

633. The Crystal Structure of *trans*-Dimesitylbis(diethylphenylphosphine)cobalt(II).

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The three-dimensional X-ray analysis of $[\text{Co}(\text{mesityl})_2(\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph})_2]$ has confirmed its *trans*-square-planar configuration. The mesityl groups are planar, and perpendicular to the co-ordination plane of the cobalt atom, but are not exactly symmetrical about this plane; the Co-C bonds are not coplanar with the mesityl groups, which lie in two parallel planes 0.44 Å apart and the cobalt atom is thus 0.22 Å from each mesityl plane. The *ortho*-methyl groups are in contact ($\text{C}-\text{C} = 4$ Å) above and below the cobalt atom. The tetrahedral angles of the phosphine groups are distorted to give larger cobalt-phosphorus-carbon angles (mean value 116.4°), and the Co-P bond-length (2.237 ± 0.004 Å) shows considerable double-bond character. The Co-C bond-length (1.96 ± 0.01 Å) indicates that there is no appreciable π -bonding between the cobalt atom and the mesityl group; this may be the result of steric hindrance which prevents the mesityl group from approaching the cobalt atom more closely without further distortion.

It is concluded that the principal requirement for the existence of the complexes $[\text{MR}_2(\text{PR}'_3)_2]$ is a square-planar configuration, other factors being of minor importance. Where the metal atom has a tendency to form tetrahedral complexes, stability is achieved only as the combined result of the steric hindrance of the *trans*-phosphine groups acting on the R groups, and of the mutual steric interaction of the R groups to keep R-M-R linear; this is fully effective only when these ligands have sufficiently bulky *ortho*-substituents.

CHATT and SHAW^{1,2} have described the preparation and properties of a series of alkyl and aryl complexes of transition metals and have discussed the factors which affect their stability. The cobalt complexes $[\text{CoR}_2(\text{PR}'_3)_2]$ are stable only when R is a di-*ortho*-substituted aryl group or an aryl group with one very bulky *ortho*-substituent. They have dipole moments of zero, and magnetic moments of 2.3—2.7 B.M., indicating that they have

¹ Chatt and Shaw, *J.*, 1959, 705, 4020.

² Chatt and Shaw, *J.*, 1960, 1718; 1961, 285.

a centrosymmetric *trans*-square-planar configuration; this is unusual in complexes of cobalt(II) and occurs only as a result of steric hindrance.³

We have examined the structure of the complex $[\text{Co}(\text{mesityl})_2(\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph})_2]$ to confirm that it has a square-planar configuration and to obtain more precise information about the bonding in the molecule and the steric factors which affect its stability.

EXPERIMENTAL AND RESULTS

Crystal data for this and for the corresponding nickel compound, which is isomorphous, are given. The compounds were prepared by Dr. B. L. Shaw, using the published methods.²

$[\text{Co}(\text{mesityl})_2(\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph})_2]$, lemon-yellow platy crystals. $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{52}\text{CoP}_2$, $M = 629.7$, m. p. $124-127^\circ$, monoclinic, $a = 10.69 \pm 0.03$, $b = 9.33 \pm 0.03$, $c = 18.25 \pm 0.06$ Å, $\beta = 107.6 \pm 0.1^\circ$; $U = 1734.3$ Å³, $D_m = 1.198 \pm 0.010$ (by flotation), $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.206$, $F(000) = 674$. Space group, $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 No. 14). Molecular symmetry I. Co- K_α radiation, single-crystal oscillation and Weissenberg photographs.

$[\text{Ni}(\text{mesityl})_2(\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph})_2]$, orange-yellow platy crystals. $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{52}\text{NiP}_2$, $M = 629.5$, m. p. $154-156^\circ$, monoclinic, $a = 10.67 \pm 0.03$, $b = 9.40 \pm 0.03$, $c = 18.54 \pm 0.06$ Å, $\beta = 107.3 \pm 0.1^\circ$; $U = 1774.1$ Å³, $D_m = 1.198 \pm 0.010$ (by flotation), $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.178$, $F(000) = 676$. Space group, $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 No. 14). Molecular symmetry I. Co- K_α radiation, single-crystal oscillation and Weissenberg photographs.

The molecular symmetry requires the metal atom to lie on a centre of symmetry, and the co-ordination round the metal must therefore be *trans*-square-planar and not tetrahedral.

The intensities of thd $h0l$, $h1l$, $h2l$, $0kl$, $1kl$, $2kl$ reflections of the cobalt complex were measured by visual comparison with a standard scale; multiple-film techniques were used. For each

TABLE I.
Final atomic parameters, temperature factors (Å²), and standard deviations
of position.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
Co	0	0	0	2.631	0	0	0
P	0.1570	0.1638	0.0116	3.367	0.0033	0.0308	0.0029
C(1)	-0.0964	0.1381	0.0434	3.691	0.0125	0.0144	0.0111
C(2)	-0.0742	0.1326	0.1261	4.419	0.0137	0.0161	0.0123
C(3)	-0.1501	0.2154	0.1649	5.216	0.0158	0.0173	0.0138
C(4)	-0.2484	0.3075	0.1200	5.063	0.0152	0.0175	0.0131
C(5)	-0.2712	0.3201	0.0419	4.855	0.0150	0.0166	0.0132
C(6)	-0.1981	0.2306	0.0071	4.012	0.0134	0.0147	0.0116
C(7)	0.0294	0.0316	0.1783	6.241	0.0181	0.0195	0.0165
C(8)	-0.3278	0.4003	0.1626	6.622	0.0181	0.0207	0.0161
C(9)	-0.2310	0.2424	-0.0815	5.112	0.0156	0.0170	0.0137
C(10)	0.2406	0.2164	0.1113	5.551	0.0162	0.0185	0.0141
C(11)	0.1977	0.3325	0.1455	6.796	0.0184	0.0203	0.0169
C(12)	0.2673	0.3687	0.2228	6.684	0.0186	0.0206	0.0163
C(13)	0.3743	0.2921	0.2607	7.684	0.0204	0.0236	0.0183
C(14)	0.4240	0.1780	0.2314	6.076	0.0173	0.0184	0.0156
C(15)	0.3540	0.1421	0.1531	5.955	0.0173	0.0190	0.0152
C(16)	0.2944	0.1165	-0.0227	5.488	0.0164	0.0187	0.0142
C(17)	0.4003	0.2281	-0.0158	5.711	0.0168	0.0188	0.0143
C(18)	0.1063	0.3468	-0.0304	5.231	0.0155	0.0167	0.0138
C(19)	0.0777	0.3486	-0.1192	6.927	0.0185	0.0211	0.0172

zone the structure factors were put on an approximately absolute scale, and the mean Debye temperature factor for the molecule was determined, by Wilson's method;⁴ however, the special position of the heavy metal atom invalidated the statistical assumptions of this method, and correct scale factors were obtained only by the comparison of observed and calculated structure factors for each layer line separately.

Structure Analysis.—The position of the phosphorus atom was found from the two-dimensional Patterson functions $P(UW)$ and $P(VW)$. Three successive three-dimensional electron-density maps were then calculated, the phases of the structure factors being determined

³ Figgis and Nyholm, *J.*, 1954, 12.

⁴ Wilson, *Nature*, 1942, **150**, 152.

TABLE 2.
Bond lengths and angles, with standard deviations.

Atoms	Length (Å)	s.d. (Å)	Atoms	Angle °	s.d. °	Atoms	Angle °	s.d. °
Co-P	2.232	0.004	P-Co-C(1) ...	89.08	0.41	Co-P-C(10)	113.79	0.6
Co-C(1) ...	1.961	0.012	Co-C(1)-C(2)	117.1	0.8	P-C(10)-C(11)	121.6	1.1
C(1)-C(2) ...	1.46	0.017	Co-C(1)-C(6)	130.2	0.9	P-C(10)-C(15)	119.3	1.0
C(2)-C(3) ...	1.45	0.019	C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	112.1	1.0	C(11)-C(10)-C(15)	119.1	1.4
C(3)-C(4) ...	1.41	0.025	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	123.2	1.1	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	119.0	1.4
C(4)-C(5) ...	1.38	0.020	C(1)-C(2)-C(7)	121.5	1.1	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	119.4	1.6
C(5)-C(6) ...	1.42	0.019	C(3)-C(2)-C(7)	115.2	1.2	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	125.5	1.6
C(6)-C(1) ...	1.39	0.021	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	117.9	1.2	C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	115.0	1.4
			C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	121.4	1.2	C(14)-C(15)-C(10)	122.0	1.4
C(2)-C(7) ...	1.55	0.026	C(3)-C(4)-C(8)	117.8	1.2	Co-P-C(16)	117.64	0.6
C(4)-C(8) ...	1.57	0.022	C(5)-C(4)-C(8)	120.8	1.2	P-C(16)-C(17) ...	117.7	1.0
C(6)-C(9) ...	1.55	0.019	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	117.7	1.2			
P-C(10)	1.835	0.017	C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	127.5	1.2	Co-P-C(18)	117.82	0.6
C(10)-C(11)...	1.39	0.025	C(1)-C(6)-C(9)	116.1	1.0	P-C(18)-C(19)	112.0	1.1
C(11)-C(12)...	1.42	0.028	C(5)-C(6)-C(9)	116.13	1.1			
C(12)-C(13)...	1.35	0.031				C(10)-P-C(16)	101.8	0.7
C(13)-C(14)...	1.37	0.027				C(10)-P-C(18)	98.9	0.7
C(14)-C(15)...	1.44	0.026				C(16)-P-C(18)	104.1	0.8
C(15)-C(10)...	1.40	0.026						
P-C(16)	1.817	0.015						
C(16)-C(17)...	1.51	0.025						
P-C(18)	1.883	0.017						
C(18)-C(19)...	1.56	0.023						

TABLE 3.
Intermolecular non-bonding distances (Å) of less than 3.5 Å.

Cobalt-mesityl.....	Co-C(7)	3.19	Phenyl-ethyl	C(10)-C(17)	3.27
	Co-C(9)	3.35		C(11)-C(18)	3.06
Mesityl-phosphine-phenyl...	C(2)-C(11)	3.38		C(15)-C(16)	3.09
	C(7)-C(10)	3.35		C(15)-C(17)	3.36
Mesityl-phosphine-ethyl ...	C(7)-C(11)	3.48	Ethyl-ethyl	C(16)-C(19)	3.27
	C(1)-C(16')	3.13		C(17)-C(18)	3.27
	C(1)-C(18)	3.47			
	C(2)-C(16')	3.44			
	C(6)-C(16')	3.44			

at each stage by the contributions of the atoms located in previous stages. An increased number of terms was used in successive maps. The phenyl group of the phosphine appeared in the first map, and most of the carbon atoms in the second; the mesityl group did not become clearly visible until the third map. The scale factors for each layer were then adjusted to make $\sum F^2_{\text{calc}} = \sum F^2_{\text{obs}}$, one cycle of least-square refinement was calculated, giving an *R*-value of 0.285, and a difference-Fourier synthesis in which all the terms were used showed the one remaining ethyl-carbon atom.

Seven cycles of least-squares refinement, including one more layer-scaling cycle, were then computed. Isotropic temperature factors were refined for each atom, but only the diagonal terms of the least-squares matrix were used. No hydrogen atoms were included. The final *R*-value, including the non-observed terms, was 0.161 for the 1345 reflections, while the sum $\sum w\Delta F^2$ was less than one-tenth of the value for the first cycle. The changes in atomic parameters indicated by the final cycle were less than the calculated standard deviations, and neither $\sum \Delta F$ nor $\sum w\Delta F^2$ had decreased from the previous cycle. The final difference map had no areas of more than ± 0.7 e/Å³. The atomic parameters are given in Table 1, and the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 4.

Throughout the refinement, bond length and angle calculations were made between cycles, and frequent checks were made on the planarity of the aryl groups. These results showed a steady improvement in consistency.

The Mercury computer library programmes used included data reduction (J. A. Bland

TABLE 4. (Continued.)

h	k	l	$\text{io}F_o$	$\text{io}F_c$	$\text{io}A_F$	h	k	l	$\text{io}F_o$	$\text{io}F_c$	$\text{io}A_F$	h	k	l	$\text{io}F_o$	$\text{io}F_c$	$\text{io}A_F$	h	k	l	$\text{io}F_o$	$\text{io}F_c$	$\text{io}A_F$
-1	14	136	-1	7	134*	130	8	0	-245	-204	-40	9	0	-1	-54*	-51	-5	-1	134	-114	15		
-11	357	356	21	8	53*	14	30	1	117	-107	1	51	1	-1	-54	-51	-5	-1	134	-114	15		
-13	232	129	1	9	174*	14	30	2	-245	-204	-18	3	-54*	-43	-11	-3	134	79	21				
-13	227	188	31	10	17	-17	-25	5	-245*	-204	-18	1	-54*	-43	-11	-4	134	31	31				
-14	314	319	-6	11	136	140	-14	3	53	69	12	3	54*	10	40	-5	134	47	4				
-15	109	121	-13	-1	336	131	5	4	-216	-207	-9	4	-48*	-29	-19	-6	134	43	43				
-16	238	234	3	-3	-149	-119	-30	5	76	64	12	5	44*	52	-8	-7	134	36	14				
-17	65	84	-19	-3	23	238	23	6	6	41*	-46	6	6	-35*	-6	-33	-8	134	-51	-54			
-18	55	69	-14	-4	78	57	21	7	47*	68	-21	7	-32*	-15	-17	-9	95	73	23				
-19	69	81	-12	-5	318	308	8	-74	-84	11	8	-20*	-12	-8	-10	97	-53	-44					
6	3	164	132	32	9	67	34	53	-1	113	90	23	-1	113	90	23	-11	44	29	14			
6	3	357	367	-9	-1	176	134	45	2	-99	-100	0	-1	134	-114	15	-1	134	-49*	-51			
0	335	343	-8	-8	-66	-32	-34	-2	-16	-183	-34	-3	-4	-153*	-151	-2	0	183	142	41			
1	192	159	40	-9	227*	227	0	-3	132	128	3	-5	57*	44	13	1	45*	36	7				
2	259	211	48	-10	58	32	26	-4	-304	-261	-42	5	-139	-42	2	130	116	14					
3	144	142	8	-11	262	225	38	-5	356	195	61	6	-114	94	50	115	91	24					
4	114*	106	8	-12	102	54	46	-6	-199	-163	-36	7	114	94	50	115	91	24					
5	47*	17	-30	-13	34	17	-3	352	330	22	8	-114	-125	4	98*	78	21						
6	48*	30	-18	-14	109	77	38	-8	-109	-73	-9	194	137	51	-1	46*	14	32					
7	58	7	51	-15	150*	140	10	-9	117	113	4	-11	127	91	36	-2	117	79	38				
8	64*	96	16	-16	47	-31	-26	-10	-160	-160	-160	-1	-122	-96	-25	-3	163	113	49				
9	54*	37	17	-17	123	113	9	-11	216	207	29	-13	88	92	-4	-4	49*	43	7				
10	50*	46	2	-18	108	74	35	-13	-28	-66	-12	-14	-120	-93	-26	-5	11	94	16				
11	44*	14	-31	-31	17	17	-17	-17	140	120	20	9	-123	-105	-18	-7	-48*	-15	-33				
12	46*	7	-31	7	2	0	174	158	16	-15	65	88	-23	-1	-8	157	164	-6					
13	27	51	25	1	-105	-119	14	-16	-166	-113	-54	-10	116	108	8	-9	-46*	-58	12				
14	161	123	39	2	142*	128	13	-17	140	120	20	9	-10	116	108	8	-10	116	108	8			
15	32	66	71	3	48	-32	-16	8	2	48*	81	-33	1	-183	-146	-37	13	130	129	0			
16	84	12	71	4	95	103	-6	0	-307	-229	-78	3	-49*	-10	-40	-14	61	72	-11				
17	55	97	60	5	-163	-161	-24	1	-307*	-229	-78	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-98	-65	-33				
18	105	80	25	6	112	93	30	2	57*	70	-13	-1	-13	-13	-13	-13	-98	-65	-33				
19	270	256	14	8	192	161	31	3	-218	-144	-41	4	323*	219	14	11	0	58	100	-42			
20	184	177	7	9	4	-14	-14	4	190	168	-48	6	143*	157	-14	11	0	58	100	-42			
21	126	101	26	10	131	157	-24	5	-105	-105	-105	7	-209	-73	44	-2	98*	120	-22				
22	207	223	-17	11	-31	-17	-14	6	49*	165	-116	-1	-214	-73	-4	3	38*	38	10				
23	113	112	1	-1	-209	-202	-7	7	-165	-151	-14	-2	251	186	45	-6	65*	-49	-16				
24	185	103	0	-2	145	156	-11	8	118	104	15	-3	16	18	-8	38*	38	6					
25	169	142	24	-3	-293	-249	-44	9	-78*	-63	-15	-4	209	188	80	-10	-67	141	14				
26	113	113	16	-4	46*	19	27	10	1	138	-133	-5	-1	183	98	85	-12	-63	-84	21			
27	32	207	16	-5	-193*	-155	-37	-1	-298	-244	-36	-6	267	214	53	-8	10	49	19				
28	98	94	4	-6	46*	30	16	-2	233	243	-9	-7	-113	-121	9	11	1	30*	49	19			
29	169	143	26	-8	42*	62	-15	-4	182	175	7	-8	-202	-148	-154	1	48	81	-13				
30	71	69	2	-9	42*	-17	-18	-5	-200	-208	8	-10	52*	75	-23	-1	82	71	11				
7	0	219	258	-39	-13	107	34	36	-8	157	158	-30	5	-15	-15	-30	2	71	98	-26			
2	185	221	-36	-13	112	90	32	-9	-158	-158	-14	-1	-13	-14	-24	-3	37*	60	-23				
4	319	365	-45	-14	131	105	36	-10	112	113	24	-14	89	71	19	-5	39*	47	-8				
6	150*	170	-21	-16	179	115	66	-11	-112	-107	-20	-15	-130	-103	-23	-6	87	90	-6				
8	52*	16	42	-16	109	85	25	-12	144	112	32	-16	25	29	-4	-7	10	74	-16				
10	600*	56	3	-17	108	76	33	-13	132	75	57	10	0	0	-9	129	10	89					
12	75	54	-17	-18	29	43	-14	-14	140	143	43	15	44*	11	-24	-10	38*	35	-7				
14	400	424	-17	-17	108	76	33	-17	-29*	-43	14	-2	144	181	-37	-5	-13	83	41				
16	680	727	-47	8	0	185	182	3	-15	44*	11	32	2	45*	42	-24	-10	38*	87	-55			
17	491	502	-11	0	185	182	3	-17	-29*	55	20	4	73	77	-35	-5	-13	83	41				
18	334	416	-16	2	96	115	-19	9	0	56*	10	46	-8	-50	-13	-37	-1	67	91	-34			
19	444	444	-4	2	65	94	-29	2	-69	-53	-16	-10	46*	34	12	-2	98	94	4				
20	67	123	-56	6	-50	-31	-19	3	4	-86	-79	-7	-13	-40*	-5	-35	-3	92	119	-87			
21	108	108	-18	8	42*	16	23	2	-69	-53	-16	-10	46*	34	12	-2	98	94	4				
22	133	158	-25	10	-35	-2	-3	4	-86	-79	-7	-13	-40*	-5	-35	-3	92	119	-87				
23	129	129	-23	-2	123	170	-37	6	-40*	-41	1	-14	-39	-14	-35	-4	71	93	-22				
24	129	163	-23	-4	129	163	5	-2	86	121	-35	-13	10	1	-6	125	66	59					
25	0	-57*	-46	-10	-8	94	142	-48	-4	56*	43	13	10	1	-6	114	124	-10					
26	190	199	-9	-10	273	295	-33	-8	56	57	-1	0	124*	32	93	-7	122	128	83				
27	-146	-129	-17	-12	152	199	-47	-8	56	66	-14	1	45*	19	26	-8	83	108	-56				
28	-58*	375	-37	-14	50	88	-38	-10	54	124	-10	2	45*	19	26	-8	112	60	52				
29	-58	-12	-46	-16	84	99	-15	-12	194	195	2	3	80	86	-6	-10	89	143	-33				
30	-246	225	-23	-18	12	175	-163	-16	75	98	-23	5	38*	29	60	-3	87	35	52				
31	-153	-123	-30	-18	12	175	-163	-16	75	98	-23	5	38*	29	60	-3	87	35	52				

Unobserved reflections are given the minimum observable value in the region; these are marked by an asterisk.

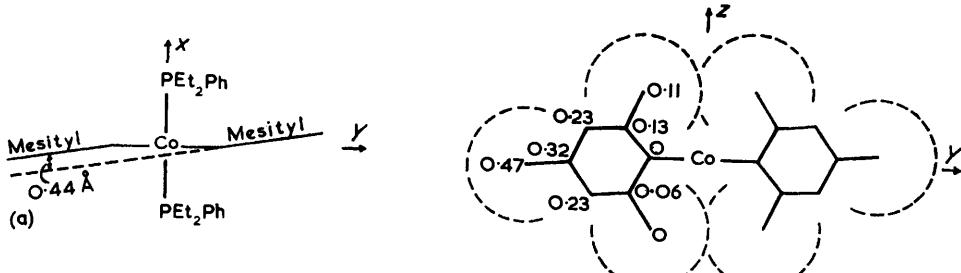


FIG. 2. The molecule viewed down the z - and the x -axis, showing the distortions from ideal symmetry caused by steric hindrance, and the o -methyl groups in contact above and below the cobalt atom. The distances in Å of the carbon atoms from the yz -plane are also shown.

and J. M. R.), $P2_1/c$ isotropic structure factors with least squares, and general Fourier syntheses (O. S. Mills) and distance-angle routine (R. A. Sparks).

Results.—The molecule is illustrated in Fig. 1 and its dimensions are listed in Table 2.* It has, in outline, the expected stereochemical arrangement, but with some significant differences in detail. The co-ordination of the cobalt atom is exactly square-planar, the mesityl groups are planar and perpendicular to the cobalt co-ordination plane, and the *o*-methyl substituents in the two mesityl groups are in contact with each other above and below the co-ordin-

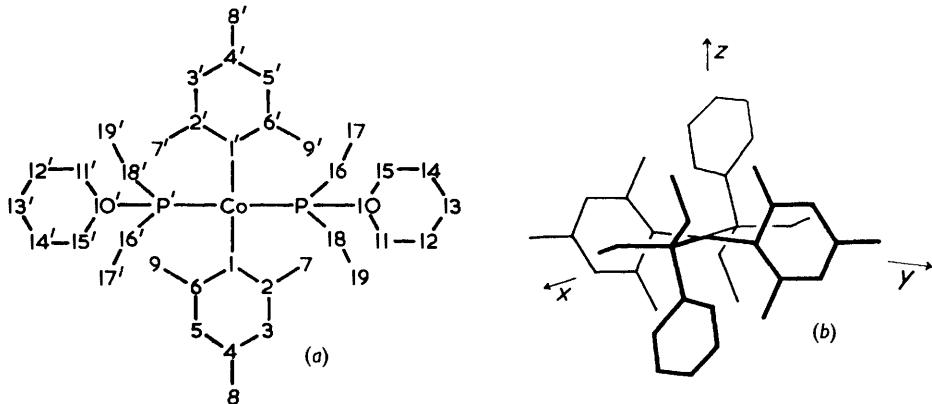


FIG. 1. The molecule as numbered and as viewed in clinographic projection.

ation plane. The steric hindrance of the ligands, however, affects the configuration at the equivalent atoms C(1) and C(1'): the two mesityl groups are thus not coplanar and the cobalt atom lies 0.22 Å from each mesityl plane (Fig. 2a). The mesityl groups are also not mirror-symmetrical about the co-ordination plane (Fig. 2b). Significantly, these distortions leave the two *o*-methyl groups C(7) and C(9') 4.03 Å apart, a normal distance for methyl groups in unstrained contact, in sharp contrast with the unusually short contact distances found elsewhere in the molecule (Table 3). The cobalt–*o*-methyl distances are 3.19 Å [Co–C(7)] and 3.35 Å [Co–C(9)].

The phosphine group shows distortion of the tetrahedral angles at the phosphorus atom. The metal–phosphorus–carbon angles (mean 116.4°) are all significantly greater than the carbon–phosphorus–carbon angles (mean 101.6°), and the hydrocarbon groups thus project away from the metal atom more than in the ideal tetrahedral arrangement. The phenyl group is planar within the limits of error, and the phosphorus atom lies in this plane; the phosphorus–carbon and carbon–carbon bond lengths in the phosphine group are normal.

DISCUSSION

The cobalt–phosphorus bonds of 2.23 Å are short compared with the radius sum [2.4 Å if the cobalt(II) ion is assumed to have the normal octahedral radius of 1.3 Å and the phosphorus atom to have the tetrahedral radius of 1.10 Å]; they therefore have considerable double-bond character, presumably from $d_{\pi}-d_{\pi}$ overlap (cf. Fig. 3). The bond-lengths are very similar to the platinum–phosphorus bond-lengths of 2.26 Å in *trans*-[PtHBr(P*Et*₃)₂.⁵

The radius sum for a cobalt–carbon single bond is 2.0 Å, as found in the vitamin B₁₂ co-enzyme⁶ (2.05 ± 0.05 Å), and in the cobalt–acetylene carbon bond (1.96 Å) in the π-complex hexacarbonyldiphenylacetylenedicobalt.⁷ The cobalt–carbon bond length

* The relations between the molecular co-ordinates X , Y , Z and the unit cell co-ordinates x , y , z are: $X = 0.7393x + 0.6685y - 0.1323z$; $Y = -0.6407x + 0.6623y + 0.5533z$; $Z = -0.2066x + 0.3379y - 0.8225z$.

⁵ Owston, Partridge, and Rowe, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 246.

⁶ Lenhart and Hodgkin, *Nature*, 1961, **192**, 937.

⁷ Sly, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1959, **81**, 18.

of 1.96 Å therefore indicates that the Co-C(1) bond is single; since the cobalt atom is not co-planar with the mesityl group there can be little d_{xy} - $p\pi$ -bond formation between the cobalt atom and the mesityl group. The shorter Co-C(1) distance required for π -bond

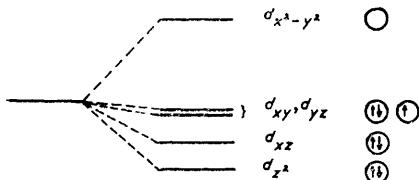


FIG. 3.

formation could be achieved only by greater distortion at C(1) and a further displacement of the mesityl groups. These groups remain rigidly planar and undistorted and the methyl groups resist any tendency to be forced closer together. In this respect the *ortho*-substituents tend to reduce rather than to increase the stability of the complex.

Two essential requirements for the stability of alkyl and aryl complexes of Group VIII metals are known to be a square-planar configuration, and the presence of ligands of high field-strength, thus ensuring a large ligand-field stabilisation energy.^{1,2,8} These two factors are always present in platinum and palladium complexes of the type $[\text{MR}_2(\text{PR}'_3)_2]$ which are normally square-planar and therefore stable whatever the nature of R. In four-co-ordinated complexes of nickel, cobalt, and iron, which more readily adopt a tetrahedral configuration, steric hindrance is needed to maintain a square-planar configuration

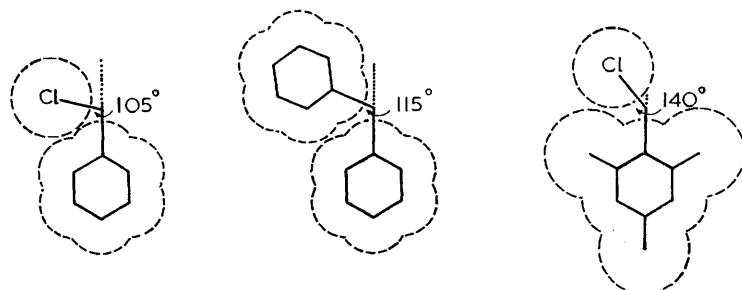


FIG. 4. Scale drawings showing the mutual interaction of the R and X groups in square-planar complexes $[\text{MR}_2(\text{PR}'_3)_2]$ and $[\text{MRX}(\text{PR}'_3)_2]$. The R and X groups are approximately coplanar because of the steric hindrance from the phosphine ligands, and the stability of the square-planar configuration is related to the minimum R-M-R or R-M-X angle.

In the compound we have studied the steric hindrance has two components; the aryl groups are restricted to the yz -plane by the bulky phosphine groups; and they are prevented from rotating relative to each other round the P-Co-P axis by the mutual interaction of the *ortho*-substituents.

The extent of this mutual interaction can be estimated from scale drawings, as illustrated in Fig. 4 for various complexes; the minimum possible R-M-R or R-M-X angle is shown, and indicates the difficulty with which the tetrahedral configuration could be attained. Thus nickel complexes in which the angle is less than 120° either cannot be isolated or are unstable. In cobalt and iron complexes the planar configuration is so unstable that it exists only when the two R groups are firmly held in opposition with their *ortho*-groups in contact and R-M-R = 180° (Fig. 2b).

It is thus possible to explain the relative stabilities of the complexes $[\text{MR}_2(\text{PR}'_3)_2]$

⁸ Chatt, Proc. Chem. Soc., 1962, 318.

mainly on stereochemical grounds. The shielding of the *z*-direction from attack by reagents, which has a major effect on their chemical reactivity in solution,⁹ is a further consequence of the close contact of the *ortho*-groups. The stabilisation of the non-bonding d_{xy} -orbital by metal-aryl π -bonding, an effect which was previously thought to be general and of crucial importance, does not occur at all in this compound and will evidently have only a minor effect on stability.

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^a Basolo, Chatt, Gray, Pearson, and Shaw, *J.*, 1961, 2207.
