F(26)	120	116
			C(21)-C(23)-F(27)	118	113
C(12)-Fe(3)-C(13)	95	93	C(21)-C(23)-C(22)	86	88
C(12)-Fe(3)-C(14)	86	90	F(26)-C(23)-C(22)	114	119
C(12)-Fe(3)-As(5)	97	94	F(26)-C(23)-F(27)	106	103
C(13)-Fe(3)-C(15)	88	84	F(27)-C(23)-C(22)	113	118
C(13)-Fe(3)-As(5)	96	98			
C(14)-Fe(3)-Fe(2)	48	52	Fe(1)-C(6)-O(28)	180	170
C(14)-Fe(3)-As(5)	90	88	Fe(1)-C(7)-O(29)	177	172
C(15)-Fe(3)-Fe(2)	51	49	Fe(1)-C(8)-O(30)	174	170
C(15)-Fe(3)-As(5)	87	89	Fe(1)-C(9)-O(31)	176	171
Fe(1)-Fe(3)-C(12)	88	87	Fe(2)-C(10)-O(35)	174	174
Fe(1)-Fe(3)-C(13)	90	93	Fe(2)-C(11)-O(34)	173	173
Fe(1)-Fe(3)-C(14)	85	82	Fe(3)-C(12)-O(32)	173	177
Fe(1)-Fe(3)-C(15)	87	90	Fe(3)-C(13)-O(33)	176	172
Fe(1)-Fe(3)-Fe(2)	61.6 (2)	61.2 (2)			
Fe(2)-Fe(3)-As(5)	110.4 (3)	110.7 (2)	Fe(2)-C(14)-O(36)	143	134
			Fe(3)-C(14)-O(36)	136	146
			Fe(2)-C(15)-O(37)	139	147
			Fe(3)-C(15)-O(37)	142	136

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise specified, standard deviations are as follows: bond lengths, 0.03-0.04 Å; Fe(As)-Fe(As)-C, 0.8-1.3°; C-Fe(As)-C, 1.3-1.8°; angles at C, 2-3°.

calculated from the inverse matrix of the last refinement cycle. The mean planes of the iron triangle and diarsine ligand of each molecule are given in Table III, and the bond distances and valency angles are in Table IV.

### Discussion

The molecule (Figure 1) is best described as a de-

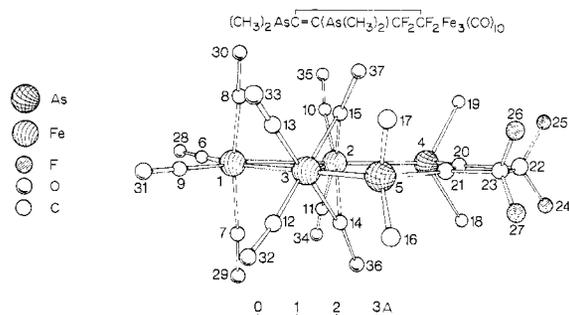


Figure 1.—View of the molecule.

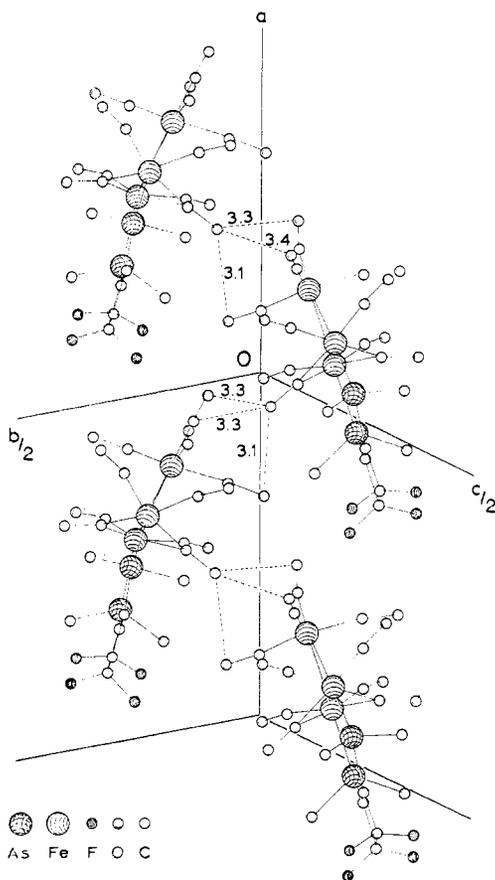


Figure 2.—View of two asymmetric units showing the relationship between molecules.

rivative of  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ ,<sup>5</sup> with one equatorial carbonyl group on each of the two equivalent iron atoms replaced by the arsenic atoms of the diarsine ligand. In each of the two molecules in the asymmetric unit the arsenic and carbon atoms of the ligand are coplanar (Table III) in contrast to the nonplanarity in  $\text{LFe}_2(\text{CO})_6$ .<sup>8</sup> Presumably the deviation from planarity in the latter compound is associated with the involve-

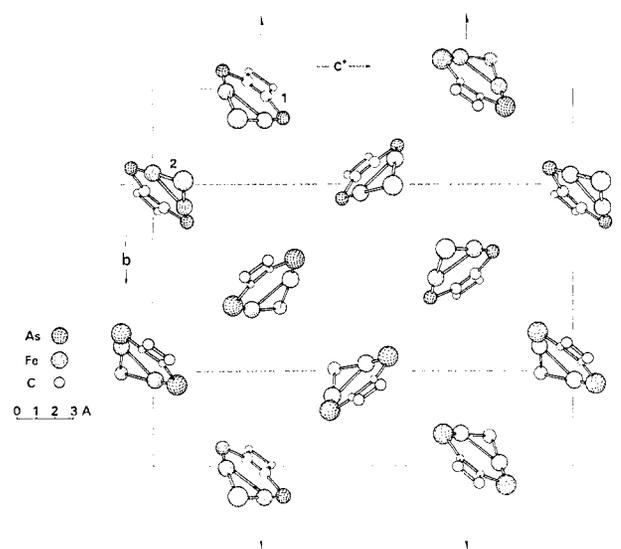


Figure 3.—Projection of the structure along *a*. Only the heavy-atom cluster and cyclobutene ring are shown.

ment of the cyclobutene  $\pi$  electrons in bonding to one of the iron atoms; this bonding is not present in  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$ , so that planarity of the ligand is not unexpected. The difference in bonding in the two compounds is further indicated by the C=C bond lengths; the distance (Table IV) in  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$  is 1.30 (3) Å (standard deviation in parentheses), indicating retention of double bond character, while the corresponding length in  $\text{LFe}_2(\text{CO})_6$  is 1.51 (4) Å, consistent with the involvement of the  $\pi$  electrons in bonding to an iron atom.

In each of the two  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$  molecules in the asymmetric unit, the ligand is not quite coplanar with the iron triangle, and the amount of folding is slightly different in the two molecules. In molecule 1 the angle between the triangle and ligand planes is only 3.7°, but molecule 2 is more significantly bent, the angle being 9.9°. Since the angle is different in the two molecules, the small deviations from planarity are probably a result of crystal packing forces.

The bond lengths and valency angles in the two  $\text{LFe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$  molecules in the asymmetric unit are not significantly different (Table IV). The Fe-Fe distances in the isosceles iron triangle are 2.65 (1) Å for the equivalent bonds and 2.53 (1) Å for the carbonyl-bridged bond. These lengths are close to the distances of 2.67 (1) and 2.56 (1) Å for the parent  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$  molecule,<sup>5</sup> so that the replacement of two terminal carbonyl groups by the diarsine ligand has apparently proceeded with little disturbance of the bonding in the iron triangle.

The mean Fe-C(terminal) distance is 1.73 (1) Å, close to the distance found in related compounds,<sup>7,8</sup> and all the Fe-C-O groupings are close to linear. The Fe-C(bridging) distances are considerably longer, and the bridges appear to be slightly asymmetric. The mean of the four longer Fe-C(bridging) bonds (with standard deviation of the mean) is 2.02 (2) Å, while the average of the shorter bonds is 1.93 (2) Å, the difference being  $3\sigma$  and probably significant. This asymmetry is similar to although not as pronounced as that found in  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{-}$

$\text{PFe}_3(\text{CO})_{11}$  (average Fe-C(bridging), 2.04 and 1.87 Å).<sup>7</sup> As Dahm and Jacobson pointed out,<sup>7</sup> this asymmetry need not be the result of crystal packing forces but could be inherent in the bonding of the parent  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ , in which there is some evidence for unsymmetrical bridging carbonyl groups.<sup>5</sup> The C-O bond lengths average 1.17 Å, and the distances in the bridging carbonyl groups are not significantly longer than the average.

All the other bond lengths and valency angles (Table IV) are quite similar to those in related molecules. The angles in the  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{10}$  moiety are similar to those in  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PFe}_3(\text{CO})_{11}$ ,<sup>7</sup> and the dimensions of the diarsine ligand are quite close to those in  $\text{LFe}_2(\text{CO})_6$ ,<sup>8</sup> apart from the differences caused by the nonplanarity of the ligand in the latter compound. The valency angles at arsenic show deviations from the exact tetrahedral value, the Fe-As-C angles (113–121°) being larger than the C-As-C angles (99–104°).

The magnitudes of the principal axes of the thermal vibration ellipsoids of the iron and arsenic atoms are given in Table V. The largest vibrations are approximately perpendicular to the plane of the iron triangle.

All the intermolecular distances correspond to nor-

TABLE V  
MAGNITUDES (Å,  $\sigma = 0.005\text{--}0.008$  Å) OF THE PRINCIPAL AXES OF THE THERMAL VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS OF THE IRON AND ARSENIC ATOMS

	Molecule 1			Molecule 2		
	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Fe(1)	0.186	0.233	0.235	0.179	0.249	0.292
Fe(2)	0.165	0.175	0.277	0.195	0.223	0.298
Fe(3)	0.190	0.192	0.261	0.190	0.222	0.273
As(4)	0.177	0.179	0.249	0.194	0.212	0.243
As(5)	0.166	0.218	0.260	0.193	0.232	0.240

mal van der Waals interactions, the closest approaches being about 3.1 Å. The molecules are arranged (Figure 2) so that an oxygen atom of a bridging carbonyl group of each molecule in the asymmetric unit is approximately equidistant from three of the four terminal carbonyl groups of the unique iron atom of the other molecule. Another, simplified view of the molecular packing is shown in Figure 3.

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## Some Reactions of the Octahalodirhenate(III) Ions. VIII. Definitive Structural Characterization of the Octabromodirhenate(III) Ion<sup>1</sup>

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The compound  $\text{Cs}_2\text{Re}_2\text{Br}_8$  has been prepared and its structure investigated by single-crystal X-ray diffractometry. The existence of the  $\text{Re}_2\text{Br}_8^{2-}$  ion with virtual  $D_{4h}$  symmetry is confirmed. The Re-Re bond has a length of 2.228 (4) Å, very similar to that found in related compounds. The Re-Br bonds have an average length of  $2.478 \pm 0.006$  Å. The set of eight bromine atoms defines a right, square parallelepiped with mean basal edge  $3.39 \pm 0.02$  Å and mean vertical edge  $3.48 \pm 0.04$  Å. Each cesium ion is surrounded by 11 bromine atoms ( $\text{Cs} \cdots \text{Br}$  distances in the range 3.63–4.17 Å), while each  $\text{Re}_2\text{Br}_8^{2-}$  ion has a cesium ion in approximately symmetrical contact with each of its four vertical faces. The space group is  $Pbca$  with  $a = 12.625 \pm 0.004$  Å,  $b = 12.953 \pm 0.004$  Å, and  $c = 10.141 \pm 0.003$  Å. For  $Z = 4$ ,  $d(\text{calcd}) = 5.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  ( $d(\text{measd}) = 5.10 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ) and the  $\text{Re}_2\text{Br}_8^{2-}$  units are required to have  $\bar{1}$  symmetry. The structure was solved using 770 reflections within the sphere bounded by  $2\theta = 40^\circ$  (Mo  $K\alpha$ ) collected with a counter diffractometer and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods with anisotropic temperature parameters to a conventional  $R$  factor of 7.1% and a weighted  $R$  of 5.4%.

### Introduction

A number of molecules and ions containing a quadruple Re-Re bond are known<sup>2</sup> and several have been structurally characterized with high accuracy by X-ray crystallography. Among these are the  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8^{2-}$  ion<sup>3–5</sup> in which the Re-Re distance is 2.241 (7) Å, the  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_6$ - $[\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2$  molecule<sup>6</sup> in which Re-Re = 2.222 (3) Å, and the  $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CO}_2)_4\text{Re}_2(\text{ReO}_4)_2$  and  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_4\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_2$

molecules<sup>7</sup> in which the Re-Re distances are 2.251 (2) and 2.235 (2) Å, respectively. In  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ , where the four oxygen atoms of the bridging acetato groups lie on one vertical face of the  $\text{Re}_2\text{X}_8$  parallelepiped and the four Cl atoms define the opposite, parallel vertical face, with approximately the same nonbonded distances as in the  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8^{2-}$  ion itself, the Re-Re distance is reported<sup>8</sup> to be 2.224 (5) Å. In these species, then, the bond length is relatively in-

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