

and at any reasonable distance from the sulfur atom it would be much too close to the axial hydrogens of the adjacent complex cation. Oxygen-hydrogen distances of about 1 Å would be required to achieve this orientation.

The ring conformation is $\theta\theta\theta$ in the $\text{Ni}(\text{en})_3^{2+}$ ion and both Λ and Δ enantiomers must be present in the centric cell. The hydrogen bonding is extensive and differs in one respect from that previously proposed for the $\theta\theta\theta$ conformation.⁷ For any one of the disordered sulfate orientations five of the six axial as well as five of the six equatorial amine hydrogens are at hydrogen-bonded distances from sulfate oxygens. A drawing of the unit cell with just one sulfate orientation and all the associated hydrogen bonds is shown in Figure 2. Raymond, Corfield, and Ibers⁷ have suggested that no more than one of the axial hydrogens at either end of the cation can form a hydrogen bond in the $\theta\theta\theta$ conformation. This is certainly true when the two H-bond

acceptors are constrained by van der Waals forces to be no closer than 3 Å or so, but in this case the two acceptors are sulfate oxygens and are only 2.5 Å apart. By orienting the sulfate group as it occurs in this structure it is possible to form H bonds to three axial hydrogens in one neighboring cation and two axial hydrogens in the other. The disorder of the sulfate group will vary the orientation of the H-bond pattern, but the basic pattern will be the same for any of the disordered positions of the anion.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE CHEMISTRY DIVISION, U. S. NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER, CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA, AND DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Crystal and Molecular Structure of Diacetylferrocene

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Diacetylferrocene crystallizes as orange needles in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 5.898 \pm 0.002$ Å, $b = 13.036 \pm 0.005$ Å, $c = 14.962 \pm 0.006$ Å, and $\beta = 90.68 \pm 0.04^\circ$. There are four molecules per unit cell; $d_c = 1.559 \pm 0.002$ g/cm³ and $d_m = 1.54 \pm 0.01$ g/cm³. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods with anisotropic thermal parameters to a final R of 6.7% for the 2570 observed reflections measured using an automatic diffractometer with molybdenum radiation. The cyclopentadienide rings are planar and parallel with an average C-C distance 1.426 ± 0.014 Å. The acetyl groups are in the 1,3' configuration with an average rotation of $4^\circ 4'$ of the rings from the eclipsed configuration.

Introduction

The dependence of the configuration of ferrocene derivatives on the nature of substituents on the cyclopentadienide (Cp) rings is obscure. Although the relationship between the angle of rotation of the Cp rings about their centers and intermolecular forces has been discussed,¹⁻³ no definitive conclusions were reached. In fact, although only van der Waals interactions exist between molecules in ferrocenedicarboxylic acid, the Cp rings are almost completely eclipsed.⁴ However, the eclipsed configuration may be rationalized in terms of the dimerlike molecules formed by hydrogen bonding between carboxylic acid groups from two molecules. Therefore, an investigation of diacetylferrocene was undertaken since hydrogen bonding between molecules is not possible for this compound. The results provide information regarding the preferred configuration of substituted ferrocenes and the relation-

ship between the rotation of the Cp rings and intermolecular forces.

Experimental Section

Diacetylferrocene was purchased from Alfa Inorganics. The crystals are orange needles elongated along \bar{a} . Preliminary Weissenberg photographs taken about \bar{a} revealed that the crystals were monoclinic. The systematic absences of $h0l$ for $l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$ indicated that the space group was $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5).

One well-developed needle was cleaved with a razor blade to give a crystal ($0.176 \times 0.110 \times 0.065$ mm parallel to \bar{a} , \bar{b} , and \bar{c} , respectively) which was mounted on a glass fiber. The fiber and crystal were dipped into liquid nitrogen and then mounted on a General Electric single-crystal orienter. The \bar{b} axis was parallel to the ϕ axis of the orienter. The unit cell dimensions were determined using a narrow beam of molybdenum radiation ($\lambda(\alpha_1)$ 0.70926 and $\lambda(\alpha_2)$ 0.71354 Å). The average of these measurements were $a = 5.898 \pm 0.002$ Å, $b = 13.036 \pm 0.005$ Å, $c = 14.962 \pm 0.006$ Å, and $\beta = 90.68 \pm 0.04^\circ$. The density calculated for four molecules per unit cell is 1.559 ± 0.002 g/cm³; the density determined by flotation is 1.54 ± 0.01 g/cm³.

The intensity measurements were made with a scintillation counter using a wide beam of molybdenum radiation (takeoff angle of 3.7°). A linear amplifier-pulse height selector combination together with a zirconium filter at the counter window

- (1) J. Trotter and A. C. MacDonald, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 359 (1966).
- (2) M. R. Churchill and R. Mason, *Advan. Organometal. Chem.*, **5**, 93 (1967).
- (3) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 716 (1969).
- (4) G. J. Palenik, *ibid.*, **8**, 2744 (1969).

was employed to eliminate the noncharacteristic radiation. The diffractometer was controlled by a prepunched paper tape. The stationary counter-stationary crystal technique was employed in measuring 4125 reflections with $2\theta \leq 60.0^\circ$. A 20-sec count was taken for each reflection. Four standard reflections were counted periodically with 46 measurements of each standard being made during the course of the intensity measurements. The root-mean-square deviation for each of the four reflections was about 2% with no apparent trend with time. Reflections of the type $h0l$ with $l = 2n + 1$, required by the space group to be absent, were also measured. Those absent reflections which were not on a radiation streak were used to derive an empirical background curve. Of the 3371 unique reflections with $2\theta \leq 60^\circ$, only the 2570 reflections whose intensities were greater than 1.2 times the background count were considered to be observed reflections and were used in the structure analysis. No correction for the $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ splitting was made since the doublet could be measured under the experimental conditions employed. The linear absorption coefficient (μ) for the crystal with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation is 13.2 cm^{-1} . Since the value of μt only varies from 0.09 to 0.23, no absorption corrections were made. The reduction of these data to a set of observed amplitudes on an arbitrary scale was carried out in the usual manner.

Determination and Refinement of the Structure

The position of the iron atom was deduced from a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson function with the origin peak removed. However, the x and z coordinates were approximately $1/4$, making direct use of the heavy-atom method difficult. A minimum Patterson function based on the Fe-Fe vector was computed. The positions of the carbon atoms of one ring and the attached carbon atom were located from the minimum function. The remaining light atoms were located in subsequent Fourier syntheses. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods using individual isotropic thermal parameters to an R of 9.1% and with anisotropic thermal parameters to an R of 7.6%.

A difference Fourier synthesis was computed to locate the hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms on the Cp rings were well resolved; however, the methyl hydrogen positions were ill defined. The 14 hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factor calculation (with an isotropic thermal parameter equal to the value $+1.0$ obtained from the isotropic refinement for the atom to which the hydrogen atom is bonded) but their parameters were not refined. Two least-squares cycles reduced R to 6.7% and the refinement was terminated. The final position parameters are given in Table I and the final thermal parameters in Table II. A final difference Fourier synthesis was computed without including the hydrogen atom contributions and a new set of hydrogen atom positions was determined. The final hydrogen atom positions and their thermal parameters are given in Table III. The observed and calculated (using the parameters in Tables I-III) structure factors are given in Table IV.

In all the above calculations the scattering factors for Fe, O, and H were from ref 5. For the carbon atoms, the graphite curve given by McWeeny⁶ was used.

TABLE I
THE FINAL POSITIONAL PARAMETERS AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

Atom	$x (\sigma_x)$	$y (\sigma_y)$	$z (\sigma_z)$
CR1	2393 (8)	-1086 (3)	3184 (3)
CR2	3686 (8)	-1185 (4)	2366 (3)
CR3	2202 (10)	-0969 (4)	1648 (3)
CR4	0029 (9)	-0721 (4)	1988 (4)
CR5	0112 (7)	-0811 (4)	2931 (3)
CA1	3359 (8)	-1171 (4)	4094 (3)
CM1	1730 (12)	-1204 (7)	4844 (4)
OA1	5398 (7)	-1245 (4)	4215 (3)
CR6	3765 (8)	1448 (3)	1808 (3)
CR7	5085 (8)	1256 (4)	2591 (3)
CR8	3657 (10)	1384 (4)	3346 (3)
CR9	1463 (10)	1664 (4)	3022 (4)
CR0	1505 (8)	1696 (4)	2082 (4)
CA2	4576 (9)	1328 (4)	0890 (4)
CM2	2875 (12)	1383 (5)	0140 (4)
OA2	6575 (7)	1192 (4)	0734 (3)
Fe	24001 (10)	02662 (5)	25028 (4)

^a All values $\times 10^4$ except for the iron atom which is $\times 10^{+6}$.

TABLE II
FINAL THERMAL PARAMETERS WITH THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES^a

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
CR1	198 (12)	30 (2)	35 (2)	-8 (8)	2 (8)	6 (4)
CR2	235 (13)	30 (2)	36 (2)	14 (9)	44 (9)	3 (4)
CR3	301 (16)	38 (3)	29 (2)	-46 (10)	3 (9)	-15 (4)
CR4	255 (15)	48 (3)	33 (2)	-68 (11)	-34 (9)	1 (4)
CR5	176 (11)	33 (2)	38 (2)	-34 (8)	15 (8)	2 (4)
CA1	220 (13)	44 (3)	33 (3)	-2 (10)	20 (8)	10 (4)
CM1	317 (19)	112 (6)	38 (2)	34 (18)	23 (12)	24 (7)
OA1	223 (11)	85 (3)	45 (2)	20 (10)	-22 (7)	30 (4)
CR6	228 (12)	27 (2)	30 (2)	-22 (8)	-10 (8)	18 (3)
CR7	175 (11)	37 (2)	38 (2)	-24 (8)	-20 (8)	4 (4)
CR8	318 (17)	41 (3)	30 (2)	-43 (11)	-17 (9)	-15 (4)
CR9	281 (16)	38 (3)	42 (2)	15 (11)	29 (10)	-4 (4)
CR0	218 (13)	30 (2)	41 (2)	22 (9)	-8 (8)	5 (4)
CA2	236 (14)	35 (2)	40 (21)	-19 (10)	9 (9)	10 (4)
CM2	385 (12)	65 (4)	30 (2)	-10 (14)	-8 (10)	4 (5)
OA2	263 (12)	91 (4)	44 (2)	14 (11)	38 (8)	3 (4)
Fe	1543 (19)	294 (4)	262 (3)	-70 (12)	-54 (10)	16 (5)

^a The temperature factor is of the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$. The values are multiplied by 10^{+4} except for the iron atom which is multiplied by 10^{+6} .

TABLE III
PROBABLE HYDROGEN POSITIONS^a

Atom	x	y	z	$B, \text{\AA}^2$	Distance, \AA
H2 (CR2)	530	-141	234	4.38	1.00
H3 (CR3)	274	-076	099	4.65	1.08
H4 (CR4)	-134	-056	169	4.83	0.94
H5 (CR5)	-106	-064	337	3.96	0.99
H11 (CM1)	-001	-100	485	7.32	1.06
H12 (CM1)	212	-113	521	7.32	0.60
H13 (CM1)	190	-210	504	7.32	1.21
H7 (CR7)	668	111	254	4.16	0.97
H8 (CR8)	378	119	403	4.83	1.06
H9 (CR9)	028	168	356	5.14	1.07
H10 (CR0)	009	185	178	4.29	0.97
H21 (CM2)	335	166	-032	6.03	0.82
H22 (CM2)	268	187	008	6.03	0.65
H23 (CM2)	177	123	051	6.03	0.88

^a The hydrogen atom is given followed by the atom to which it is bonded (in parentheses), the position parameters $\times 10^3$, the isotropic thermal parameter used in the calculations, and the corresponding C-H distance.

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

(6) R. McWeeny, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **4**, 513 (1951).

TABLE IV

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR (CH3CO6H5)2Fe2

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure factors for (CH3CO6H5)2Fe2. The table is organized into several sections, each labeled with a specific h k l reflection (e.g., h 0 k = 0, h 0 k = 1, etc.). Each section contains two columns of values, representing observed and calculated structure factors respectively. The data is presented in a grid-like format across the page.

The weighting scheme used in the least-squares refinement was $\sqrt{w} = 1$ if $F_o \leq 14.0$ and $\sqrt{w} = 14.0/F_o$ if $F_o > 14.0$ where F_o is on the scale given in Table IV.

Discussion

The atomic numbering and the bond distances in the molecule are illustrated in Figure 1 and the bond angles in Figure 2.

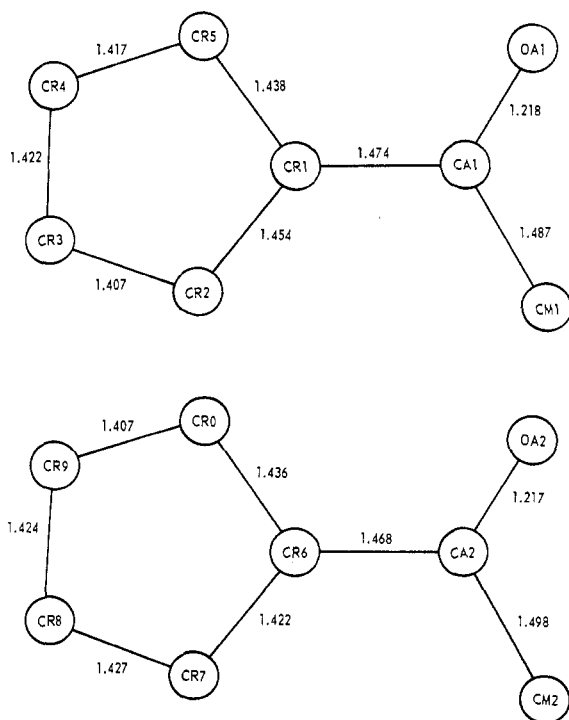


Figure 1.—Atomic numbering and bond distances (in ångströms) in the diacetylferrocene molecule. The estimated standard deviations in bond distances are ± 0.007 Å except for CR3-CR4, CR9-CR0, CA1-CM1, and CA2-CM2 which are ± 0.008 Å.

in Figure 2. A view down the ring centers is given in Figure 3 showing the configuration in the solid which corresponds to 1,3'-diacetylferrocene.

The Cp rings are planar (see Table VI) and nearly parallel, the angle between the planes being $1^\circ 9'$. The average C-C distance is 1.428 ± 0.014 Å in ring 1 (atoms CR1 to CR5) and 1.423 ± 0.014 Å in ring 2 (atoms CR6 to CR0). The average C-C bond length in both rings is 1.426 ± 0.014 Å, slightly longer than the average value of 1.419 Å cited by Wheatley.⁷ However, the average values in more recent structures (bis(π -azulene)iron of 1.430 Å,⁸ ferrocenedicarboxylic acid of 1.424 Å,⁴ ferrocene (by electron diffraction) of 1.431 Å⁸) are all longer and in excellent agreement. The bond angles in diacetylferrocene average $108.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$, the value for a regular planar pentagon.

The Fe-C(ring) distances given in Table V vary from 2.030 ± 0.005 to 2.060 ± 0.005 Å, with an average value of 2.046 ± 0.009 Å. The longest Fe-C distances are to CR5 and CR9 which are opposite each other and to CR3 and CR8 which are the carbons opposite an acetyl group. The reasons for the slight

(7) P. J. Wheatley in "Perspectives in Structural Chemistry," Vol. I, J. D. Dunitz and J. A. Ibers, Ed., Wiley, New York, N. Y., 1967, p. 9.

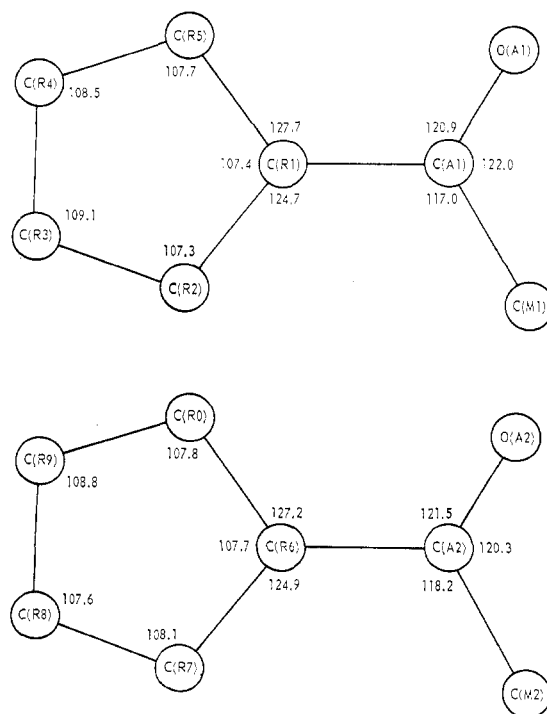


Figure 2.—Bond angles (in degrees) in the diacetylferrocene molecule. The estimated standard deviations in bond angles are $\pm 0.5^\circ$ except for angles involving CR1, CR6, CR2, CR5, CR3, and CR0 which are $\pm 0.4^\circ$.

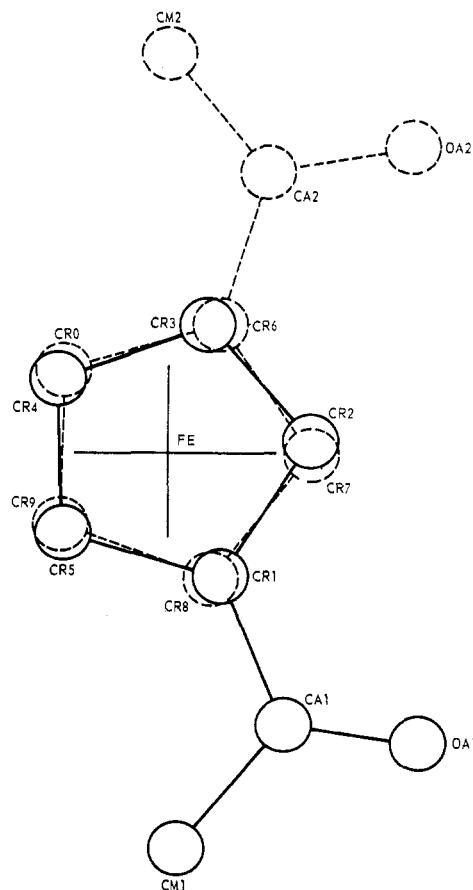


Figure 3.—A view down the ring centers showing the nearly eclipsed configuration of the diacetylferrocene molecule.

shift of the Fe atom are not clear. The average Fe-C (ring) distances agree with those found in bis(π -azulene)-iron of 2.044 Å⁸ and in ferrocene of 2.058 Å.⁸ The average C-C (cross ring) distance of 3.300 ± 0.014 Å (see Table V) is in agreement with the value of

TABLE V

INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES NOT SHOWN IN FIGURE 1

Fe-CR1	2.035 (5)	Fe-CR8	2.060 (5)
Fe-CR2	2.049 (5)	Fe-CR7	2.045 (5)
Fe-CR3	2.059 (5)	Fe-CR6	2.030 (4)
Fe-CR4	2.044 (6)	Fe-CR0	2.035 (5)
Fe-CR5	2.056 (5)	Fe-CR9	2.058 (6)
CR1-CR8	3.313 (7)	Fe-CA1	3.076 (5)
CR2-CR7	3.303 (7)	Fe-OA1	3.669 (4)
CR3-CR6	3.290 (7)	Fe-CA2	3.076 (5)
CR4-CR0	3.271 (7)	Fe-OA2	3.832 (4)
CR5-CR9	3.326 (7)		

3.291 Å reported for ferrocenedicarboxylic acid.⁴ Therefore, diacetylferrocene has molecular dimensions consistent with other ferrocene molecules and no unusual intramolecular interactions are present.

The bond lengths in the two acetyl groups are similar to the values expected for C=O, C(sp²)-C(sp²), and C(sp²)-C(sp³) bond lengths.⁹ The variation of the various bond angles from 120° follow a pattern which is determined by nonbonded interactions, similar to the distortions observed in dimethyl *trans,trans*-muconate.¹⁰ The acetyl groups are twisted slightly from (by 11° 1' for CA1-CM1-OA1 and 8° 48' for CA2-CM2-OA2) and bent out of the plane of the appropriate Cp ring (see Table VI). However, the two rotations are different so that OA1 in one case and CM2 in the other are closer to the opposite Cp ring. Presumably this difference in rotation permits better packing in the crystalline state.

A view down the ring centers is given in Figure 3. The angle of twist of the rings was defined as the dihedral angle between a ring carbon, the two ring centers, and the carbon atom on the opposite ring. This angle varied from 4° 15' to 5° 33' with an average of 4° 41'. Compared to the configurations of other ferrocene derivatives summarized recently,^{3,11} diacetylferrocene is very close to being eclipsed. Since the acetyl groups cannot hydrogen bond and are sufficiently bulky to make disorder in the crystal unlikely, the present configuration must represent the preferred orientation of a disubstituted ferrocene in the absence of a bridge between the two rings. The 1,3' configuration for diacetylferrocene affords the minimum steric repulsion between acetyl groups which still maintains an eclipsed

(8) A. Haaland and J. E. Nikson, *Chem. Commun.*, 88 (1968).

(9) L. E. Sutton, "Table of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," Special Publication No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, 1965.

(10) S. E. Filippakio, L. Leiserowitz, and G. M. J. Schmidt, *J. Chem. Soc. B*, 290 (1967).

(11) The value for α -keto-1,1'-trimethyleneferrocene of 11.8° reported by N. D. Jones, R. E. Marsh, and J. H. Richards, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 19, 330 (1965), and quoted in ref 3 is in error. The correct value is 5.8°. R. E. Marsh, private communication.

TABLE VI
LEAST-SQUARES PLANES WHERE THE DEVIATIONS FROM THE PLANES (Å) ARE GIVEN FOR THE SPECIFIED ATOM

Atom	Dev from plane			
	I	II	III	IV
CR1	0.005	-3.314		
CR2	0.002	-3.295		
CR3	-0.008	-3.286		
CR4	0.011	-3.274		
CR5	-0.010	-3.321		
CA1	0.118	-3.224	0.000	
CM1	-0.100	-3.462	0.000	
OA1	0.339	-3.008	0.000	
CR6	3.280	0.001		
CR7	3.302	0.001		
CR8	3.316	-0.004		
CR9	3.315	0.005		
CR0	3.282	-0.004		
CA2	3.171	-0.084	0.000	
CM2	2.925	-0.310	0.000	
OA2	3.284	0.033	0.000	
Fe	1.650	-1.649		

Parameters for Planes^a

A	0.2517	0.2513	0.0651	0.1364
B	0.0659	0.0670	0.9934	0.9890
C	0.0602	0.0425	0.0940	-0.0566
D	-0.744	2.488	-0.817	2.003

Atom I II III IV
Atoms in plane CR1-CR5 CR6-CR0 CA1-CM1-OA1 CA2-CM2-OA2

^a Equation of plane is of the form $AX + BY + CZ = D$, where X, Y, Z are orthogonal coordinates (in Å) relative to a, b, c*.

configuration for the Cp rings. Furthermore, the present study supports the hypothesis that the 1,1' configuration found in ferrocenedicarboxylic acid was a result of the formation of dimerlike units by hydrogen bonding. Therefore, the concept of the staggered configuration for ferrocenes as the favored geometry is not in agreement with the most recent results. In the absence of steric constraints (and disorder in the crystalline state), the preferred configuration of ferrocene derivatives will be eclipsed or nearly so.

The various ferrocene derivatives reported to date have different angles of rotation of the rings which is not conveyed by the present nomenclature. Therefore, we suggest that the angle of twist of the Cp rings be specified in degrees after the name. The present compound would therefore be called 1,3'-diacetylferrocene (-4.7).

TABLE VII
MEAN-SQUARE DISPLACEMENTS^a

Atom	$\langle r^2 \rangle^{1/2}$			Atom	$\langle r^2 \rangle^{1/2}$		
	201	187	157		211	188	134
CR1	201	187	157	CR6	211	188	134
CR2	225	178	160	CR7	214	185	162
CR3	238	195	155	CR8	243	204	157
CR4	242	196	175	CR9	234	209	179
CR5	210	190	151	CR0	218	199	156
CA1	210	197	176	CA2	217	206	166
CM1	317	235	199	CM2	261	236	182
OA1	284	221	186	OA2	280	236	199
Fe	175	164	157				

^a Values $\times 10^3$ in ångströms.

The thermal parameters were converted to mean-square displacements and are given in Table VII. For the ring atoms, CR1-CR0, the smallest mean-

TABLE VIII
INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES^a

Atom A	Equiv position	Translation	Atom B	Distance A-B, Å
H9	2	0, 0, 1	H11	2.54
H9	2	0, 0, 1	H12	2.44
H9	2	0, 0, 1	H13	2.54
H9	1	1, 0, 0	H7	2.71
H10	1	1, 0, 0	H7	2.50
H11	2	0, 0, 1	H11	2.65
H12	2	1, 0, 1	H8	2.66
H2	1	-1, 0, 0	H4	2.48
H3	2	1, 0, 0	H21	2.78
H4	2	0, 0, 0	H21	2.76
H4	1	1, 0, 0	H7	2.79
CM1	2	0, 0, 1	H9	2.75
OA1	1	-1, 0, 0	H5	2.58
OA1	1	-1, 0, 0	H11	2.88
OA1	2	1, 0, 0	H8	2.67
OA1	3	1, 1, 1	H22	2.91
CR9	1	1, 0, 0	H7	2.99
OA2	1	-1, 0, 0	H4	2.96
OA2	1	-1, 0, 0	H10	2.72
OA2	2	1, 0, 0	H3	2.67
OA2	3	1, 0, 1	H13	2.67
CR4	1	1, 0, 0	H2	2.99
OA1	3	1, 1, 1	CA2	3.168
OA1	3	1, 1, 1	CM2	3.39

^a The interatomic distance is from A in the equivalent position specified to B in position 1. The code is 1 is x, y, z ; 2 is $-x, -y, -z$; 3 is $-x, -1/2 + y, -1/2 - z$, with the unit translations given with respect to x, y , and z .

square displacement is approximately normal to the plane of the ring, with the largest displacement usually in the plane of the ring. Hence the displacements are in agreement with an oscillation of the rings about the ring centers. In the acetyl groups the largest mean-square displacement is normal to the plane of the acetyl group, in agreement with a wagging motion about the corresponding C-C bond. The fact that the mean-square displacements are in excellent agreement with the expected molecular vibrations suggests that absorption errors are minimal and that the integrated intensity was indeed measured in the data collection process.

All the interatomic distances less than 3.5 Å were calculated and surveyed for any unusual interactions. The H-H contacts less than 2.8 Å together with the H-heavy atom contacts less than 3.0 Å and heavy atom-heavy atom contacts less than 3.4 Å are tabulated in Table VIII. Assuming the usual van der Waals radii,¹² the shortest contacts are simply van der Waals contacts between the appropriate atoms.

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(12) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, p 260.

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Crystallographic Studies on Sulfur Dioxide Insertion Compounds. I. The Butadieneiron Tricarbonyl-Sulfur Dioxide-Boron Trifluoride Adduct

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The reaction of BF_3 gas with a solution of butadieneiron tricarbonyl in SO_2 has been shown to give rise to a compound of stoichiometry $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3 \cdot \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{BF}_3$. The structure of this species has been elucidated by single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies. The compound crystallizes in the noncentrosymmetric monoclinic space group $P2_1$ (C_2 ; no. 4) with $a = 6.583 \pm 0.011$ Å, $b = 11.782 \pm 0.023$ Å, $c = 7.401 \pm 0.009$ Å, $\beta = 92.41 \pm 0.06^\circ$, $Z = 2$, $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.886$ g cm^{-3} , and $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.79 \pm 0.05$ g cm^{-3} . Intensity data complete to $\sin \theta = 0.40$ (Mo $K\alpha$ radiation) were collected on a 0.01°-incrementing Supper-Pace Buerger automated diffractometer, and the structure was solved using Patterson, Fourier, and least-squares refinement techniques; all nonhydrogen atoms were located accurately, the final discrepancy index being $R_F = 6.60\%$ for the 813 independent, nonzero reflections. The inserted sulfur dioxide molecule is S bonded to a terminal methylene group of the modified butadiene ligand (which, now, is involved in a π -allyl $\rightarrow\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ linkage) and is O bonded to the central iron atom. The remaining oxygen of the SO_2 moiety is linked to the boron atom of a BF_3 molecule.

Introduction

Transition metal complexes containing sulfur dioxide as a ligand are well known;² infrared and X-ray diffraction studies³ have shown that the SO_2 molecule bonds to the metal through its sulfur atom.

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Wojcicki and coworkers have systematically investigated SO_2 as an insertion ligand and have shown that it inserts into a metal-alkyl or metal-aryl bond (M-R) to produce an S-sulfinate⁴⁻¹⁰

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