

**Co<sub>8</sub>(CO)<sub>24</sub>C<sub>6</sub>, A BIS(TRICOBALT NONACARBONYL)/DICOBALT HEXACARBONYL DERIVATIVE OF 2,4-HEXADIYNE FROM THE REACTION OF DICOBALT OCTACARBONYL WITH HEXACHLOROCYCLOPROPANE**

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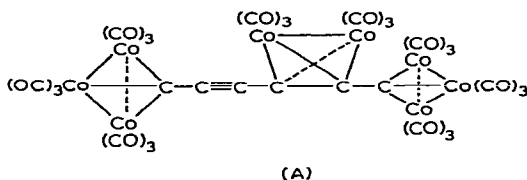
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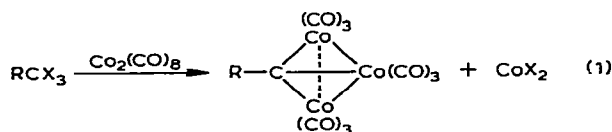
SUMMARY

The reaction of dicobalt octacarbonyl with hexachlorocyclopropane in THF produced Co<sub>8</sub>(CO)<sub>24</sub>C<sub>6</sub> whose structure (A) was determined by means of single crystal X-ray crystallography.



The compound is obtained from hexane/benzene as black Co<sub>8</sub>(CO)<sub>24</sub>C<sub>6</sub> · ½C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, crystallising in the triclinic space group  $P\bar{1}$  with  $a = 15.57 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 16.32 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 9.77 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 99.78 \pm 0.10^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 115.06 \pm 0.10^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 74.39 \pm 0.10^\circ$ . The final discrepancy index is  $R_F = 10.2\%$  for 2484 independent, nonzero reflections.

The dehalogenation of organic trihalides by dicobalt octacarbonyl yields novel methylidynetricobalt nonacarbonyl cluster compounds (eqn. 1)<sup>1-3</sup>. Recent



interest in halogenated cyclopropanes<sup>4</sup> led us to examine the possible dechlorination of hexachlorocyclopropane by dicobalt octacarbonyl.

In the reaction studied, 41 mmoles each of the reactants were mixed in tetra-

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hydrofuran (THF) solution under nitrogen. Carbon monoxide was given off slowly at room temperature; heating to 40° caused vigorous gas evolution. Work-up of the reaction mixture gave hexachlorocyclopropane (36% recovery), cobalt(II) chloride and 1.85 g of brown black crystals, (I), m.p. 132–133° (dec.), as well as 2.5 g of a brown powder (II) which was insoluble in THF and hexane.

Further attention is focussed on Compound(I). This material is soluble in THF and hot hexane; it is stable in air for periods up to a day but slowly decomposes on continued exposure to air. It was recovered unchanged after treatment with methanolic sulfuric acid (18 h at room temperature, 5 h at 60°). It contains no chlorine or hydrogen; analysis for carbon and cobalt indicated an empirical formula  $C_3Co_4(CO)_{12}$ , if one assumed that oxygen was the only other element present and that it was present solely in the form of  $C\equiv O$  groups. Experimental molecular weights were variable and uninformative. Spectral data also were not particularly helpful. Fig. 1

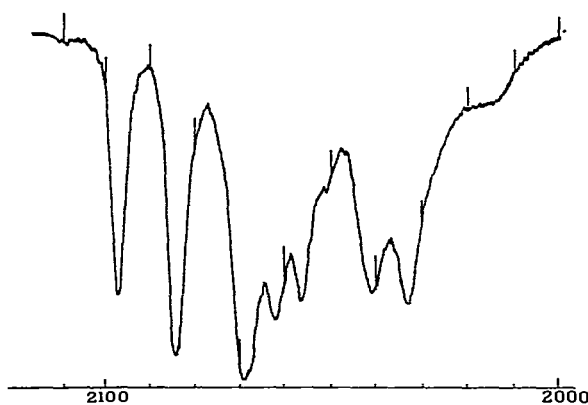


Fig. 1. The carbonyl region of the infrared spectrum of  $Co_8(CO)_{24}C_6$  (0.5% in carbon tetrachloride).

shows the infrared spectrum of (I) in the carbonyl region (0.5% solution in carbon tetrachloride; Perkin Elmer 521 spectrophotometer;  $\pm 0.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$  resolution). One can distinguish bands at 2096.8(s), 2084.0(s), 2069.0(vs), 2062.0(s), 2057.3(s), 2051.0(sh) 2040.8(s), 2033.0(s), 2014(w) and 1981(vw)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Additional bands (in carbon disulfide) were observed at 1212(vw), 1067(vw) and 755(m). In the ultraviolet spectrum (in benzene)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  was observed at 428  $m\mu$ , with  $\epsilon$  being concentration dependent.

Since the large number of CO frequencies in the infrared spectrum of (I) suggested that it was a rather complicated molecule, definitive structural information was sought by means of a single crystal X-ray analysis.

#### RESULTS OF THE STRUCTURAL STUDY

##### *Unit cell and space group*

The complex was isolated from hexane/benzene as a black-brown crystalline product, as needles by slow crystallization or as platelets when recrystallization proceeded rapidly. The two forms have the same unit cell dimensions and are crystallographically identical.

Optical and X-ray examination showed the crystals to be triclinic, belonging

to either of the space groups  $P1$  ( $C_1^1$ ; no. 1) or  $P\bar{1}$  ( $C_1^1$ ; no. 2). The centrosymmetric  $P\bar{1}$  was shown to be the correct space group from a plot of the intensity distribution<sup>5</sup> as a function of  $\sin \theta$ .

Unit cell dimensions are:

$$a = 15.57 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}; b = 16.32 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}; c = 9.77 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\alpha = 99.78 \pm 0.10^\circ; \beta = 115.06 \pm 0.10^\circ; \gamma = 74.39 \pm 0.10^\circ.$$

The unit cell volume is  $2161 \text{ \AA}^3$ . The observed density ( $\rho_{\text{obs}} = 1.95 \pm 0.02 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ ) was only in fair agreement with that calculated for  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$  ( $\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.868 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$  for  $M = 1215.90$ ,  $Z = 2$ ). However, solution of the crystal structure, *vide infra*, revealed the presence of one benzene molecule of crystallization per unit cell. The density calculated for  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  ( $\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.928 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$  for  $M = 1254.96$  and  $Z = 2$ ) is in excellent agreement with the observed value.

A Delaunay reduction<sup>6</sup> shows dimensions of the reduced cell to be:

$$a' = 14.46 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}; b' = 9.77 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}; c' = 19.29 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA};$$

$$\alpha' = 101.43 \pm 0.10^\circ; \beta' = 119.35 \pm 0.10^\circ; \gamma' = 102.68 \pm 0.10^\circ.$$

The non-reduced cell is, however, used throughout this paper.

#### Collection and reduction of diffraction data

Two crystals were used for data collection. Crystal 1 (volume  $9.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3$ ) was mounted on its  $b$ -axis and crystal 2 (volume  $1.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3$ ) was mounted on its  $c$ -axis.

TABLE I

#### RESULTS FOR THE PHASE PYRAMIDS

Set No.	Signs applied to reflections				Mode 1 <sup>a</sup>				Mode 2 <sup>a</sup>			
	5 2 2	3 $\bar{5}$ 2	4 $\bar{6}$ 3	$\bar{3}$ 2 3	No. cycles	C	+ signs	- signs	No. cycles	C	+ signs	- signs
1	+	+	+	+	13	1.000	180	0	2	1.000	180	0
2	+	+	+	-	13	0.995	82	98	2	0.995	82	98
3	+	+	-	+	16	0.957	96	84	3	0.949	86	94
4	+	+	-	-	17	0.814	104	76	3	0.954	100	80
5	+	-	+	+	17	0.798	88	92	4	0.821	94	86
6	+	-	+	-	17	0.793	86	94	4	0.816	90	90
7	+	-	-	+	15	0.824	80	100	3	0.810	82	98
8	+	-	-	-	16	0.817	84	96	3	0.815	82	98
9	-	+	+	+	16	0.953	86	94	3	0.940	92	88
10	-	+	+	-	17	0.938	92	88	3	0.945	104	76
11	-	+	-	+	13	0.991	86	94	2	0.991	86	94
12	-	+	-	-	13	0.986	106	74	2	0.986	106	74
13	-	-	+	+	15	0.828	95	85	3	0.819	94	86
14	-	-	+	-	16	0.821	84	96	3	0.824	84	96
15	-	-	-	+	17	0.804	91	89	5	0.825	92	88
16	-	-	-	-	16	0.799	93	87	5	0.820	90	90

<sup>a</sup> In mode 1 no new signs are applied until the subsequent cycle. In Mode 2, newly determined signs are applied immediately.

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(Continued next page)

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, organized into sections labeled N = -10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Each section contains several rows of numbers, likely representing experimental results or calculated values for different conditions.



Diffraction data were collected with a 0.01°-incrementing Supper-Pace 'Buerger Automated Diffractometer' using a stationary-background,  $\omega$ -scan, stationary-background counting sequence. The scan angle was chosen as  $\omega = [1.5 + (0.7/L)]^\circ$ , where  $1/L$  is the Lorentz factor. Other experimental details have been described fully in a previous publication<sup>7</sup>.

Using equi-inclination Weissenberg geometry and Mo- $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$ ), data for the zones  $h(0-4)l$  were collected from crystal 1 and data for the zones  $hk(0-8)$  were collected from crystal 2. (Data within each zone is complete to  $\sin \theta = 0.38$ , save for the few reflections with  $\theta < 4^\circ$  which are shielded from the counter by a Pb backstop.]

The standard deviation assigned to a reflection  $hkl$ , of intensity  $I(hkl)$  was:

$$I(hkl) \geq 4900, \sigma[I(hkl)] = 0.1 [I(hkl)]$$

$$I(hkl) < 4900, \sigma[I(hkl)] = 7.0 [I(hkl)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Reflections were omitted from the subsequent analysis if their net intensities were less than  $3\sigma$  above background.

All data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects using a locally-modified version of Burnham's<sup>8</sup> GNABS. (Transmission factors varied from 0.346–0.643 for crystal 1 and from 0.736–0.826 for crystal 2). The corrected data were placed on a common scale using a least-squares procedure<sup>9</sup>, the  $R$ -factor for scaling being 8%, based on  $F^2$ . Finally, the resulting 2484 independent non-zero reflections were placed on an absolute scale by means of a Wilson plot<sup>10</sup>.

#### *Solution and refinement of the structure*

The structure was solved by Sayre's method<sup>11</sup> using a locally-modified version of the IBM 7094 program REL, by R. E. Long<sup>12</sup>. Normalized structure factors:

$$E(hkl) = F(hkl) \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{j=N} f^2[j, \theta(hkl)] \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

were calculated, where the sum  $j=1 \rightarrow N$  is over all atoms in the unit cell,  $\langle E^2(hkl) \rangle$  is normalized by adjustment of a scale factor, and  $f[j, \theta(hkl)]$  is the scattering factor for the  $j$ th atom at the Bragg angle  $\theta(hkl)$ .

The origin of the unit cell was fixed by assigning positive phases to three strong reflections of appropriate parity, *i.e.*, 532 ( $E=3.42$ ), 365 ( $E=3.28$ ), 184 ( $E=3.16$ ). Possible signs for the 180 reflections with  $E > 1.6$  were obtained using phase pyramids based on the 16 possible sign combinations for the reflections  $5\bar{2}\bar{2}$  ( $E=2.75$ ),  $3\bar{5}\bar{2}$  ( $E=2.74$ ),  $4\bar{6}\bar{3}$  ( $E=2.67$ ),  $\bar{3}\bar{2}\bar{3}$  ( $E=2.63$ ). The results of this process are summarized in Table 1.

The consistency index,  $C$ , is defined as:

$$C = \frac{\langle |E_A \sum_{A=B+C} E_B \cdot E_C| \rangle}{\langle |E_A| \cdot \sum_{A=B+C} |E_B| \cdot |E_C| \rangle}$$

where sums are over all pairs of reflections B and C for which  $B+C=A$ , and where  $\langle \rangle$  means the average over all values of A.

TABLE 3

(A). FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONS AND ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6\text{-}\frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ 

Atom	x	y	z	B
Co(1)	0.16407(30)	-0.41087(26)	-0.17361(47)	a
Co(2)	0.25755(29)	-0.31443(28)	-0.18739(47)	a
Co(3)	0.19284(32)	-0.28626(29)	0.01036(46)	a
Co(4)	-0.02146(31)	-0.21797(27)	-0.52122(47)	a
Co(5)	-0.02985(32)	-0.11670(26)	-0.30621(50)	a
Co(6)	-0.35465(29)	-0.37065(27)	-0.38500(48)	a
Co(7)	-0.32797(31)	-0.25259(30)	-0.18525(47)	a
Co(8)	-0.42348(32)	-0.22083(32)	-0.45390(53)	a
C(1)	0.1257(18)	-0.2896(16)	-0.2052(29)	1.6(5)
C(2)	0.0413(18)	-0.2399(16)	-0.2984(30)	1.4(5)
C(3)	-0.0569(21)	-0.2333(19)	-0.3579(34)	2.6(6)
C(4)	-0.1333(20)	-0.2589(18)	-0.3585(32)	2.1(5)
C(5)	-0.2066(21)	-0.2714(18)	-0.3617(33)	2.4(6)
C(6)	-0.2877(20)	-0.2825(19)	-0.3528(34)	2.4(6)
C(7)	0.1411(24)	-0.4728(22)	-0.3555(39)	3.5(7)
C(8)	0.2644(25)	-0.4893(23)	-0.0542(42)	4.2(8)
C(9)	0.0576(26)	-0.4244(23)	-0.1467(43)	4.2(8)
C(10)	0.2468(28)	-0.3511(25)	-0.3768(47)	5.3(9)
C(11)	0.3860(27)	-0.3700(24)	-0.0736(45)	4.4(8)
C(12)	0.2681(23)	-0.2212(20)	-0.2015(37)	3.8(6)
C(13)	0.2985(34)	-0.3421(31)	0.1740(57)	6.8(11)
C(14)	0.1999(30)	-0.1809(27)	0.0539(49)	6.6(9)
C(15)	0.0983(28)	-0.2822(25)	0.0641(46)	5.4(9)
C(16)	0.0587(29)	-0.1763(26)	-0.5553(48)	5.3(9)
C(17)	-0.0057(22)	-0.3234(20)	-0.6019(36)	3.4(6)
C(18)	-0.1482(33)	-0.1700(30)	-0.6868(55)	6.6(10)
C(19)	-0.1481(28)	-0.0400(26)	-0.4036(47)	5.5(9)
C(20)	-0.0246(26)	-0.0933(23)	-0.1119(43)	4.5(8)
C(21)	0.0493(26)	-0.0543(24)	-0.3032(44)	5.4(8)
C(22)	-0.3708(21)	-0.4132(19)	-0.5804(34)	2.7(6)
C(23)	-0.2527(23)	-0.4522(20)	-0.2758(37)	3.2(6)
C(24)	-0.4541(24)	-0.3921(22)	-0.3669(40)	3.7(7)
C(25)	-0.2263(30)	-0.3141(27)	-0.0392(50)	5.5(4)
C(26)	-0.2850(30)	-0.1583(27)	-0.1087(51)	6.0(10)
C(27)	-0.4231(23)	-0.2343(21)	-0.1194(38)	3.6(7)
C(28)	-0.4047(30)	-0.1157(28)	-0.4274(50)	6.3(10)
C(29)	-0.4462(49)	-0.2442(43)	-0.6523(81)	11.5(19)
C(30)	-0.5408(32)	-0.2094(29)	-0.4599(53)	7.1(10)
O(7)	0.1321(22)	-0.5186(20)	-0.4599(36)	6.9(7)
O(8)	0.3286(18)	-0.5393(17)	0.0131(30)	5.5(6)
O(9)	-0.0022(21)	-0.4349(19)	-0.1277(36)	6.5(7)
O(10)	0.2431(18)	-0.3699(16)	-0.4981(30)	4.9(6)
O(11)	0.4659(21)	-0.4074(19)	-0.0005(36)	6.5(7)
O(12)	0.2804(25)	-0.1524(22)	-0.2017(41)	8.6(9)
O(13)	0.3648(24)	-0.3705(21)	-0.2623(40)	7.5(8)
O(14)	0.2173(28)	-0.1184(25)	0.0991(47)	9.5(10)
O(15)	0.0312(23)	-0.2779(21)	0.0927(38)	7.5(8)
O(16)	0.1157(24)	-0.1492(22)	-0.5808(42)	7.8(8)



TABLE 3 (continued)

Atom	x	y	z	B
O(17)	-0.0026(21)	-0.3917(19)	-0.6639(34)	6.6(7)
O(18)	-0.2232(26)	-0.1443(24)	-0.7607(44)	10.0(9)
O(19)	-0.2229(21)	-0.0067(19)	-0.4652(35)	6.6(7)
O(20)	-0.0304(20)	-0.0884(18)	0.0004(33)	6.2(6)
O(21)	0.0993(18)	-0.0057(16)	-0.2880(30)	5.1(6)
O(22)	-0.3761(19)	-0.4474(17)	-0.6916(32)	5.9(6)
O(23)	-0.1900(18)	-0.5075(17)	-0.2214(31)	5.2(6)
O(24)	-0.5220(19)	-0.4062(17)	-0.3568(32)	5.8(6)
O(25)	-0.1630(22)	-0.3642(20)	0.0489(37)	7.5(7)
O(26)	-0.2456(23)	-0.1051(20)	-0.0673(38)	7.5(8)
O(27)	-0.4901(22)	-0.2252(20)	-0.0998(37)	7.6(7)
O(28)	-0.3982(24)	-0.0464(22)	-0.4188(40)	7.7(8)
O(29)	-0.4549(47)	-0.2333(43)	-0.7660(80)	12.7(11)
O(30)	-0.6230(28)	-0.2044(26)	-0.4683(48)	10.4(10)
Bz(1)	-0.458	-0.0198	0.158	12.1(20)
Bz(2)	-0.548	-0.033	0.058	12.0(20)
Bz(3)	-0.585	-0.010	-0.098	11.7(19)

B. ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup> FOR COBALT ATOMS

Atom	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>11</sub>	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>22</sub>	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>33</sub>	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>12</sub>	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>13</sub>	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>23</sub>
Co(1)	428(27)	258(21)	871(67)	-210(38)	570(72)	6(61)
Co(2)	331(25)	382(22)	760(64)	-199(38)	352(66)	55(63)
Co(3)	543(30)	415(23)	476(61)	-295(42)	355(70)	-200(63)
Co(4)	443(27)	322(21)	652(60)	-145(38)	504(67)	194(58)
Co(5)	524(29)	237(20)	1021(69)	-221(38)	692(76)	-41(60)
Co(6)	394(26)	366(22)	810(63)	-280(38)	558(69)	59(61)
Co(7)	441(28)	419(24)	657(63)	-161(42)	590(71)	-10(65)
Co(8)	427(29)	499(26)	1011(73)	-187(44)	292(75)	350(74)

<sup>a</sup> Anisotropic thermal parameters for these atoms are given in part (B) of this Table. The anisotropic thermal parameter is defined as:  $B = \exp[-(\beta_{11} \cdot h^2 + \beta_{22} \cdot k^2 + \beta_{33} \cdot l^2 + \beta_{12} \cdot h \cdot k + \beta_{13} \cdot h \cdot l + \beta_{23} \cdot k \cdot l)]$ .

Set 1, which has the highest consistency index, is the trivial solution (*i.e.*, all + phases) and was discarded. An *F*-map based on the 180 phased reflections from the solution of second highest consistency index (Set 2,  $C=0.995$ ) showed no chemically sensible features, but an *F*-map based on the third highest solution (Set 11,  $C=0.991$ ) immediately revealed the positions of all eight cobalt atoms.

The remaining 54 atoms of the  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$  molecule were immediately located from a difference-Fourier map based on all 2484 non-zero reflections and phased by the eight cobalt atoms ( $R_F=45.9\%$ ). Using anisotropic thermal parameters for the cobalt atoms and isotropic thermal parameters for oxygen and carbon atoms, refinement of positional and thermal parameters converged in four cycles to a discrepancy index  $R_F=11.2\%$ . A second difference-Fourier synthesis at this stage revealed a benzene molecule of crystallization centered on  $1/2, 0, 0$ . The empirical formula of the crystalline material was thus proven to be  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ .

Refinement of the thermal parameters of the three independent benzene carbon atoms (using fixed positional parameters read from the Fourier map) along with all previously-refined parameters, led to convergence ( $\Delta/\sigma < 0.10$ ) at  $R_F=10.2\%$  for the

2484 independent non-zero reflections.

Observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 2; all atomic parameters are listed in Table 3, and the vibration ellipsoids for the cobalt atoms are defined in Table 4.

TABLE 4

DIRECTION COSINES FOR THE VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS<sup>a</sup> OF THE COBALT ATOMS

Atom	$B_{\max}$ (dc's major axis)	$B_{\text{med}}$ (dc's median axis)	$B_{\min}$ (dc's minor axis)
Co(1)	3.31 (0.737, -0.234, 0.170)	2.51 (-0.475, 0.051, 0.968)	2.37 (-0.480, -0.971, 0.185)
Co(2)	3.76 (-0.011, -0.966, 0.062)	2.58 (-0.903, -0.234, 0.771)	2.32
Co(3)	4.41 (-0.736, 0.431, 0.114)	4.27 (-0.676, -0.879, 0.454)	1.33 (-0.037, 0.204, 0.884)
Co(4)	3.42 (0.850, 0.504, 0.023)	3.22 (-0.376, 0.782, 0.225)	1.66 (-0.368, -0.366, 0.974)
Co(5)	3.99 (0.812, -0.069, 0.126)	2.97 (-0.545, -0.224, 0.990)	2.21 (0.209, 0.972, 0.062)
Co(6)	3.78 (0.347, -0.804, 0.006)	2.78 (0.516, 0.415, 0.495)	1.99 (-0.783, -0.426, 0.869)
Co(7)	4.25 (-0.295, -0.999, 0.165)	3.35 (0.846, -0.032, 0.072)	1.70 (-0.444, -0.004, 0.984)
Co(8)	5.13 (-0.084, 0.866, 0.322)	3.84 (-0.928, -0.452, 0.683)	2.70 (0.362, -0.214, 0.656)

<sup>a</sup> Direction cosines (dc's) are referred to the triclinic axes. Atomic vibration ellipsoids are defined in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter,  $B$ . The transformation to root-mean-square displacement is:  $(U^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = [B/(8\pi^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

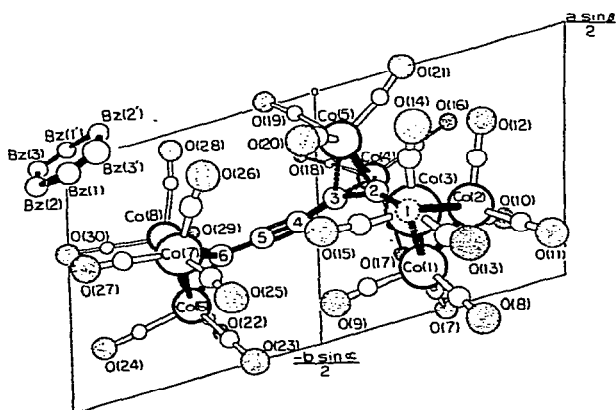


Fig. 2. Numbering of atoms for  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ . (Carbon atoms of the carbonyl groups are numbered similarly to their attached oxygens; carbon atoms of the diacetylene ligand are labelled with numbers only.)

*The molecular structure*

Bond distances are collected in Table 5 and bond angles are shown in Table 6. Important least-squares planes are shown in Table 7.

The  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$  molecule (see Fig. 2) can be formally described as a bis-

TABLE 5

INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES (Å) FOR  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ 

<i>(a). Cobalt-cobalt distances within <math>\text{Co}_3\text{C}</math> groups.</i>			
Co(1)-Co(2)	2.467(6)	Co(6)-Co(7)	2.482(6)
Co(2)-Co(3)	2.460(6)	Co(7)-Co(8)	2.471(6)
Co(3)-Co(1)	2.477(6)	Co(8)-Co(6)	2.472(6)
		Average	2.472
<i>(b). Cobalt-cobalt distance within <math>\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6</math> groups</i>			
Co(4)-Co(5)	2.469(6)		
<i>(c). Cobalt-carbon distances within <math>\text{Co}_3\text{C}</math> groups</i>			
Co(1)-C(1)	1.944(27)	Co(6)-C(6)	1.906(32)
Co(2)-C(1)	1.918(27)	Co(7)-C(6)	1.935(32)
Co(3)-C(1)	1.912(28)	Co(8)-C(6)	1.970(32)
		Average	1.931
<i>(d). Cobalt-C(acetylene) distances for <math>\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6</math> residue</i>			
Co(4)-C(2)	2.023(28)	Co(5)-C(2)	2.014(28)
Co(4)-C(3)	1.965(32)	Co(5)-C(3)	1.994(32)
		Average	1.999
<i>(e). Cobalt-carbonyl distances within <math>\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9</math> fragments</i>			
Co(1)-C(7)	1.831(37)	Co(6)-C(22)	1.851(32)
Co(1)-C(8)	1.824(39)	Co(6)-C(23)	1.827(35)
Co(1)-C(9)	1.852(40)	Co(6)-C(24)	1.761(37)
Co(2)-C(10)	1.795(44)	Co(7)-C(25)	1.807(46)
Co(2)-C(11)	1.881(41)	Co(7)-C(26)	1.765(47)
Co(2)-C(12)	1.607(34)	Co(7)-C(27)	1.789(36)
Co(3)-C(13)	1.884(53)	Co(8)-C(28)	1.774(47)
Co(3)-C(14)	1.722(46)	Co(8)-C(29)	1.807(75)
Co(3)-C(15)	1.742(43)	Co(8)-C(30)	1.762(50)
		Average	1.793
<i>(f). Cobalt-carbonyl distances within <math>\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6</math> fragment</i>			
Co(4)-C(16)	1.737(44)	Co(5)-C(19)	1.881(44)
Co(4)-C(17)	1.766(34)	Co(5)-C(20)	1.842(40)
Co(4)-C(18)	2.004(51)	Co(5)-C(21)	1.787(41)
		Average	1.836
<i>(g). Carbon-oxygen distances</i>			
C(7)-O(7)	1.137(50)	C(19)-O(19)	1.091(54)
C(8)-O(8)	1.131(48)	C(20)-O(20)	1.126(50)
C(9)-O(9)	1.083(51)	C(21)-O(21)	1.204(49)
C(10)-O(10)	1.153(52)	C(22)-O(22)	1.114(43)
C(11)-O(11)	1.190(53)	C(23)-O(23)	1.139(45)
C(12)-O(12)	1.189(51)	C(24)-O(24)	1.185(47)
C(13)-O(13)	1.071(64)	C(25)-O(25)	1.210(58)

Continued

TABLE 5 (Continued)

C(14)-O(14)	1.096(63)	C(26)-O(26)	1.118(58)
C(15)-O(15)	1.173(56)	C(27)-O(27)	1.105(49)
C(16)-O(16)	1.216(58)	C(28)-O(28)	1.149(60)
C(17)-O(17)	1.173(46)	C(29)-O(29)	1.100(90)
C(18)-O(18)	1.089(65)	C(30)-O(30)	1.228(66)
		Average	1.145
<i>(h). Distances within the C<sub>6</sub>/diacetylene residue</i>			
C(1)-C(2)	1.370(39)	C(4)-C(5)	1.199(43)
C(2)-C(3)	1.367(42)	C(5)-C(6)	1.361(44)
C(3)-C(4)	1.361(44)		
<i>(i). Distances within C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> of crystallization<sup>a</sup></i>			
Bz(1)-Bz(2)	1.377	Bz(1')-Bz(2')	1.377
Bz(2)-Bz(3)	1.459	Bz(2')-Bz(3')	1.459
Bz(3)-Bz(1')	1.278	Bz(3')-Bz(1)	1.278
		Average	1.371

<sup>a</sup> The benzene of crystallization has a crystallographically required center of symmetry. Atoms related to the basic asymmetric unit by the relation  $x' = -1 - x$ ,  $y' = -y$ ,  $z' = -z$  are marked with a prime.

TABLE 6

BOND ANGLES, IN DEGREES, FOR  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$

<i>(a). Angles within Co<sub>3</sub>C tetrahedra</i>			
Co(3)-Co(1)-Co(2)	59.7(0.2)	Co(8)-Co(6)-Co(7)	59.8(0.2)
Co(1)-Co(2)-Co(3)	60.4(0.2)	Co(6)-Co(7)-Co(8)	59.9(0.2)
Co(2)-Co(3)-Co(1)	60.0(0.2)	Co(7)-Co(8)-Co(6)	60.3(0.2)
		Co-Co-Co(av.)	60.0
Co(2)-Co(1)-C(1)	49.9(0.8)	Co(7)-Co(6)-C(6)	50.3(1.0)
Co(3)-Co(1)-C(1)	49.5(0.8)	Co(8)-Co(6)-C(6)	51.5(1.0)
Co(1)-Co(2)-C(1)	50.8(0.8)	Co(6)-Co(7)-C(6)	49.2(1.0)
Co(3)-Co(2)-C(1)	49.9(0.8)	Co(8)-Co(7)-C(6)	51.4(1.0)
Co(1)-Co(3)-C(1)	50.6(0.8)	Co(6)-Co(8)-C(6)	49.2(0.9)
Co(2)-Co(3)-C(1)	50.2(0.8)	Co(7)-Co(8)-C(6)	50.1(0.9)
		Co-Co-C(av.)	50.2
Co(1)-C(1)-Co(2)	79.4(1.1)	Co(6)-C(6)-Co(7)	80.5(1.2)
Co(1)-C(1)-Co(3)	79.9(1.1)	Co(6)-C(6)-Co(8)	79.2(1.2)
Co(2)-C(1)-Co(3)	79.9(1.1)	Co(7)-C(6)-Co(8)	78.5(1.2)
		Co-C-Co(av.)	79.6
Co(1)-C(1)-C(2)	132.1(2.2)	Co(6)-C(6)-C(5)	139.4(2.5)
Co(2)-C(1)-C(2)	133.0(2.2)	Co(7)-C(6)-C(5)	128.8(2.5)
Co(3)-C(1)-C(2)	131.7(2.2)	Co(8)-C(6)-C(5)	128.5(2.4)
		Co-C-C(av.)	132.3
<i>(b). Angles within Co<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub> moiety</i>			
Co(5)-Co(4)-C(2)	52.1(0.8)	Co(4)-Co(5)-C(2)	52.5(0.1)
Co(5)-Co(4)-C(3)	52.0(1.0)	Co(4)-Co(5)-C(3)	50.9(0.9)
		Co-Co-C(av.)	51.9
Co(4)-C(2)-Co(5)	75.4(1.0)	Co(4)-C(3)-Co(5)	77.1(1.2)
		Co-C-Co(av.)	76.3

TABLE 6 (continued)

C(2)-Co(4)-C(3)	40.0(1.2)	C(2)-Co(5)-C(3)	39.9(1.2)
		C-Co-C(av.)	40.0
Co(4)-C(2)-C(3)	67.7(1.8)	Co(4)-C(3)-C(2)	72.3(1.8)
Co(5)-C(2)-C(3)	69.3(1.8)	Co(5)-C(3)-C(2)	70.8(1.8)
		Co-C-C(av.)	70.0
<i>(c). Diacetylene-cobalt-carbonyl angles for Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub> groups</i>			
C(1)-Co(1)-C(7)	110.0(1.4)	C(6)-Co(6)-C(22)	111.8(1.1)
C(1)-Co(1)-C(9)	100.0(1.5)	C(6)-Co(6)-C(23)	99.1(1.5)
C(1)-Co(2)-C(10)	103.0(1.6)	C(6)-Co(7)-C(25)	101.1(1.8)
C(1)-Co(2)-C(12)	100.7(1.5)	C(6)-Co(7)-C(26)	100.6(1.8)
C(1)-Co(3)-C(14)	102.1(1.8)	C(6)-Co(8)-C(28)	99.1(1.8)
C(1)-Co(3)-C(15)	100.7(1.7)	C(6)-Co(8)-C(29)	102.7(2.6)
		C-Co-CO(equ.)	102.6
C(1)-Co(1)-C(8)	140.7(1.5)	C(6)-Co(6)-C(24)	142.4(1.6)
C(1)-Co(2)-C(11)	144.4(1.5)	C(6)-Co(7)-C(27)	148.3(1.5)
C(1)-Co(3)-C(13)	144.7(1.8)	C(6)-Co(8)-C(30)	141.9(1.9)
		C-Co-CO(ax.)	143.7
<i>(d). Diacetylene-cobalt-carbonyl angles for Co<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub> group</i>			
C(2)-Co(4)-C(16)	106.0(1.7)	C(2)-Co(5)-C(20)	101.1(1.5)
C(2)-Co(4)-C(17)	100.5(1.4)	C(2)-Co(5)-C(21)	107.8(1.6)
C(3)-Co(4)-C(17)	100.6(1.5)	C(3)-Co(5)-C(19)	106.8(1.7)
C(3)-Co(4)-C(18)	104.6(1.8)	C(3)-Co(5)-C(20)	102.7(1.6)
		C-Co-C(equ.)	103.8
C(2)-Co(4)-C(18)	142.8(1.7)	C(2)-Co(5)-C(19)	144.7(1.6)
C(3)-Co(4)-C(16)	142.1(1.8)	C(3)-Co(5)-C(21)	143.2(1.6)
		C-Co-C(ax.)	143.2
<i>(e). Cobalt-cobalt-carbonyl angles for Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub> groups</i>			
Co(2)-Co(1)-C(7)	101.4(1.2)	Co(7)-Co(6)-C(22)	149.9(1.5)
Co(2)-Co(1)-C(8)	99.0(1.2)	Co(7)-Co(6)-C(23)	97.0(1.1)
Co(2)-Co(1)-C(9)	148.7(1.3)	Co(7)-Co(6)-C(24)	96.7(1.2)
Co(3)-Co(1)-C(7)	157.7(1.2)	Co(8)-Co(6)-C(22)	94.0(1.5)
Co(3)-Co(1)-C(8)	96.7(1.2)	Co(8)-Co(6)-C(23)	149.7(1.1)
Co(3)-Co(1)-C(9)	95.8(1.2)	Co(8)-Co(6)-C(24)	99.4(1.2)
Co(1)-Co(2)-C(10)	94.7(1.4)	Co(6)-Co(7)-C(25)	96.7(1.5)
Co(1)-Co(2)-C(11)	101.7(1.3)	Co(6)-Co(7)-C(26)	149.7(1.6)
Co(1)-Co(2)-C(12)	151.4(1.3)	Co(6)-Co(7)-C(27)	106.8(1.2)
Co(3)-Co(2)-C(10)	150.6(1.4)	Co(8)-Co(7)-C(25)	151.1(1.5)
Co(3)-Co(2)-C(11)	99.2(1.3)	Co(8)-Co(7)-C(26)	101.2(1.5)
Co(3)-Co(2)-C(12)	101.8(1.3)	Co(8)-Co(7)-C(27)	100.7(1.2)
Co(1)-Co(3)-C(13)	98.9(1.6)	Co(6)-Co(8)-C(28)	147.3(1.5)
Co(1)-Co(3)-C(14)	151.4(1.6)	Co(6)-Co(8)-C(29)	95.2(2.4)
Co(1)-Co(3)-C(15)	95.8(1.4)	Co(6)-Co(8)-C(30)	99.2(1.6)
Co(2)-Co(3)-C(13)	102.1(1.6)	Co(7)-Co(8)-C(28)	94.7(1.5)
Co(2)-Co(3)-C(14)	97.4(1.5)	Co(7)-Co(8)-C(29)	150.9(2.4)
Co(2)-Co(3)-C(15)	149.4(1.4)	Co(7)-Co(8)-C(30)	98.7(1.6)
<i>(f). Cobalt-cobalt-carbonyl angles for Co<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>6</sub> group</i>			
Co(5)-Co(4)-C(16)	96.5(1.5)	Co(4)-Co(5)-C(19)	100.6(1.4)
Co(5)-Co(4)-C(17)	150.3(1.7)	Co(4)-Co(5)-C(20)	151.4(1.3)
Co(5)-Co(4)-C(18)	100.6(1.5)	Co(4)-Co(5)-C(21)	98.2(1.3)

TABLE 6 (continued)

<i>(g). Carbonyl-cobalt-carbonyl angles</i>			
C(7)-Co(1)-C(8)	98.1(1.7)	C(19)-Co(5)-C(20)	97.8(1.8)
C(8)-Co(1)-C(9)	103.3(1.7)	C(20)-Co(5)-C(21)	100.9(1.8)
C(9)-Co(1)-C(7)	96.9(1.7)	C(21)-Co(5)-C(19)	97.5(1.9)
C(10)-Co(2)-C(11)	101.2(1.9)	C(22)-Co(6)-C(23)	100.7(1.4)
C(11)-Co(2)-C(12)	103.2(1.8)	C(23)-Co(6)-C(24)	102.9(1.6)
C(12)-Co(2)-C(10)	93.9(1.9)	C(24)-Co(6)-C(22)	102.7(1.5)
C(13)-Co(3)-C(14)	103.2(2.2)	C(25)-Co(7)-C(26)	91.7(2.1)
C(14)-Co(3)-C(15)	98.1(2.1)	C(26)-Co(7)-C(27)	99.6(1.9)
C(15)-Co(3)-C(13)	99.8(2.2)	C(27)-Co(7)-C(25)	102.5(1.9)
C(16)-Co(4)-C(17)	103.0(1.9)	C(28)-Co(8)-C(29)	100.7(2.8)
C(17)-Co(4)-C(18)	97.3(1.8)	C(29)-Co(8)-C(30)	100.7(2.9)
C(18)-Co(4)-C(16)	101.3(2.1)	C(30)-Co(8)-C(28)	105.6(2.2)
<i>(h). Cobalt-carbon-oxygen angles</i>			
Co(1)-C(7)-O(7)	172.8(3.5)	Co(5)-C(19)-O(19)	168.6(4.0)
Co(1)-C(8)-O(8)	175.9(3.5)	Co(5)-C(20)-O(20)	168.8(3.6)
Co(1)-C(9)-O(9)	177.2(3.8)	Co(5)-C(21)-O(21)	172.0(3.5)
Co(2)-C(10)-O(10)	174.9(3.8)	Co(6)-C(22)-O(22)	172.3(3.8)
Co(2)-C(11)-O(11)	177.6(3.7)	Co(6)-C(23)-O(23)	173.1(3.2)
Co(2)-C(12)-O(12)	175.4(3.4)	Co(6)-C(24)-O(24)	179.0(3.3)
Co(3)-C(13)-O(13)	172.1(4.9)	Co(7)-C(25)-O(25)	171.7(4.0)
Co(3)-C(14)-O(14)	169.2(4.5)	Co(7)-C(26)-O(26)	168.5(4.3)
Co(3)-C(15)-O(15)	176.4(3.9)	Co(7)-C(27)-O(27)	169.9(3.5)
Co(4)-C(16)-O(16)	178.3(4.0)	Co(8)-C(28)-O(28)	175.4(4.3)
Co(4)-C(17)-O(17)	174.7(3.2)	Co(8)-C(29)-O(29)	157.6(7.3)
Co(4)-C(18)-O(18)	168.5(4.7)	Co(8)-C(30)-O(30)	177.2(4.5)
		Co-C-O(av.)	172.4
<i>(i). Angles within diacetylene ligand</i>			
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	140.2(2.8)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	172.1(3.4)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	148.0(3.1)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	175.1(3.4)
<i>(j). Angles within benzene molecule (cyclically)</i>			
Bz(3')-Bz(1)-Bz(2)	113.6	Bz(3)-Bz(1')-Bz(2')	113.6
Bz(1)-Bz(2)-Bz(3)	118.9	Bz(1')-Bz(2')-Bz(3')	118.9
Bz(2)-Bz(3)-Bz(1')	127.5	Bz(2')-Bz(3')-Bz(1)	127.5
		Bz-Bz-Bz(av.)	120.0

(tricobalt nonacarbonyl)/dicobalt hexacarbonyl derivative of 2,4-hexadiyne. The terminal carbon atoms of the completely unsaturated  $C_6$  ligand, C(1) and C(6), are each symmetrically coordinated by three Co-C  $\sigma$ -bonds to a basal triangular  $Co_3$ -(CO)<sub>9</sub> cluster, and one acetylene linkage, C(2)-C(3), is bonded to a  $Co_2$ (CO)<sub>6</sub> moiety\*. The second linkage, C(4)-C(5), remains uncoordinated. The formation of  $Co_8$ (CO)<sub>24</sub>C<sub>6</sub>

\* Reactions of dicobalt octacarbonyl with acetylenes are well-known<sup>13</sup>, and the structure of the diphenylacetylene/dicobalt octacarbonyl reaction product,  $Co_2(CO)_6[C_2(C_6H_5)_2]$ , (III), has been determined<sup>14</sup>.

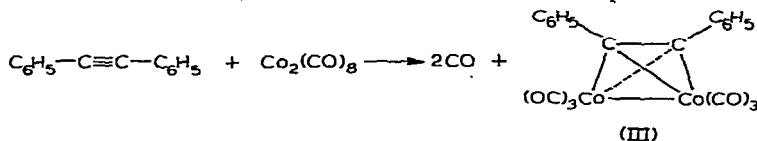


TABLE 7

IMPORTANT PLANES FOR  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  (IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES<sup>a</sup>)

I: Co(1), Co(2), Co(3)	$0.6549X - 0.4417Y + 0.6131Z = 3.6385$
II: Co(6), Co(7), Co(8)	$-0.9504X - 0.2972Y + 0.0909Z = 5.3947$
III: Diacetylene ligand	$-0.3339X + 0.6261Y + 0.7045Z = -4.5615$
	[Deviations: C(1) $-0.02 \text{ \AA}$ , C(2) $+0.08 \text{ \AA}$ , C(3) $+0.00 \text{ \AA}$ , C(4) $-0.08 \text{ \AA}$ , C(5) $-0.06 \text{ \AA}$ , C(6) $+0.08 \text{ \AA}$ ]
IV: Benzene molecule	$-0.5599X + 0.7908Y + 0.2469Z = 2.5421$
	[Deviations: Bz(1) $+0.007 \text{ \AA}$ , Bz(2) $-0.007 \text{ \AA}$ , Bz(3) $+0.008 \text{ \AA}$ , Bz(1') $-0.007 \text{ \AA}$ , Bz(2') $+0.007 \text{ \AA}$ , Bz(3') $-0.008 \text{ \AA}$ ]

<sup>a</sup> Cartesian coordinates ( $X, Y, Z$ ) are related to the triclinic cell coordinates ( $x, y, z$ ) by:

$$X = x \cdot a \cdot \sin \gamma + z \cdot c \cdot (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \gamma) / \sin \gamma$$

$$Y = y \cdot b + x \cdot a \cdot \cos \gamma + z \cdot c \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$Z = z \cdot c \cdot [(1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \cos \gamma) / \sin^2 \gamma]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(I) in the reaction of hexachlorocyclopropane and dicobalt octacarbonyl thus involves opening of the  $\text{C}_3$  ring and linkage of two such  $\text{C}_3$  units via a C–C bond. The precise nature of this novel transformation is not understood at the present time.

Cobalt–cobalt bond lengths range from 2.460(6)–2.482(6) Å (average = 2.472 Å) within the  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9$  moieties, with the metal–metal bond length in the  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$  residue being 2.469(6) Å. These distances are in excellent agreement with the values of 2.47 Å in  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]^{14}$ , 2.46 Å in  $[\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{C}]_2\text{C}=\text{O}^{15,16}$ , 2.495 Å in  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_{10}\text{BH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3^{17}$ , 2.461 Å in  $\text{Co}_5(\text{CO})_{15}\text{C}_3\text{H}^{18}$ , 2.485 Å in  $\text{Co}_6(\text{CO})_{18}\text{C}_4^{18}$ , 2.467 Å in  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{CCH}_3^{19}$ , and with other observed Co–Co distances listed by Sutton and Dahl<sup>19</sup>.

In all respects, the  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{C}$  units of this complex, with approximate  $\text{C}_{3v}$  symmetry, are identical with the structures already reported for other derivatives of (tricobalt nonacarbonyl)methane<sup>15,16,17,19</sup>. Each cobalt atom ( $d^9$ ) attains the desired rare gas (Kr) configuration by donation of two electrons from each of the three carbonyl groups to which it is coordinated, and one electron each from the apical carbon atom and the two remaining cobalt atoms within the triangular array.

The cobalt–(apical carbon) bond lengths range from 1.912(28)–1.970(32) Å (average 1.931 Å), in excellent agreement with bond distances of 1.92 Å in  $[\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{C}]_2\text{C}=\text{O}^{15,16}$ , 1.90(2) Å in  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{CCH}_3^{19}$ , and 1.92(1) Å in  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_{10}\text{BH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3^{17}$ .

Average bond angles within the tetrahedral  $\text{Co}_3\text{C}$  frameworks are: Co–Co–Co = 60.0°, Co–Co–C = 50.2°, and Co–C–Co = 79.6°. The Co–C(1)–C(2) angles range from 131.7(2.2) to 133.0(2.2) and Co–C(6)–C(5) angles range from 128.5(2.4) to 139.4(2.5)°, indicating that within the limits of experimental error, both C(1) and C(6) have environments of  $\text{C}_{3v}$  symmetry. All the above angular values are in good agreement with those reported in references 16, 17, and 19.

Average cobalt–carbonyl and carbon–oxygen distances (for all 24 carbonyl ligands) are 1.145 Å and 1.809 Å, respectively. No significant differences are observed between bond lengths in axial [(C(8)O(8), C(11)O(11), C(13)O(13), C(24)O(24),

C(27)O(27), C(30)O(30)] and equatorial carbonyl groups within the  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{C}$  units. The Co–C–O bond angles average  $172.4^\circ$ .

Within the  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6\text{C}_2$  portion of the  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$  molecule, the structural features are very similar to those reported for  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]^{14}$  or  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_6\text{F}_6]^{20,21}$ . The Co–Co bond makes an angle of  $\sim 89^\circ$  with the C(2)–C(3) bond, with cobalt–carbon distances ranging from 1.965(32) to 2.023(28) Å, averaging 1.999 Å, as compared to the average Co–C distance of 1.96 Å in  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]^{14}$  and 1.92 Å in  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_6\text{F}_6]^{20-21}$ . The carbon–carbon distance within the  $\pi$ -bonded acetylene group, C(2)–C(3), is 1.367(42) Å as compared to 1.37 Å\* in  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]$  and 1.36(3) in  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_6\text{F}_6]$ .

Carbon–carbon distances within the present diacetylene ligand are: C(1)–C(2) = 1.370(39) Å, C(2)–C(3) = 1.367(42) Å, C(3)–C(4) = 1.361(44) Å, C(4)–C(5) = 1.199(43) Å and C(5)–C(6) = 1.361(43) Å. The free acetylene linkage, C(4)–C(5), is significantly shorter than the other carbon–carbon bonds, and is in excellent agreement with the accepted value of 1.204(2) Å for a  $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$  triple bond<sup>22</sup>.

Angles within the diacetylene ligand are: C(1)–C(2)–C(3) =  $140.2(2.8)^\circ$ , C(2)–C(3)–C(4) =  $148.0(3.2)^\circ$ , C(3)–C(4)–C(5) =  $172.1(3.4)^\circ$  and C(4)–C(5)–C(6) =  $175.1(3.4)^\circ$ . Clearly, atoms C(3), C(4), C(5) and C(6) are essentially colinear, as expected with an uncoordinated triple bond between atoms C(4) and C(5). There is, however, *cis*-bending of the substituents on the coordinated acetylene, C(2)–C(3). Values for the bond angles C(1)–C(2)–C(3) and C(2)–C(3)–C(4) agree well with those of  $137^\circ$  and  $139^\circ$  in the diphenylacetylene complex,  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6[\text{C}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]^{14}$ .

The  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$ -to-acetylene bonding is best considered in terms of a combination of ligand  $\pi$ -electron  $\rightarrow$  metal forward donation and metal *d*-electron  $\rightarrow$  ligand  $\pi^*$  back-donation. The bonding and *cis*-bending of metal-coordinated acetylenes have been considered in detail by a number of previous authors<sup>23–26</sup>, and will not be discussed further here. It may be noted, however, that each cobalt atom of the  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$  moiety may formally achieve a rare gas configuration by receiving two electrons from each of the three carbonyl groups to which it is bonded, one electron from the other cobalt atom, and two electrons from the C(2)–C(3) triple bond.

#### Intermolecular contacts

The packing of  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  molecules within the unit cell is shown in Fig. 3. Intermolecular contacts to 3.3 Å are collected in Table 8.

#### EPILOGUE

After the presence of the uncoordinated  $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$  bond in (I) had been recognized, an attempt was made to convert it also to its  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$  derivative [*i.e.*,  $\text{Co}_{10}(\text{CO})_{30}\text{C}_6$ ] by reaction with further dicobalt octacarbonyl. However, no reaction was observed and one must conclude that this  $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$  linkage is too hindered to permit further attack by  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ . The structure of (I) as shown in Fig. 2 bears this out. It is of interest to note that *both*  $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$  bonds of 2,4-hexadiyne and 1,4-diphenyl-1,3-butadiyne were found to react with dicobalt octacarbonyl, giving complexes of type  $[\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6]_2(\text{RC}_2\text{--C}_2\text{R})^{27-30}$

\* Originally reported<sup>14</sup> as 1.46 Å, but later refined to a value of 1.37 Å (personal communication by W. G. Sly to L. F. Dahl, 1963).



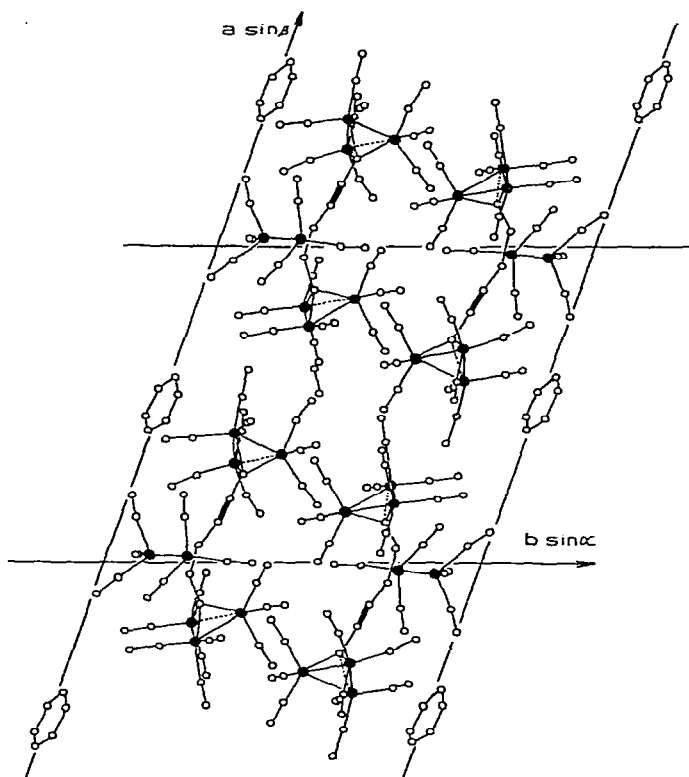


Fig. 3. Packing diagram for  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ .

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that it has recently been reported<sup>18</sup> that the reaction of chloromethyldynetricobalt nonacarbonyl with *mesitylene* gives cobalt carbonyl complexes in which the  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{C}$  unit has been retained [e.g.,  $\text{Co}_6(\text{CO})_{18}\text{C}_4$ ] and, in some cases, those which also have a  $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_6$  group coordinated to an acetylene linkage. Among the latter class of products is  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$ .

#### EXPERIMENTAL

##### *Reaction of dicobalt octacarbonyl with hexachlorocyclopropane*

A solution of 14.05 g (41.0 mmol) of dicobalt octacarbonyl (Strem Chemicals, Inc.) in 60 ml of dry THF was prepared under nitrogen in a 300-ml three-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring unit and a pressure-equalizing dropping funnel. To this solution was added 10.2 g (41.0 mmol) of hexachlorocyclopropane<sup>4</sup> in 65 ml of THF during the course of 5 min. A slow evolution of gas occurred at room temperature. Gas evolution became vigorous when the reaction mixture was heated to 40°. After it had been stirred at 40° for 5 h, the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 10 h.

Filtration served to remove 8.40 g of blue solid, which after being dried overnight at 100° (1 mm) gave 4.77 g of anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride.

The filtrate was evaporated at reduced pressure, leaving a solid residue which was extracted with two 500-ml portions of boiling hexane and 50 ml of hot THF. A

TABLE 8

INTERMOLECULAR CONSTANTS (TO 3.3 Å) FOR  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ 

Atom	Atom	Transformation	Dist. (Å)	
O(17)... O(25)	x	y	-1+z	2.86
O(11)... O(11)	1-x	-1-y	-z	2.92
O(11)... O(22)	1+x	y	1+z	3.02
O(18)... O(26)	x	y	-1+z	3.02
O(10)... O(23)	-x	-1-y	-1-z	3.05
O(27)... O(29)	x	y	1+z	3.09
C(28)... O(18)	x	y	1+z	3.10
O(8)... O(11)	1-x	-1-y	-z	3.13
O(8)... O(25)	-x	-1-y	-z	3.17
C(20)... O(20)	-x	-y	-z	3.19
O(9)... O(17)	-x	-1-y	-1-z	3.20
O(12)... O(27)	1+x	y	z	3.21
C(8)... O(25)	-x	-1-y	-z	3.22
C(8)... O(21)	-x	-y	-1-z	3.23
O(16)... O(19)	-x	-y	-1-z	3.27
O(20)... O(20)	-x	-y	-z	3.27
C(23)... O(8)	-x	-1-y	-z	3.28
Bz(3)... O(12)	-x	-y	-z	3.29
Bz(3)... O(18)	x	y	1+z	3.29
C(19)... O(16)	-x	-y	-1-z	3.30

brown powder, 2.5 g, remained undissolved. The combined extracts were cooled to 0°; 1.65 g of brown-black plates, (I), m.p. 131–133° (dec), crystallized. Filtration was followed by evaporation of the filtrate at reduced pressure and sublimation of the residue to give (at 25°, 0.1 mm) 3.70 g (14.8 mmol) of hexachlorocyclopropane, m.p. 101–103°. Crystallization of the nonvolatile residue from hexane gave another 0.20 g of (I). (Found: C, 29.52; Co, 38.29.  $\text{C}_6\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}$  calcd.: C, 29.64; Co, 38.78%.)

A solution containing 0.114 g of (I), 4 ml of conc. sulfuric acid and 30 ml of methanol was stirred at room temperature for 18 h and at 60° for 5 h. (I), 0.113 g, m.p. 132–133° dec. (sealed tube), was recovered on cooling.

#### *Attempted reaction between $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$ and $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$*

To 1.4 g (4.1 mmol) of dicobalt octacarbonyl was added under nitrogen a solution of 0.40 g of  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{24}\text{C}_6$  in 25 ml of dry THF. No gas evolution was observed. The reaction mixture was heated at 60° for 18 h, during which time some gas was evolved. Evaporation of a small aliquot and infrared examination of the residue suggested that no reaction had occurred. The reaction mixture was poured into 200 ml of 10% sulfuric acid. After gas evolution had ceased, the mixture was extracted with 150 ml of ether. Evaporation of the ether extracts and crystallization of the residue from hexane at -20° gave 0.37 g (93% recovery) of (I), m.p. 129–131° dec. (sealed tube).

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