

THE X-RAY STRUCTURE OF TRIHYDRIDOBIS(1,2-BISDIPHENYLPHOSPHINOETHANE)RHENIUM(III), $\text{ReH}_3(\text{DPPE})_2$

VINCENZO G. ALBANO and PIER LUIGI BELLON

Istituto di Chimica Generale ed Inorganica, Università di Milano, via G. Venezian, 21, 20133 Milano (Italy)

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SUMMARY

Trihydridobis(1,2-bisdiphenylphosphinoethane)rhenium(III), $\text{ReH}_3(\text{DPPE})_2$ crystallizes in the space group $P2_1/c$, $Z=2$, with cell dimensions $a=16.09(2)$, $b=10.27(1)$, $c=19.11(2)$ Å, $\beta=128.0(1)^\circ$. The data were collected photographically and 656 non-zero reflections were used to solve the structure by the heavy atom method ($R=0.075$). The $\text{Re}(\text{DPPE})_2$ moiety has crystallographic C_2 symmetry and geometrical considerations together with potential energy computations allow to assign unequivocally the most favourable positions to the hydrido ligands. These occupy three equatorial positions of a slightly distorted pentagonal bipyramid. A comparative discussion of the structures of $\text{ReH}_3(\text{DPPE})_2$ and $\text{ReH}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{DPPE})$ confirms the assignment of the hydrido ligand positions in both crystal species.

INTRODUCTION

Several rhenium complexes containing both hydrido and phosphine ligands have been described¹⁻⁴. Structural data are available only for the compound $\text{ReH}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{DPPE})$ ^{5,6}. In this complex a complete structure determination by X-ray diffraction allowed the determination of all the atomic positions except those of the hydrido ligands. Taking advantage of the molecular overcrowding, it was possible to draw indirect conclusions about the positions of these ligands from stereochemical considerations and potential energy computations. A map of the total energy was computed for all the non-bonding interactions of a hydrido ligand scanning a spherical surface centred at the rhenium atom. The Re-H distance of 1.68 Å (the same as found in the $[\text{ReH}_9]^{2-}$ anion⁷) was chosen as the radius of the sphere. The map showed only three energy minima, in which the hydrogen atoms were assumed to lie.

When suitable crystal samples of the complex $\text{ReH}_3(\text{DPPE})_2$ became available, its structure was determined in order to provide further information on the stereochemistry of these hepta-coordinated species.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal data

The compound $\text{ReP}_4\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{51}$, $M=986$, gives yellow monoclinic crystals. The

crystal data are $a=16.09(2)$, $b=10.27(1)$, $c=19.11(2)$ Å, $\beta=128.0(1)^\circ$, $U=2487$ Å³, $D_m=1.33(2)$, $D_c=1.31$ g/cm³, $Z=2$, Cu-K α radiation $\lambda=1.5418$ Å. From systematic extinctions ($h0l$ with l odd) two space groups were possible, Pc and $P2/c$. Data collected on Weissenberg integrating camera, multiple films, measured photometrically. Two intersecting sets of data were collected with different crystals along the axes $[001]$ and $[010]$. After correction for the Lorentz, polarization, and absorption effects ($\mu=66$ cm⁻¹), and after merging the two sets of reflections, 656 independent non-zero F_0 's were obtained.

Determination and refinement of the structure

A tridimensional Patterson map allowed determination of the positions of the rhenium and phosphorus atoms. The rhenium coordinates 0, 0.12, 0.25 indicated clearly that this atom was in the special position e of the space group $P2/c$. The site symmetry of this position is C_2 , consequently only one half of the molecule is crystallographically independent. Together with the rhenium atom one hydrido ligand should lie on the symmetry axis. With this choice of space group, the structure was successfully refined by least squares up to a conventional R factor 0.075. This relatively high discrepancy index results from partial decomposition of the crystal within the X-ray beam. In the refinement the block-diagonal approximation of the normal matrix was used, the non-group atoms in 4×4 blocks and the phenyl rings—treated as rigid groups of D_{6h} symmetry, C-C = 1.392 Å—in 7×7 blocks (see details in ref. 8). The weighting scheme adopted was $w=1/(30+0.1|F_0|+0.001|F_0|^2)$, the coefficients of the polynomial were chosen in order to obtain an approximately constant distribution of the quadratic error $w\Delta F_0^2$ over the entire range of F_0 's. The structure factors and least squares computations were based upon the atomic scattering factors of Cromer and Mann⁹. A final difference Fourier revealed one signal of about 2 electrons per Å³ at the position of the rhenium atom. This effect was probably due to the fact that the Fourier summation did not include the imaginary contribution from the anomalous scattering of rhenium. All the remaining signals were in the range ± 0.5 e⁻/Å³ and did not reveal significant features. The results of the refinement are reported in Tables 1–3. Table 1 gives a list of the observed and calculated structure factors moduli, and in Tables 2 and 3 the final parameters of the atoms are reported.

Computations

All the computations were carried out on an IBM 7040 computer. Data

TABLE 2

POSITIONAL^a AND THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR NONGROUP ATOMS WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B (Å ²)
Re	0	1208(3)	2500	1.9(2)
P ₁	1535(8)	977(15)	2630(7)	2.6(3)
P ₂	-758(9)	1772(13)	1028(7)	2.6(3)
C ₁	1274(30)	1634(32)	1593(28)	5.0(8)
C ₂	114(29)	1233(37)	783(23)	5.9(8)

^a All values $\times 10^4$.

TABLE 3

DERIVED POSITIONAL PARAMETERS OF PHENYL CARBON ATOMS REFINED AS RIGID GROUPS^{a,b,c}

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>		<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
C ₃	2040	-665	2652	C ₁₅	-2039	1008	73
C ₄	2691	-899	2416	C ₁₆	-2971	1711	-482
C ₅	3052	-2155	2470	C ₁₇	-3911	1066	-1115
C ₆	2765	-3176	2760	C ₁₈	-3919	-282	-1193
C ₇	2113	-2941	2996	C ₁₉	-2987	-985	-637
C ₈	1751	-1686	2942	C ₂₀	-2047	-341	-4
C ₉	2751	1884	3484	C ₂₁	-964	3491	608
C ₁₀	3722	1265	4054	C ₂₂	-1277	3694	-243
C ₁₁	4598	1959	4739	C ₂₃	-1382	4958	-594
C ₁₂	4503	3274	4856	C ₂₄	-1175	6016	-13
C ₁₃	3531	3893	4287	C ₂₅	-863	5811	838
C ₁₄	2655	3198	3602	C ₂₆	-759	4550	1149

^a All values $\times 10^4$.^b Mean estimated standard deviations 0.003.^c Isotropic temperature factors of the phenyl rings: 6.4, 6.3, 6.0, 6.5; estimated standard deviation 0.6.

reduction and absorption corrections were based upon our Fortran programmes. For Fourier analyses, structure factors and least squares, local versions were used of the following entries in the 1966 "International World List of Crystallographic Programs"; 7528, 7531, 7532, and 7535. A programme written by Domenicano and Vaciago of the University of Rome was used in the computation of the molecular parameters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE AND DISCUSSION

A perspective view of the molecule is given in Fig. 1 and the most significant distances and angles are reported in Table 4. The stereochemistry of the ReP₄ group in this complex is similar to that found in ReH₃(PPh₃)₂(DPPE) but with some significant differences in the P-Re-P angles. An analysis of these differences (see Table 4), together with the constraints imposed by the molecular C₂ symmetry of the present complex, allows a more definite assignment of the hydrido ligand positions. In the complex ReH₃(PPh₃)₂(DPPE), on the basis of the potential energy calculations, two hydrogen atoms were expected to lie in the Re, P₂, P₄ plane (toward the left in Fig. 1); the third one was expected to lie above this plane in a position surrounded by atoms Re, P₁, P₂, and P₄ (upper right sector in Fig. 1). In the present complex the P₂-Re-P₄ angle is 25° wider than in ReH₃(PPh₃)₂(DPPE); this fact strongly suggests that the third hydrido ligand (H₁ in Fig. 2) does now lie in the Re, P₂, P₄ plane and occupies the required special position on the twofold axis. This rearrangement allows a further opening of the P₁-Re-P₃ angle. The two first hydrido ligands, which are now related by the twofold axis, probably occupy essentially the same positions as they do in the coordination sphere of the complex ReH₃(PPh₃)₂(DPPE). The large widening of the P₂-Re-P₄ angle might, however, push them significantly out of the Re, P₂, P₄ plane. On the basis of these considerations the co-ordina-

TABLE 4

BOND DISTANCES (Å) AND RELEVANT ANGLES (°), WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES, FOR THE COMPLEX $\text{ReH}_3(\text{DPPE})_2$. SOME CORRESPONDING VALUES FOR $\text{ReH}_3(\text{PPH}_3)(\text{DPPE})$ ARE SHOWN IN SQUARE BRACKETS

Re-P ₁	2.34(2)		Re-P ₁ -C ₃	121(1)
Re-P ₂	2.35(2)		Re-P ₁ -C ₉	121(1)
P ₁ -C ₃	1.86(4)		Re-P ₂ -C ₁₅	121(1)
P ₁ -C ₉	1.85(4)		Re-P ₂ -C ₂₁	125(1)
P ₂ -C ₁₅	1.89(5)		Re-P ₁ -C ₁	108(1)
P ₂ -C ₂₁	1.88(4)		Re-P ₂ -C ₂	109(1)
P ₁ -C ₁	1.88(4)		P ₁ -C ₁ -C ₂	108(2)
P ₂ -C ₂	1.82(5)		C ₁ -C ₂ -P ₂	108(2)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.58(6)		C ₃ -P ₁ -C ₉	103(2)
P ₁ -Re-P ₃	167.4(5)	[159.1]	C ₉ -P ₁ -C ₁	100(2)
P ₂ -Re-P ₄	151.5(5)	[126.9]	C ₁ -P ₁ -C ₃	99(2)
P ₁ -Re-P ₄	99.4(5)	[99.2]	C ₁₅ -P ₂ -C ₂₁	100(2)
P ₁ -Re-P ₂	83.6(5)	[81.4]	C ₂₁ -P ₂ -C ₂	98(2)
			C ₂ -P ₂ -C ₁₅	100(2)

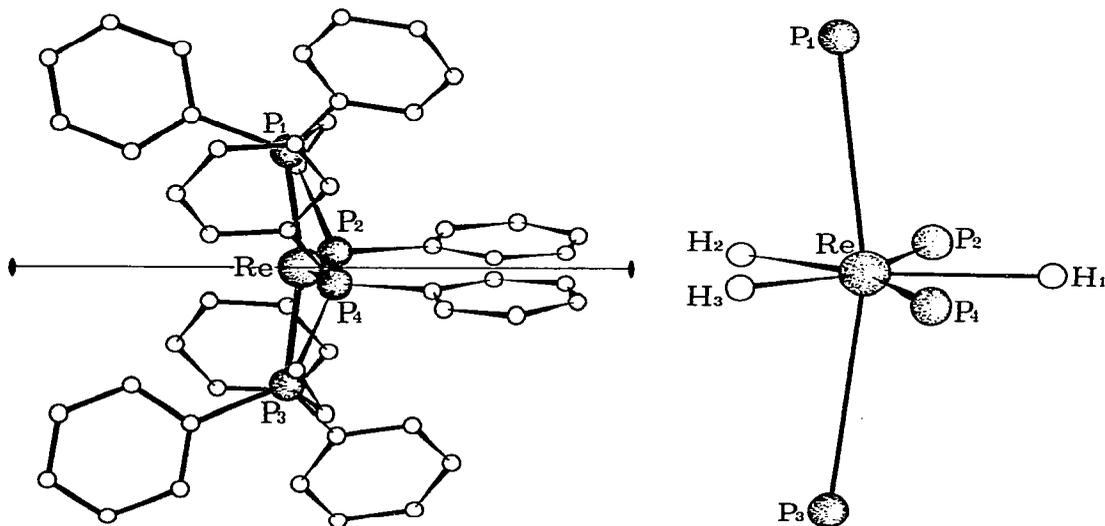


Fig. 1. A perspective view of the $\text{ReH}_3(\text{DPPE})_2$ molecule. Only the rhenium, phosphorus, and carbon atoms are shown.

Fig. 2. The inner coordination sphere of the molecule with the hydride ligands in their "ideal" positions. The twofold axis passes through the Re and H_1 atoms.

tion pattern around the metal atom is essentially that of a pentagonal bipyramid; Fig. 2. shows this idealized structure for the ReH_3P_4 moiety.

The geometric considerations just described have been confirmed by computation of a potential energy map for the $\text{H}-\text{H}^{10}$, (assuming the hydrogen atoms of C_6H_5 and C_2H_4 groups to lie at 1.08 Å from the corresponding carbon atoms, with

C-C-H angles of 120° and 109.5° respectively), H-C¹¹ and H-P¹² non bonding interactions. A potential well has been found in the position postulated for the H₁ atom. However the well is symmetrically diffused for about 20° above and below the equatorial plane. In spite of this result a disordered distribution of the H₁ atom around the special position is not probable because no induced disorder on the neighbouring atoms has been detected. Another wide potential minimum is present in the zone in which H₂ and H₃ are thought to be. If the mutual interaction between the H₂ and H₃ atoms is taken into account the minimum splits into two wells whose minima form an angle at the metal of about 75° ; the dihedral angle between the plane containing the two minima and the rhenium atom and the Re. P₂, P₄ plane is about 7° . This result indicates that H₂ and H₃ can, indeed, lie out of the equatorial plane.

Although the potential energy computations are necessarily approximate, they do indicate that only one spatial distribution of the hydrido ligands is possible, other conformations being forbidden by steric hindrance from the phosphine ligands. Lastly, we note that similarities and differences between the geometries of the present complex and that of ReH₃(PPh₃)₂(DPPE) mutually confirm the assignments of the hydrido ligand positions in both structures.

The most important bond distances found in this structure are those for the Re-P bonds, which are both 2.34(2) Å long. The corresponding values in ReH₃(PPh₃)₂(DPPE) are in the range 2.36–2.39 Å with a mean of 2.37 Å. These distances are significantly shorter than those found in other rhenium complexes in which the mean Re-P value is 2.46 Å (see ref. 13 and references therein). The difference can be explained by a more pronounced π character of the Re-P bonds in these compounds, in which the phosphorus atoms are the only ligands with π accepting ability.

As for the geometry of the phosphinic ligands, the bond parameters reported in Table 4 are normal values. The conformation of the chelate ring is described in Table 5 by means of the torsion angles whose values are in the range of those reported in ref. 14.

TABLE 5

THE CONFORMATION OF THE FIVE-MEMBERED CHELATE RING INVOLVING THE RHENIUM ATOM AND THE BIDENTATE DIPHOSPHINE LIGAND. THE VALUES GIVEN ARE THE TORSION ANGLES ($^\circ$) ABOUT SUCCESSIVE BONDS IN THE RING

$\tau(\text{Re}-\text{P}_1)$	9.3	$\tau(\text{P}_1-\text{C}_1)$	-38.6
$\tau(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_2)$	53.0	$\tau(\text{C}_2-\text{P}_2)$	-45.3
$\tau(\text{P}_2-\text{Re})$	17.0		

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