

X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF
FOUR ORGANO-METALLIC COMPOUNDS

BY

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INTRODUCTION

Four organometallic compounds were studied to determine unambiguously their molecular structure. The results of these X-ray crystallographic studies are reported in this thesis along with a few computer programmes which were developed as the need arose.

The crystal structure of dichloro bis(tri-pentafluorophenylphosphine)platinum(II) was determined and refined by full matrix least squares to an R factor of 0.114. The molecular structure of this compound was already known but the exact conformation of the pentafluorophenyl groups was not and it was desired to know the exact relationships of the fluorine atoms with respect to each other.

For the next compound studied, (diphenylphosphinodithioato) bis(triethylphosphine)palladium II diphenylphosphinodithioate, the interest lay in determining the molecular structure, with especial interest in the nature of the co-ordination around the palladium atom. This structure was determined and refined by full matrix least squares to an R factor of 0.126 using data recorded on film and scanned by an automatic film scanner. The molecule was shown to be ionic and contain a four-co-ordinated palladium atom. During the course of this work an empirical estimate was made of the accuracy of the data as recorded, scanned and processed.

The crystal and molecular structure of tetraphenylarsonium tetrachlorobis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodate(III) was then determined. Though the molecular structure as postulated on the basis of other chemical evidence was not in doubt it was thought worth confirming the molecular structure by X-ray analysis and determining the position of the acetone of crystallisation relative to the molecule.

The structure was refined by full matrix least squares to an R factor of 0.137 using a constrained refinement programme to refine only six positional and orientational parameters for each of the ten phenyl groups.

The final crystal studied and molecular structure determined was that of tri- μ -monochloromonothiocarbonyltetrakis(triphenylphosphine)diruthenium(II). The structure and precise chemical analysis of this compound had not been previously determined and was of considerable interest in connection with interpreting reaction mechanisms involving ruthenium complexes. In the finally determined structure the molecule was shown to contain two ruthenium atoms linked by a triple bridge of chlorine atoms with a terminal chlorine atom and a terminal thiocarbonyl group. This structure was refined to an R factor of 0.115 using the least squares constrained refinement programme mentioned above to refine the twelve phenyl groups in the molecule.

Work done on using a computer to index oscillation photographs is reported at the end of this thesis. Though this work was finished only in part and was not used in any structure determination it was felt that the work accomplished was worth recording briefly to help with any future attempts to index oscillation photographs.

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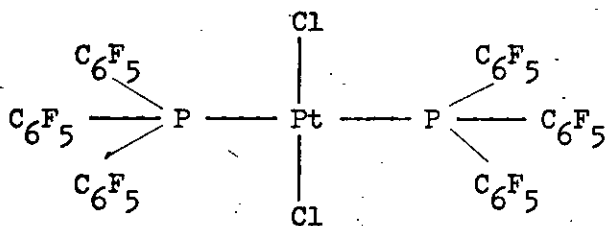
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PART I

The Crystal Structure of
Dichloro bis(tri-pentafluorophenylphosphine)platinum(II)

INTRODUCTION

The X-ray structure determination of Dichloro bis(tri-penta-fluorophenylphosphine)platinum(II) was undertaken at the request of Dr. D. Nichols, of the Chemistry Department, Edinburgh University. Being interested in the interpretation of nuclear magnetic resonance spectrographs of this compound, he wished to know the positions of the fluorine atoms relative to each other in the molecule. It was hoped that the conformation of the pentafluorophenyl groups in the crystalline state would give some indication of the preferred conformation of these groups in solution.



An attempt was firstly made to solve the structure in two dimensions, trying to determine the projection of the structure on the [001] and on the [100] planes. Both these projected structures were refined to an R factor of 0.25. A three dimensional structure determination was then successfully undertaken, being refined to a final R factor of 0.114.

EXPERIMENTAL AND RESULTS

Summary of Crystal Data.

Dichloro bis(tri-pentafluorophenylphosphine)platinum(II),
 $C_{36}F_{30}P_2Cl_2Pt$, $D_m = 2.1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (by flotation), $D_c = 2.25 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $z=1$,
 $M=1330$, yellow triclinic crystals, space group $P\bar{1}$, $a=9.51(1)\text{\AA}$,
 $b=11.90(10)\text{\AA}$, $c=11.45(1)\text{\AA}$, $\alpha=123(1)^\circ$, $\beta=67(1)^\circ$, $\gamma=83(1)^\circ$,
 $V=990\text{\AA}^3$.

Determination of Cell Dimensions

A crystal was mounted about the [c] axis and X-ray diffraction pictures taken, using a five-inch diameter camera designed by Dr. C.A. Beevers. From an oscillation photograph the [c] cell dimension was found to be 11.41\AA . From the corresponding zero layer Weissenberg photograph the following reciprocal cell dimensions were calculated:

$$a^* = 0.1789(1) \text{ r.l.u.}$$

$$b^* = 0.1556(1) \text{ r.l.u.}$$

$$\gamma^* = 96.8(2)^\circ$$

Similarly, photographs taken with the crystal mounted about the [a] axis gave the following dimensions:

$$a = 9.51\text{\AA}$$

$$b^* = 0.1556(1) \text{ r.l.u.}$$

$$c^* = 0.1739(1) \text{ r.l.u.}$$

$$\alpha^* = 57.0(2)^\circ$$

1.3.

The β^* angle was calculated using information from an upper layer normal beam Weissenberg photograph taken with the crystal mounted about the [c] axis. The film co-ordinates of six spots with indices ranging from $(\bar{2}0\bar{1})$ to $(\bar{7}0\bar{1})$ were measured. The distances in reciprocal space of the corresponding reciprocal lattice points from the axis of rotation of the crystal were then calculated using the following formula¹:

$$\xi^2 = 2 - \zeta^2 - \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} (\cos(X.360/2\pi R_F))$$

where R_F is the film radius and X is the distance of the spot from the centre line of the film.

From figure 1 it can be seen that

$$OX^2 = \xi^2 + \zeta^2$$

$$\text{and } \cos \beta^* = \frac{(ha^*)^2 + c^{*2} - OX^2}{2.(ha^*)^2.c^{*2}}$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta^* = \frac{(ha^*)^2 + c^{*2} - \xi^2 - \zeta^2}{2.(ha^*)^2.c^{*2}}$$

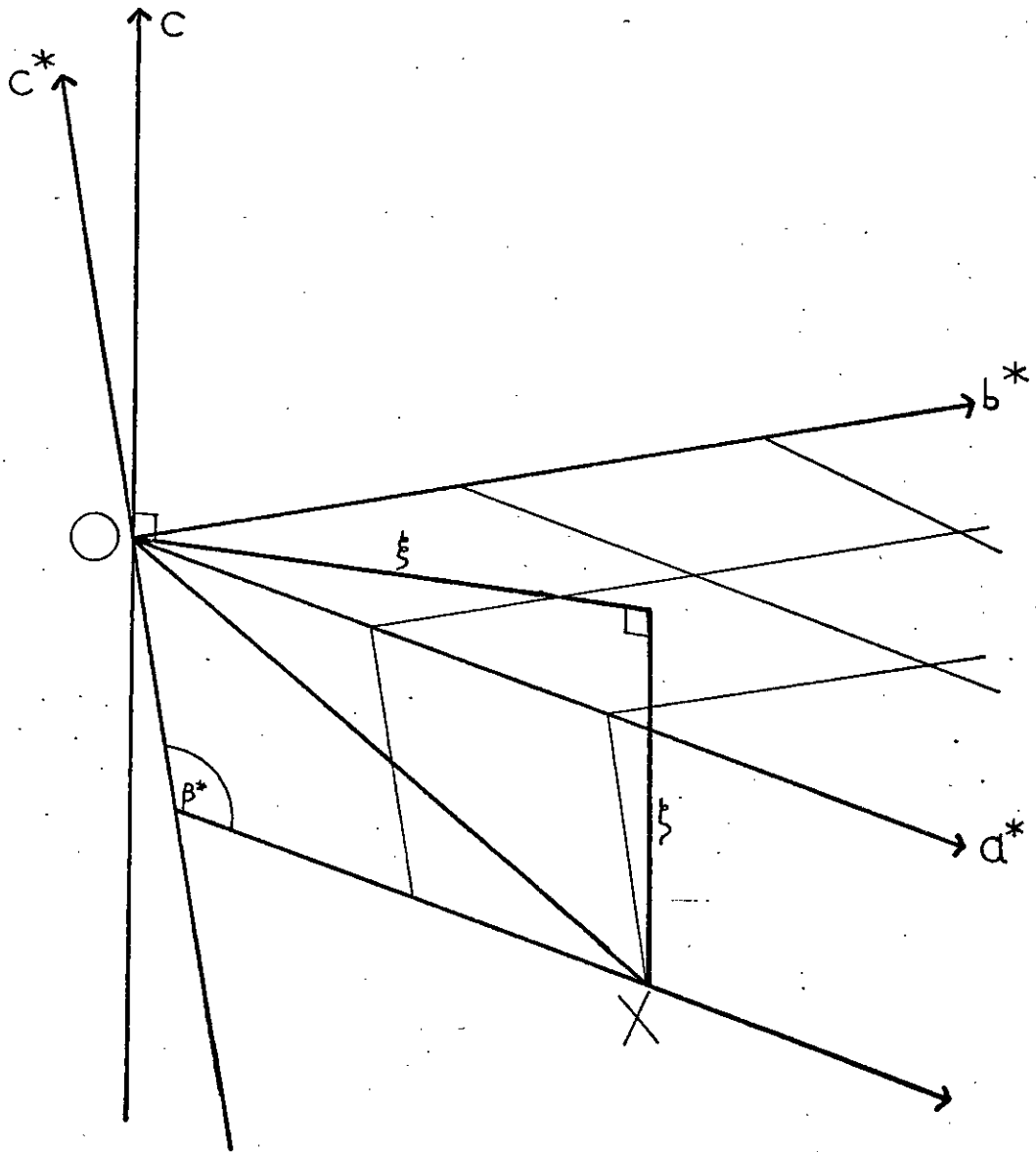
Using formulae² connecting the reciprocal and real lattices the following self consistent set of cell dimensions were calculated.

$$\begin{array}{lll} a = 9.51(2)\text{\AA} & b = 11.90(10)\text{\AA} & c = 11.41(2)\text{\AA} \\ \alpha = 123(1)^\circ & \beta = 67(1)^\circ & \gamma = 83(1)^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} a^* = 0.1789(1) \text{ r.l.u.} & b^* = 0.1556(1) \text{ r.l.u.} & c^* = 0.1739(1) \text{ r.l.u.} \\ \alpha^* = 57.0(2)^\circ & \beta^* = 113(1)^\circ & \gamma^* = 96.8(2)^\circ \end{array}$$

Figure 1

The reciprocal lattice of a triclinic cell.



The formulae used were:

to determine	α	$\cos\alpha = (\cos\beta^* \cos\gamma^* - \cos\alpha^*) / \sin\beta^* \sin\gamma^*$	
"	"	β	$\sin\beta = 1 / (a a^* \sin\gamma^*)$
"	"	γ	$\cos\gamma = (\cos\alpha^* \cos\beta^* - \cos\gamma^*) / \sin\alpha^* \sin\beta^*$
"	"	b	$b = 1 / (b^* \sin\alpha \sin\gamma^*)$

Projection on to the [001] plane

With the crystal mounted about the [c] axis, two zero level Weissenberg photographs were taken, with the exposure time for the first photograph ten times that for the second. Visually comparing one film with the other enabled the intensities of 220 reflections to be estimated. The $N(z)$ test³ for a centre of symmetry was applied to this data but the result was inconclusive due to the effect of the heavy atom in the crystal⁴ (figure 2). The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors.

A temperature sharpened Patterson map gave the positions of the chlorine and phosphorus atoms. As there was only one molecule per unit cell, determined by density measurements, and as it was assumed the cell was centrosymmetric the platinum atom was deduced to be situated on a centre of symmetry which was also chosen to be the origin of the unit cell. By Fourier methods the rest of the atoms were found. This structure was finally refined by full matrix least squares to an R factor of 0.25. The positional and thermal parameters of this projection are shown in table 1.

Figure 2

$N(z)$ test for centrosymmetry

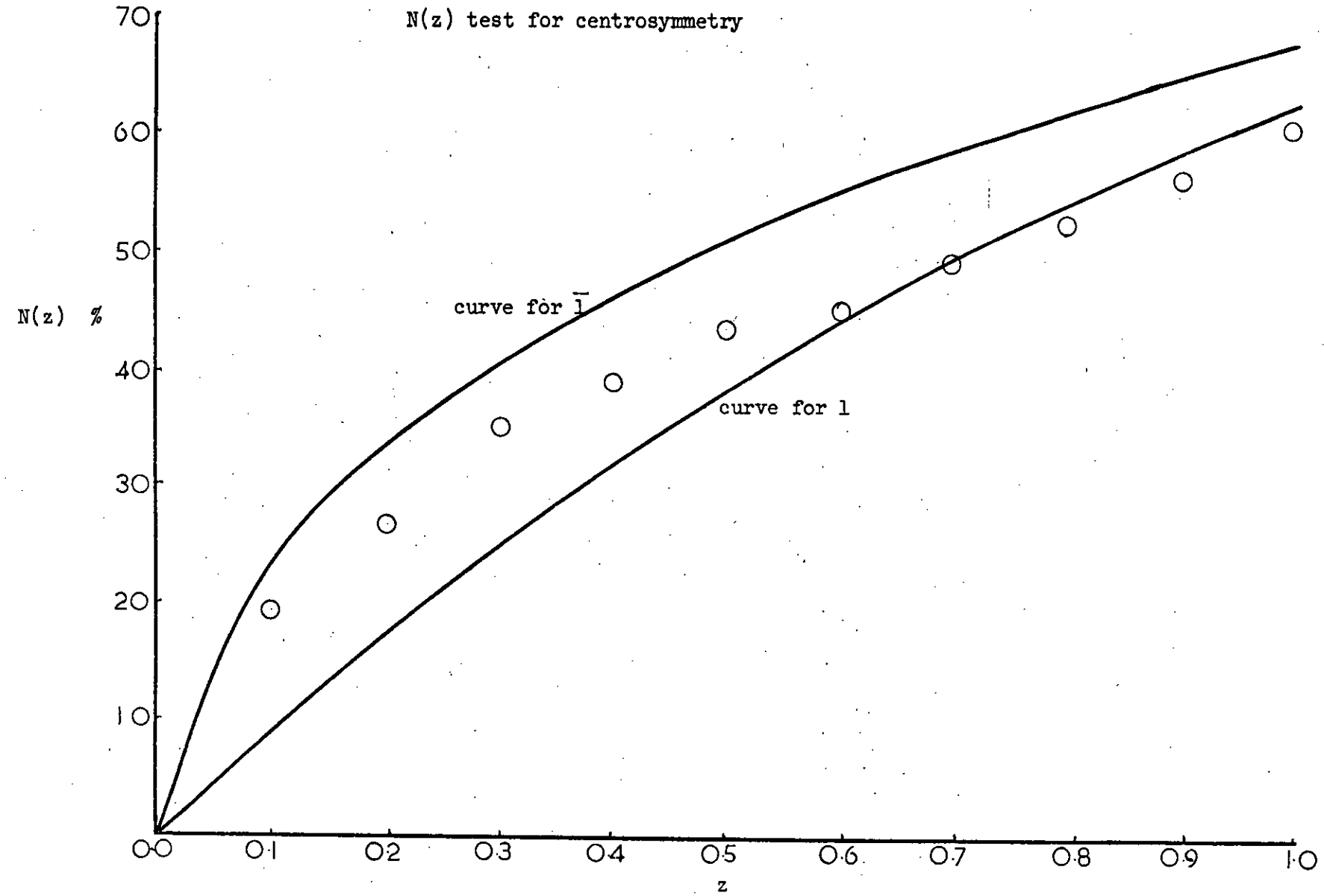


TABLE 1

Fractional co-ordinates of the atoms projected on to the [001] plane.

	x	y		x	y
Pt	0	0	F(11)	-0.250	-0.000
Cl	0.215	0.125	F(12)	-0.430	-0.180
P	0.040	-0.040	F(13)	-0.400	-0.440
C(11)	-0.100	-0.170	F(14)	0.150	0.505
C(12)	-0.225	-0.115	F(15)	-0.035	0.325
C(13)	-0.310	-0.230	F(21)	-0.320	0.170
C(14)	-0.290	-0.350	F(22)	0.430	0.320
C(15)	-0.180	-0.380	F(23)	0.425	0.380
C(16)	-0.085	-0.290	F(24)	0.345	-0.275
C(21)	0.195	-0.135	F(25)	0.100	-0.125
C(22)	-0.327	0.195	F(31)	0.200	0.135
C(23)	-0.455	0.270	F(32)	-0.150	-0.360
C(24)	-0.460	0.302	F(33)	0.080	0.500
C(25)	0.340	-0.250	F(34)	0.300	-0.400
C(26)	0.200	-0.165	F(35)	-0.235	0.140
C(31)	0.000	0.125			
C(32)	0.080	0.190			
C(33)	0.075	0.300			
C(34)	0.060	-0.390			
C(35)	0.175	-0.315			
C(36)	-0.140	0.200			

Projection on to the [100] plane

With the crystal mounted about the [a] axis a zero layer Weissenberg photograph was taken using a film pack containing three films. From these films 275 reflections were visually estimated and then corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors. A temperature-sharpened Patterson function was calculated which gave the positions of the chlorine and phosphorus atoms, the position of the platinum atom on the origin being already determined. Fourier methods enabled the rest of the projected structure to be determined, knowing one of the co-ordinates of each atom from the previous projected structure. The projected structure was refined by full matrix least squares to a final R-factor of 0.25. The positional and thermal parameters for this projection are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2

Fractional co-ordinates of the atoms projected on to the [100] plane.

	y	z		y	z
Pt	0	0	F(11)	0.000	0.450
Cl	0.130	0.032	F(12)	-0.190	0.465
P	-0.040	0.160	F(13)	-0.435	0.230
C(11)	-0.166	0.185	F(14)	0.510	0.030
C(12)	-0.125	0.330	F(15)	0.325	0.060
C(13)	-0.220	0.340	F(21)	0.170	0.145
C(14)	-0.350	0.215	F(22)	0.320	0.230
C(15)	-0.375	0.095	F(23)	0.385	0.040
C(16)	-0.290	0.075	F(24)	-0.285	0.235
C(21)	-0.125	0.100	F(25)	-0.125	0.320
C(22)	0.200	0.040	F(31)	0.125	0.310
C(23)	0.270	0.100	F(32)	-0.370	0.460
C(24)	0.310	0.005	F(33)	0.485	0.355
C(25)	-0.255	0.135	F(34)	-0.375	0.420
C(26)	-0.160	0.200	F(35)	0.125	0.350
C(31)	0.125	0.325			
C(32)	0.180	0.375			
C(33)	0.320	0.505			
C(34)	-0.375	0.440			
C(35)	-0.325	0.475			
C(36)	0.190	0.366			

Three Dimensional Structure Determination

A crystal was mounted about the [a] axis and intensities collected on film by the equi-inclination Weissenberg technique up to an h of 4. 1713 intensities were visually estimated and corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors. A temperature-sharpened Patterson function was calculated from which the positional parameters of all the atoms in the structure were found. These parameters were in approximate agreement with those found from the two projected structures. The observed structure factors (F_o) were weighted by assigning a standard deviation (σ) to each observed structure factor according to the following scheme:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= (F_o/170) \times 17 & \text{if} & \quad |F_o| > 170 \\ \sigma &= (170/F_o) \times 17 & \text{if} & \quad 1 \leq |F_o| \leq 170 \\ \sigma &= 170 \times 17 & \text{if} & \quad |F_o| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

A full matrix least squares refinement was carried out on the layer scale factors and the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of all the atoms, refining the structure to an R factor of 0.134. The temperature factors of the platinum, and chlorine atoms were then allowed to vary anisotropically bringing the R factor down to its final value of 0.114. A difference Fourier synthesis, calculated using the final refined set of parameters, showed no significant features.

The fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of each atom are shown in table 3. A projection of the structure is shown in figure 3 which also shows the labelling of all the atoms and the thermal ellipsoids of the heavy atoms. Interatomic distances and angles are shown in table 4.

Figure 3

Projection of the molecule without showing the fluorine atoms of the pentafluorophenyl groups

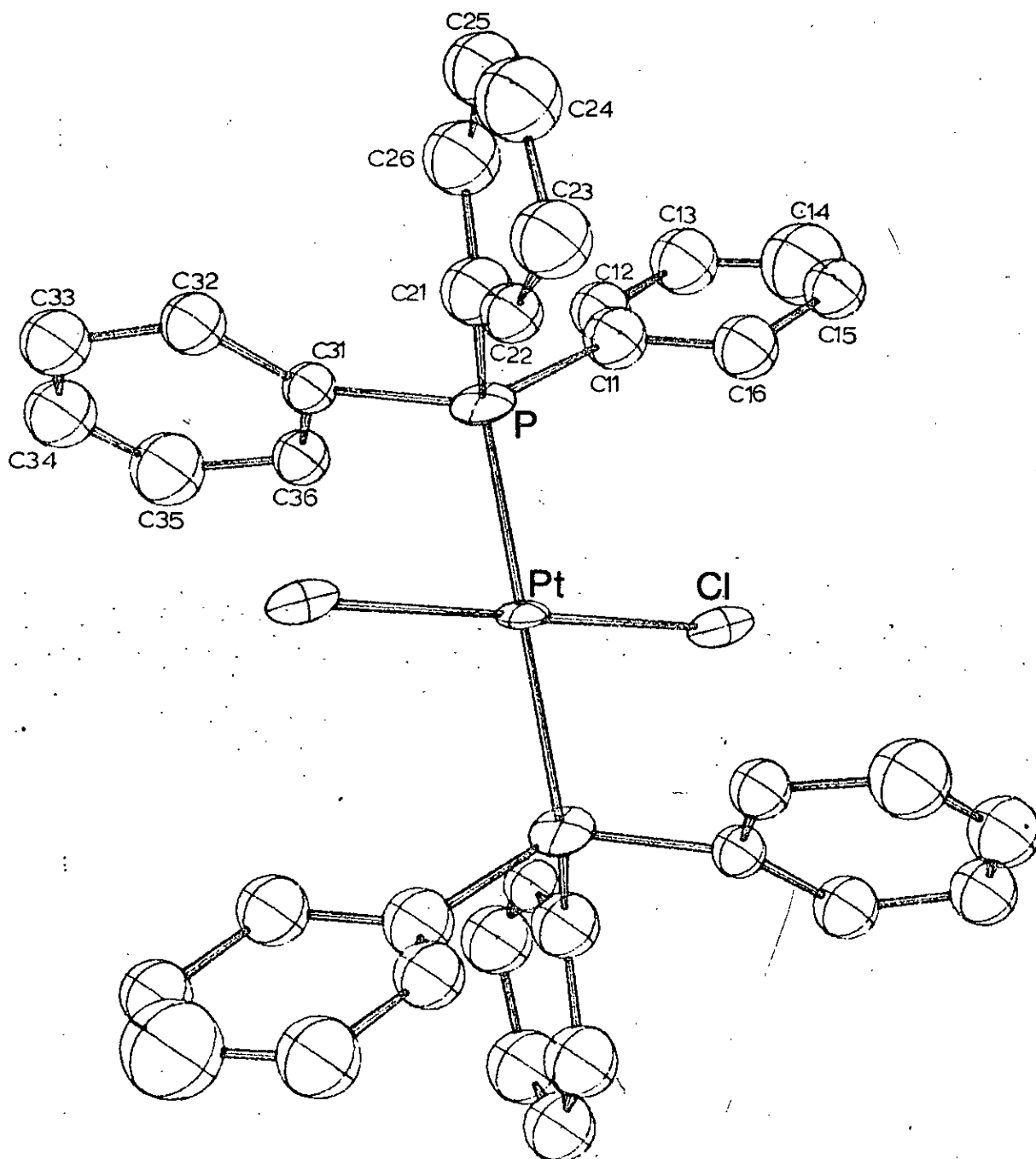


TABLE 3

Fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of the atoms in the finally determined structure.

	x	y	z	B
Pt	0	0	0	
Cl	0.2005(12)	0.1301(8)	0.0317(10)	
P	0.0338(13)	-0.0468(7)	0.1536(10)	3.4
C(11)	-0.1080(44)	-0.1587(30)	0.2005(37)	3.6
C(12)	-0.2252(44)	-0.1258(29)	0.3210(35)	3.3
C(13)	-0.3150(49)	-0.2093(34)	0.3527(41)	4.5
C(14)	-0.2940(58)	-0.3357(44)	0.2292(51)	6.8
C(15)	-0.1772(45)	-0.3807(30)	0.0996(36)	3.5
C(16)	-0.0972(45)	-0.2860(31)	0.0753(37)	3.8
C(21)	0.2178(46)	-0.1321(31)	0.0981(38)	3.8
C(22)	0.3463(43)	-0.1898(28)	-0.0424(34)	2.7
C(23)	0.4497(51)	-0.2757(35)	-0.1023(42)	4.5
C(24)	0.4742(54)	-0.3001(37)	-0.0037(45)	5.2
C(25)	0.3498(51)	-0.2479(34)	0.1453(41)	4.3
C(26)	0.2366(50)	-0.1692(35)	0.1904(41)	4.5
C(31)	0.0109(44)	0.1152(27)	0.3236(31)	2.3
C(32)	0.1103(49)	0.1690(32)	0.3841(36)	3.3
C(33)	0.0890(52)	0.3081(33)	0.4972(38)	3.7
C(34)	-0.0506(55)	0.3781(36)	0.5571(40)	4.1
C(35)	-0.1638(59)	0.3368(40)	0.5197(44)	4.9
C(36)	-0.1350(47)	0.1941(29)	0.3935(33)	2.8

1.10.

	x	y	z	B
F(11)	-0.2571(25)	-0.0024(18)	0.4567(22)	5.0
F(12)	-0.4424(30)	-0.1769(22)	0.4841(26)	6.9
F(13)	-0.3945(33)	-0.4340(26)	0.2398(29)	8.8
F(14)	-0.1503(32)	-0.5069(24)	-0.0275(27)	7.4
F(15)	0.0352(23)	-0.3300(15)	-0.0597(18)	3.2
F(21)	0.3174(26)	-0.1780(19)	-0.1494(22)	5.2
F(22)	0.5769(28)	-0.3166(20)	-0.2290(24)	5.7
F(23)	0.6013(28)	-0.3775(20)	-0.0438(22)	5.2
F(24)	0.3751(27)	-0.2769(19)	0.2369(23)	5.5
F(25)	0.1156(26)	-0.1280(17)	0.3237(21)	4.6
F(31)	0.2532(28)	0.1051(18)	0.3242(21)	4.6
F(32)	0.1962(33)	0.3598(24)	-0.5493(27)	7.4
F(33)	-0.0667(29)	-0.5136(23)	-0.6726(26)	7.2
F(34)	-0.2957(36)	0.4074(27)	-0.5673(30)	8.8
F(35)	-0.2518(29)	0.1465(20)	0.3437(23)	5.3

Anisotropic thermal parameters

	u_{11}	u_{22}	u_{33}	u_{12}	u_{13}	u_{23}
Pt	0.0404(25)	0.0270(6)	0.0365(8)	-0.0053(7)	-0.0252(9)	0.0195(6)
Cl	0.0595(100)	0.0531(47)	0.0589(53)	-0.0309(50)	-0.0474(51)	0.0430(43)

TABLE 4

Intramolecular distances (\AA) and angles ($^{\circ}$) with standard deviations in parenthesis.

Pt-Cl	2.298(29)	Cl-Pt-P	87.3(4)
Pt-P	2.210(16)		
P-C(11)	1.925(46)	C(11)-P-Pt	116.1(16)
P-C(21)	1.796(51)	C(21)-P-Pt	118.2(15)
P-C(31)	1.795(49)	C(31)-P-Pt	104.3(16)
		C(11)-P-C(21)	101.5(20)
		C(11)-P-C(31)	109.3(15)
		C(21)-P-C(31)	107.1(19)
C(11)-C(12)	1.28(5)	F(11)-C(12)	1.38(5)
C(12)-C(13)	1.35(6)	F(12)-C(13)	1.41(5)
C(13)-C(14)	1.35(6)	F(13)-C(14)	1.45(6)
C(14)-C(15)	1.32(6)	F(14)-C(15)	1.36(5)
C(15)-C(16)	1.38(6)	F(15)-C(16)	1.43(5)
C(16)-C(11)	1.38(5)		
C(21)-C(22)	1.43(5)	F(21)-C(22)	1.40(6)
C(22)-C(23)	1.18(6)	F(22)-C(23)	1.36(5)
C(23)-C(24)	1.38(9)	F(23)-C(24)	1.35(6)
C(24)-C(25)	1.48(6)	F(24)-C(25)	1.35(7)
C(25)-C(26)	1.24(7)	F(25)-C(26)	1.37(5)
C(26)-C(21)	1.40(8)		
C(31)-C(32)	1.26(6)	F(31)-C(32)	1.34(5)
C(32)-C(33)	1.41(5)	F(32)-C(33)	1.27(6)
C(33)-C(34)	1.34(7)	F(33)-C(34)	1.40(5)
C(34)-C(35)	1.23(8)	F(34)-C(35)	1.32(7)
C(35)-C(36)	1.48(5)	F(35)-C(36)	1.33(5)
C(36)-C(31)	1.42(6)		

Interatomic distances of less than 3.5 \AA involving fluorine atoms closest to the heavy atoms. F(11) is bonded to C(12); F(12) to C(13), F(13) to C(14), etc.

Pt-F(21)	2.64	Cl(2)-F(15)	2.85
Pt-F(35)	2.89	Cl(2)-F(35)	3.47
Cl(1)-F(21)	2.81	F(11)-F(25)	3.02
		F(11)-F(35)	2.70

4,6,L	-3	422	386	-6	119	169	-2	621	582	8	288	310	4,-9,L		
-9	164	102		-7	204	122	-3	263	265	9	551	432	0	204	231
4,7,L				-8	119	136	-5	204	208	10	233	251	1	313	329
0	387	404		-9	204	155				-1	387	325	2	233	276
1	586	595					4,-3,L			-2	372	422	3	482	522
2	457	417					0	233	255	-3	333	263	4	372	414
3	422	341					1	422	500	-4	263	251	5	333	367
4	119	198					2	233	79	-5	119	128	6	233	304
5	119	173					3	119	67				7	164	306
6	119	223					4	924	877	4,-6,L			-1	119	130
7	164	220					5	705	695	0	164	195	-2	164	147
-1	233	228					6	611	577	1	263	288			
-2	407	378					7	551	537	2	437	562	4,-10,L		
-3	288	267					8	164	160	3	482	622	1	164	185
-4	313	297					9	164	169	4	576	555	2	288	260
-5	407	370					10	387	351	5	789	749	3	233	289
-6	407	342					11	372	326	6	457	378	4	387	360
-7	233	187					-1	437	382	-1	372	355	6	313	399
							0	611	608	-2	695	652	7	536	519
4,8,L							1	655	744	-3	472	401	-1	119	65
0	472	459					3	640	718	-4	164	115	-3	313	282
1	164	170					4	869	800	-5	204	221	-4	288	228
2	422	356					5	482	506						
3	333	352					6	665	613	4,-4,L			4,-7,L		
4	204	229					7	407	471	0	353	294	0	333	315
5	164	175					8	288	313	1	333	294	2	621	711
6	164	203					9	333	409	2	511	452	3	665	786
-2	233	269					10	472	458	3	422	444	4	497	507
-3	288	258					11	263	307	4	814	694	5	804	762
-4	387	298					12	263	341	5	631	585	6	611	567
-5	333	291					-1	263	231	6	407	369	-1	233	267
-6	313	292					-2	437	408	7	472	441	-2	333	258
-7	164	132					-3	387	385	8	263	339	-3	233	24C
-8	164	59					-6	288	281	10	387	331	-4	119	169
										11	204	330			
4,9,L							4,-2,L			-1	422	343	4,-8,L		
0	472	465					0	725	743	-2	705	670	0	164	258
1	407	352					1	119	26	-4	288	242	2	288	429
2	437	402					2	204	15				3	333	430
3	333	361					3	204	253	4,-5,L			4	437	479
4	204	204					4	611	567	0	437	441	5	472	529
5	164	164					5	640	605	1	313	342	6	422	423
-1	313	312					7	665	599	2	725	717	-1	164	204
-2	422	337					8	164	224	3	204	290	-2	119	203
							9	372	389	4	854	835	-3	204	214
							10	422	418	5	333	312			
							11	372	386	6	407	404			
							12	263	293						
							-1	353	384						

References

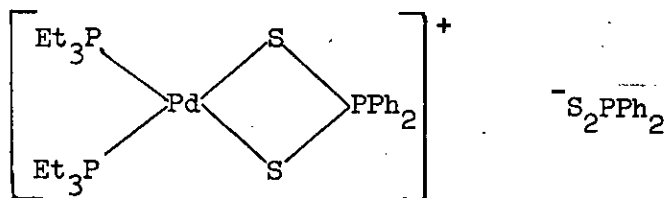
1. M.J. Buerger, "X-ray Crystallography", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., (1942), 144.
2. Ibid., 360.
3. H. Lipson and W. Cochran, "The Determination of Crystal Structures"; 'The Crystalline State', Vol. II, ed. Bragg, G. Bell and Sons Ltd., (1966), 50.
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PART II

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of
(Diphenylphosphinodithioato)bis(triethylphosphine)palladium(II)
Diphenylphosphinodithioate.

INTRODUCTION

In a paper¹ published in 1970, Dr. T.A. Stephenson, now at Edinburgh University, reported the isolation of pale yellow crystals when an excess of triethylphosphine was added to bis(diphenylphosphino-dithioato)palladium(II). Chemical analysis showed the compound to have the empirical formula $C_{36}H_{50}P_4PdS_4$. A six-co-ordinated palladium complex containing two $Ph_2PS_2^-$ groups and two PEt_3 groups was tentatively suggested as the structure of this compound basing this suggestion on the evidence of the infrared spectrum of the compound. An X-ray analysis of this compound was therefore undertaken to establish unambiguously its molecular structure. During the course of the preliminary two dimensional X-ray analysis, conductivity measurements² were made on a sample of the material which suggested the compound was ionic in nature. Consequently the following formula was suggested, containing a four-co-ordinated palladium atom



This was confirmed by the single crystal X-ray structure analysis reported in this thesis.

EXPERIMENTAL

Summary of Crystal Data

(Diphenylphosphinodithioato)bis(triethylphosphine)palladium(II)
 Diphenylphosphino^{di}thioate, $C_{36}H_{50}P_4S_4Pd$, $M=841.3$, yellow monoclinic
 crystals, space group $C 2/c$, $a=33.63(4)\text{\AA}$, $b=8.71(2)\text{\AA}$, $c=32.30(5)\text{\AA}$,
 $\beta=121.4(1)^\circ$, $U=8080(50)\text{\AA}^3$, $D_m=1.3\text{ g/cm}^3$ (by flotation), $D_c=1.55\text{ g/cm}^3$,
 $z=8$, $Cu-K_\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda=1.5418\text{\AA}$, $\mu=79.9\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $t_{opt.}=0.025\text{ cm}$.

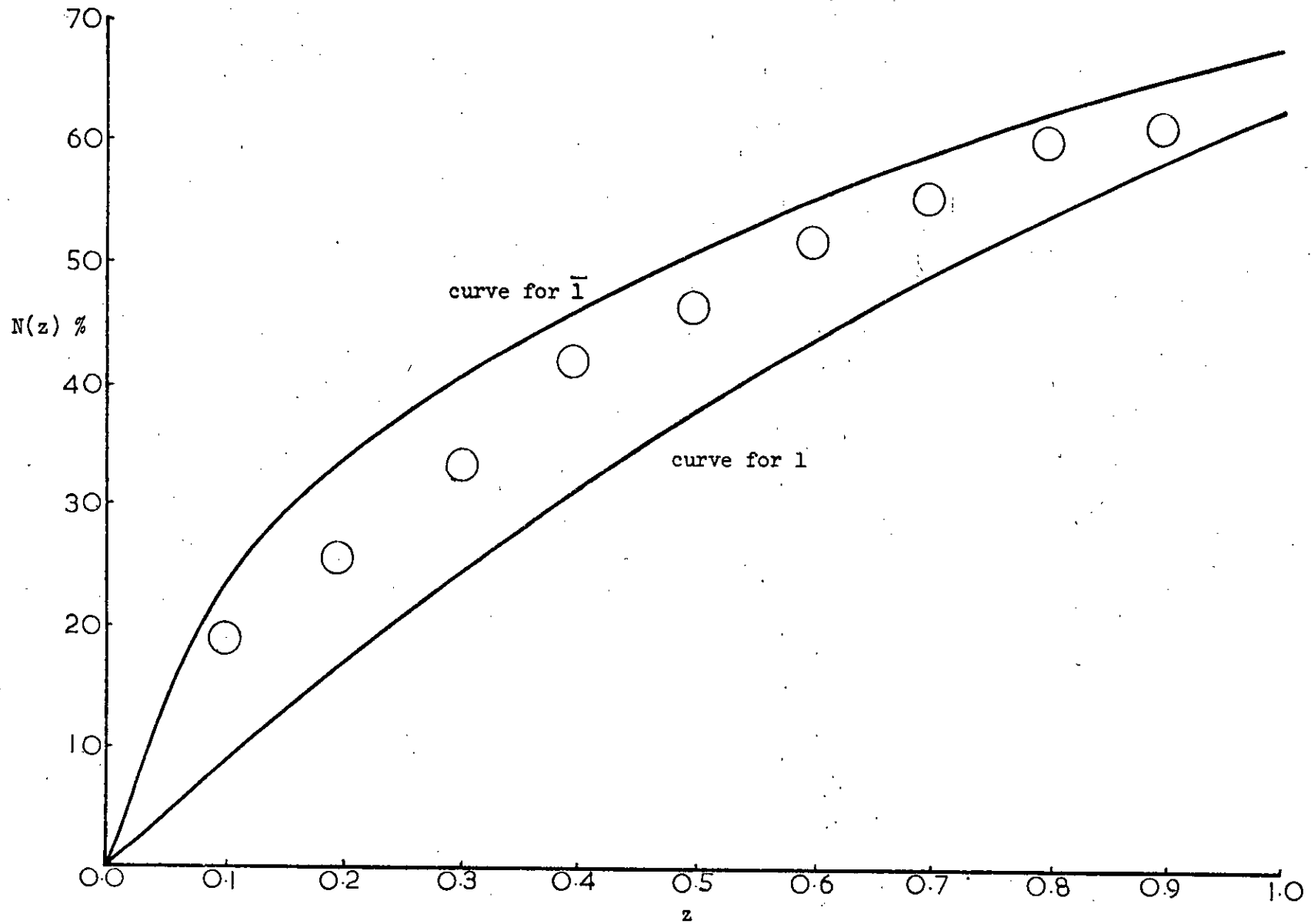
Determination of Cell Dimensions and Space Groups

The material supplied, consisting of very thin needle like
 crystals, could not be recrystallised as the compound decomposed
 in solution. One crystal was found which had a maximum dimension
 perpendicular to the needle axis less than the optimum thickness
 for the material, but which was large enough to be used in single
 crystal diffraction studies. This crystal was mounted about its
 needle axis and an oscillation photograph taken from which was
 calculated the [b] cell dimension. A zero level Weissenberg
 photograph was then taken from which [a], [c] and [β] cell dimensions
 were obtained.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 a=33.63(6)\text{\AA} & b=8.71(2)\text{\AA} & c=32.30(5)\text{\AA} \\
 & \beta=121.4(1)^\circ & \\
 a^*=0.0536(1)\text{ r.l.u.} & b^*=0.1770(4)\text{ r.l.u.} & c^*=0.0558(1)\text{ r.l.u.} \\
 & \beta^*=58.6(1)^\circ &
 \end{array}$$

The conditions for reflection were found to be $hkl: h+k=2n$,
 $hol: l=2n, (h=2n)$, $oko: (k=2n)$, indicating that the space group is
 Cc (number 9) or $C 2/c$ (number 15)³. The $N(z)$ test for centrosymmetry

Figure 1
N(z) test for centrosymmetry



indicated the presence of a centre of symmetry in the crystal and so the structure determination proceeded on the assumption that the correct space group was C 2/c (Figure 1).

Chemical Analysis

The results of the chemical analysis¹ of a sample of the material were found to be C, 51.1%; H, 6.2%; P, 14.8%; S, 13.8%. The structure determined, $C_{36}H_{50}P_4S_4Pd$, requires the composition C, 51.4%; H, 6.0%; P, 14.7%; S, 15.2%.

Two Dimensional Structure Analysis. - Projection down the [b] axis

A very thin knife like crystal was mounted along its longest axis and a zero layer Weissenberg photograph taken. 208 intensities were visually estimated and corrected for Lorentz and Polarisation factors. The symmetry of the projected structure conformed to that of plane group p2 where $a'=a/2$ and $c'=c/2$.

A sharpened Patterson map was calculated. Around the origin of this map were situated peaks of the correct weight, distance from the origin, and orientation with respect to the origin to be interpreted as a square planar arrangement of sulphur and phosphorus atoms around a central palladium atom. The longest non-origin peaks were considered as possible representations of vectors between symmetry related palladium atoms. Several structure factor calculations were carried out phased on two sulphur and two phosphorus atoms co-ordinated to a palladium atom situated in turn at positions in the unit cell consistent with the observed large peaks in the Patterson map. The calculation with the lowest R factor was considered to indicate the true position of the palladium atom. All attempts failed however to find by Fourier methods two other atoms co-ordinated to the palladium atom to make a six-co-ordinated species.

It was at this stage that conductivity measurements indicated that the compound was ionic containing a four-co-ordinated palladium atom and a dithioate ion. The two sulphur atoms and the phosphorus atom of the dithioate ion were now found by Fourier methods as were all the carbon atoms except two, the positions of which remained undetermined by the two dimensional structure analysis. This structure was then refined by least squares to an R factor of 0.19.

The positional parameters of this structure are shown in table 2 and refer to the projected cell which is bound by the axis $a'=a/2$ and $c'=c/2$. In comparing the co-ordinates of the two dimensional structure with those of the finally determined structure it must be noted that the origin of the two dimensional structure is co-incident with the point $(0,0,\frac{1}{4})$ in the three dimensional cell.

TABLE 2

Fractional Co-ordinates Determined by the Two
Dimensional Structure Analysis

	x	z
Pd	.439	.140
S(1)	.277	.064
S(2)	.380	$\overline{.023}$
S(3)	.366	.499
S(4)	.220	$\overline{.459}$
P(1)	.251	$\overline{.051}$
P(2)	$\overline{.414}$.193
P(3)	.466	.298
P(4)	.229	.456

Ethyl groups bonded to P(2)

$\overline{.225}$.275
$\overline{.385}$.110
$\overline{.480}$.025
$\overline{.305}$.275
$\overline{.380}$.270

Ethyl groups bonded to P(3)

.265	.235
.375	.275
.465	.355
.440	.275
$\overline{.455}$.490
$\overline{.433}$.390

2.6.

Phenyl groups bonded to P(1)

x	z
.185	$\overline{.050}$
.020	$\overline{.140}$
.055	$\overline{.070}$
.085	$\overline{.155}$
.150	.025
.210	.020
.195	$\overline{.225}$
.080	$\overline{.350}$
.150	$\overline{.310}$
.075	$\overline{.255}$
.172	$\overline{.160}$

Phenyl groups bonded to P(4)

.200	.455
.153	.430
.147	.450
.055	.405
.010	.410
.060	.430
.090	.155
.110	.145
.180	.245
.225	.330
.175	.320
.135	.255

THREE DIMENSIONAL STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

Data Collection

1696 reflections were recorded on film (Kodak Industrex D) by the equi-inclination Weissenberg technique, using film packs each of which contained three films. The data was collected up the [b] axis to a k of seven corresponding to an equi-inclination angle (μ) of 38.8° .

1594 intensities having indices ranging from h0l to h6l were measured on the SAAB Automatic Film Scanner Mark II, whilst the remaining 102 reflections from the seventh layer were visually estimated. The structure determination was begun using the 1243 reflections with k values ranging from 0 to 5, the sixth layer intensities being added before the refinement of the phenyl rings and the seventh layer intensities added during the final stages of refinement. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors.

Accuracy of Data

The raw measurements of light transmission from the scanner were processed by three programmes, 'Findspots', 'Filmfit' and 'Packscal', as described in Appendix A. There are two possible sources of error in this process. Firstly the relationship between the intensity of a reflected X-ray beam and the optical density of the corresponding spot on a film is linear only within certain limits of intensity. This error may be counteracted by accepting for the final data set only spots with intensities less than the chosen threshold level of 500. If a spot on the weaker film

of a film pack is more intense than this then the intensity of this spot will be calculated only from the weaker films of the pack. Secondly errors will arise as described in Appendix A due to the effect of the processing of the scanner light transmission values at the edges of spots. These errors can only be approximately corrected by the modification factor described in Appendix A, and new errors may be introduced by this modification factor. Figure 3 shows the profile of several spots of different sizes and shape and how they may be wrongly corrected.

The various errors which would arise in the total process were investigated by constructing graphs where film factors were plotted against integrated intensity for two films from a tri-film pack of a second layer Weissenberg photograph. These film factors should be the same for all spots if the optical density of a spot is proportional to the intensity of the reflected X-ray beam. From these graphs (figures 4 and 5) the following conclusions were drawn. Intensity values refer to the intensity of the spot on the weaker film.

- a) Intensity values less than 200 are unreliable.
- b) Intensity values in the range 200 to 500 are the most reliable.
- c) Intensity values greater than 500 are increasingly unreliable.

The falling film factor (see figure 4) of these spots is probably due to the reflected beam being of such intensity that it causes saturation of the sensitive emulsion on the strongest film only.

- d) Contracted spots tend to have lower film factors than expanded spots. This may be due to the saturation effect mentioned above

Figure 3

Profiles of spots of different shapes showing parts of spots (hatched areas) which are not recorded by film scanner.

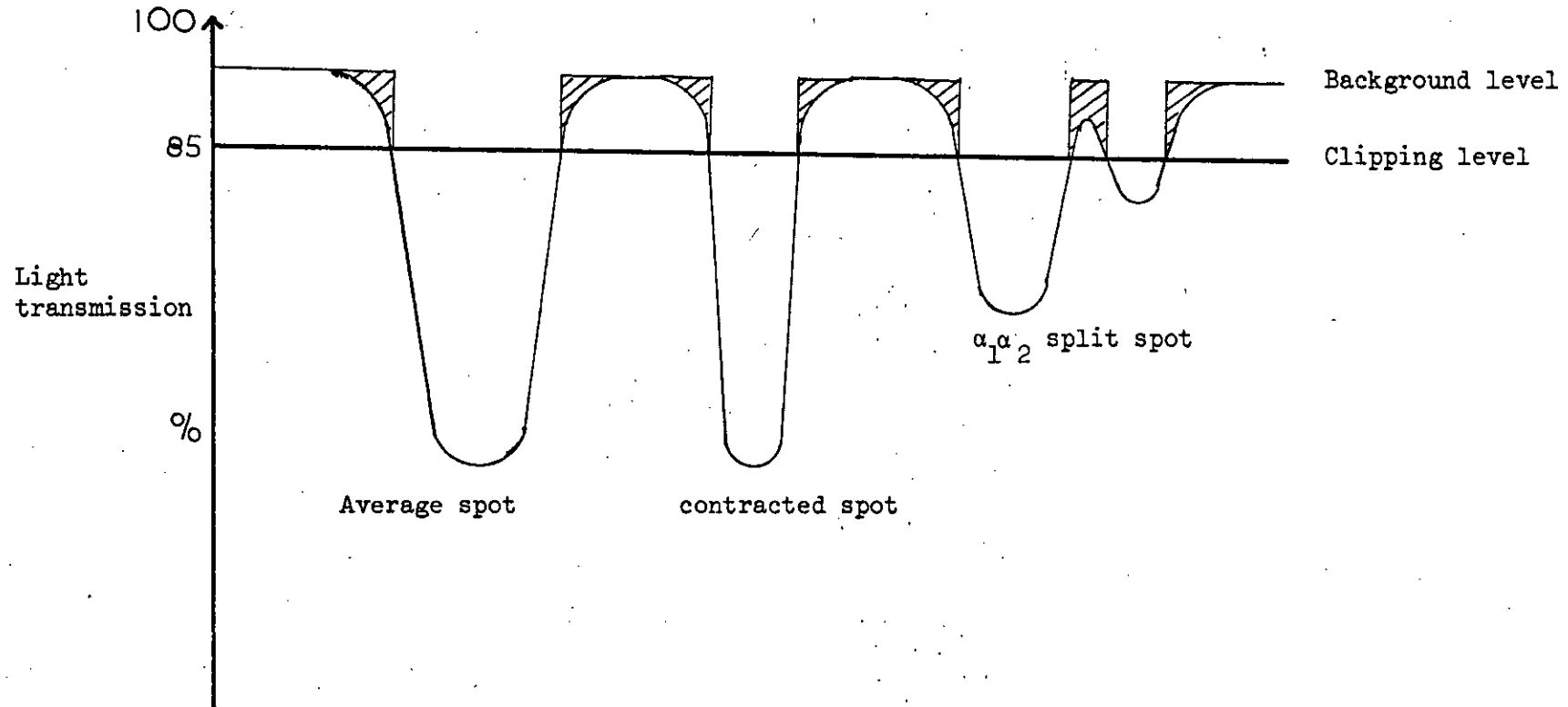


Figure 4

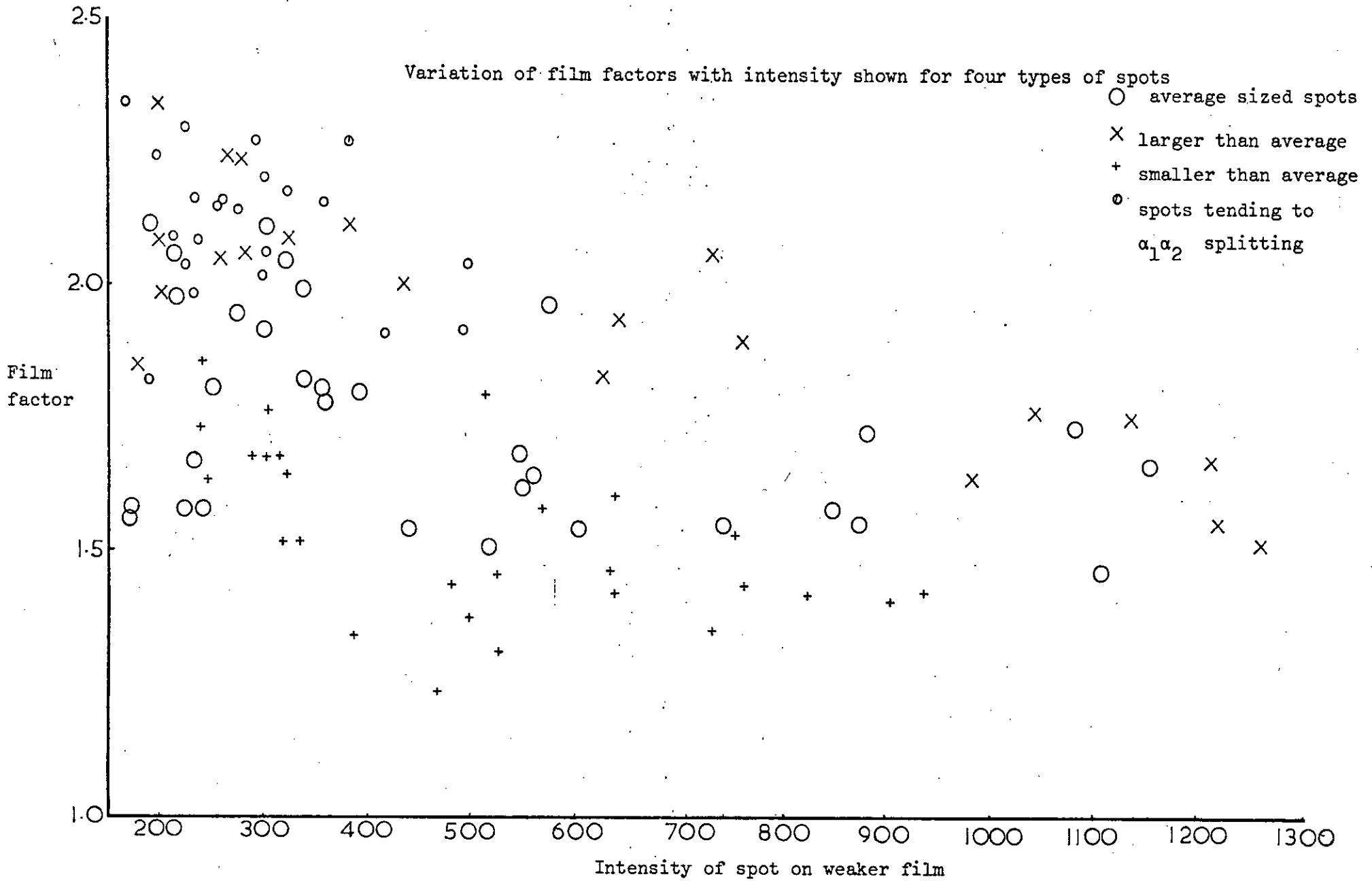
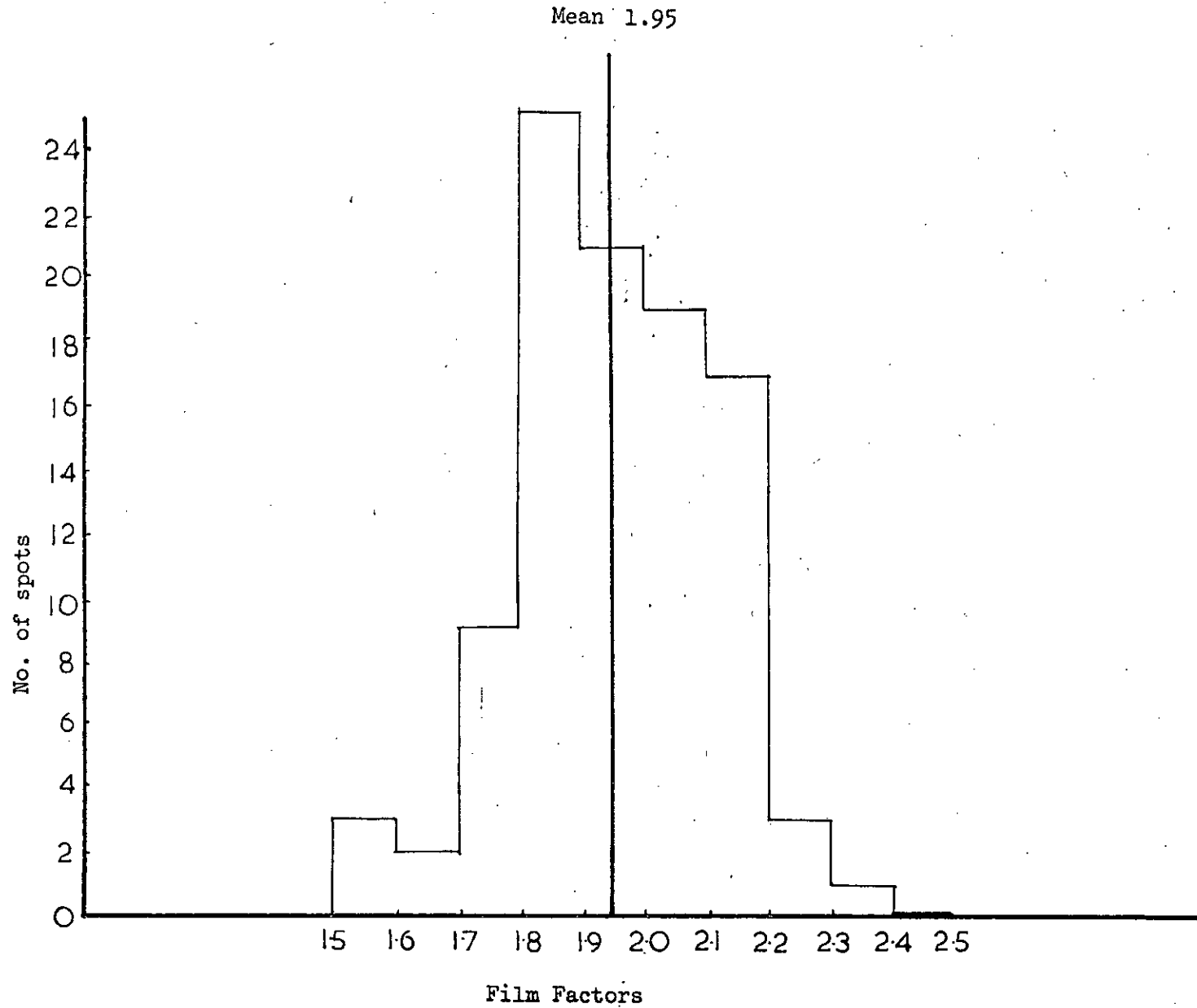


Figure 5

Spread of film factors for one pair of films



becoming noticeable at lower intensity values.

- e) Spots with a tendency to $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ splitting have higher film factors. This may be due to the loss of the α_2 contribution to the integrated intensity of the spot on the weaker film only (see figure 3).
- f) 91% of the spots on the second layer Weissenberg photograph have film factors which lie within $\pm 12.8\%$ of the overall mean film factor of 1.95.

Using these and similar graphs for all the Weissenberg photographs film factors were calculated and a scheme devised as shown below to compile a list of intensities for the structure determination.

If $I < 200$ intensities were taken only from the strongest film in the film pack.

If $200 < I < 500$ intensities from the different films in a film pack were placed on the same scale and then averaged.

If $I > 500$ intensities were taken only from the weakest film of the film pack and scaled up to the same scale as the other intensities.

Interpretation of Patterson Function

An unsharpened Patterson map was calculated from which the position of the palladium atom was deduced. The largest non origin peak in the Patterson map was situated at $u=0.435$, $v=0.092$, $w=0.638$. This was interpreted as a peak of the type $2x, 2y, 2z$ representing the vector between a palladium atom at x, y, z and another palladium atom related to it by a centre of symmetry. Harker peaks should then occur with co-ordinates $u=2x, v=0, w=\frac{1}{2}+2z$; and $u=0, v=2y, w=\frac{1}{2}$.

The co-ordinates of the palladium atom were therefore $x=0.218$, $y=0.046$, $z=0.319$. These co-ordinates are consistent with the x and z co-ordinates found from the two dimensional structure analysis.

Determination of Structure

A difference Fourier synthesis phased on the palladium atom situated at the position 0.218, 0.046, 0.319 enabled the sulphur and phosphorus atoms co-ordinated to the palladium atom to be found. The rest of the atoms in the structure were found from successive difference Fourier maps giving a structure with an R factor of 0.27. The layer scale factors and the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of palladium, phosphorus and sulphur atoms were then refined by full matrix least squares, bringing the R factor down to 0.18.

The positions of the phenyl ring carbon atoms, found from difference Fourier maps, were modified to make them part of an idealised phenyl ring which was co-planar with the best plane through the original six carbon atoms. A full matrix least squares refinement was then carried out on the whole structure constraining the phenyl rings to move as complete idealised phenyl rings. In one cycle the shape of the phenyl ring was allowed to vary. Lastly the thermal parameters of the palladium and sulphur atoms were allowed to vary anisotropically, bringing the R factor to its final value of 0.126.

RESULTS

The molecular structure of this compound has been unambiguously determined, its ionic nature confirmed and the palladium atom shown clearly to be four-co-ordinated. The shortest interatomic distance between the palladium atom and either of the sulphur atoms of the dithioate ion is 6.15 Å, whilst, the phosphorus atom is never closer to the palladium atom than 7.2 Å. There is therefore no ambiguity about the co-ordination number of the palladium atom. Very slight deviation from a square planar arrangement of the ligands around the palladium atom may be interpreted in terms of steric interactions between the two bulky tri-ethylphosphine groups. Figure 6 shows the co-ordination around the palladium atom and its anisotropic vibration.

Figure 6.

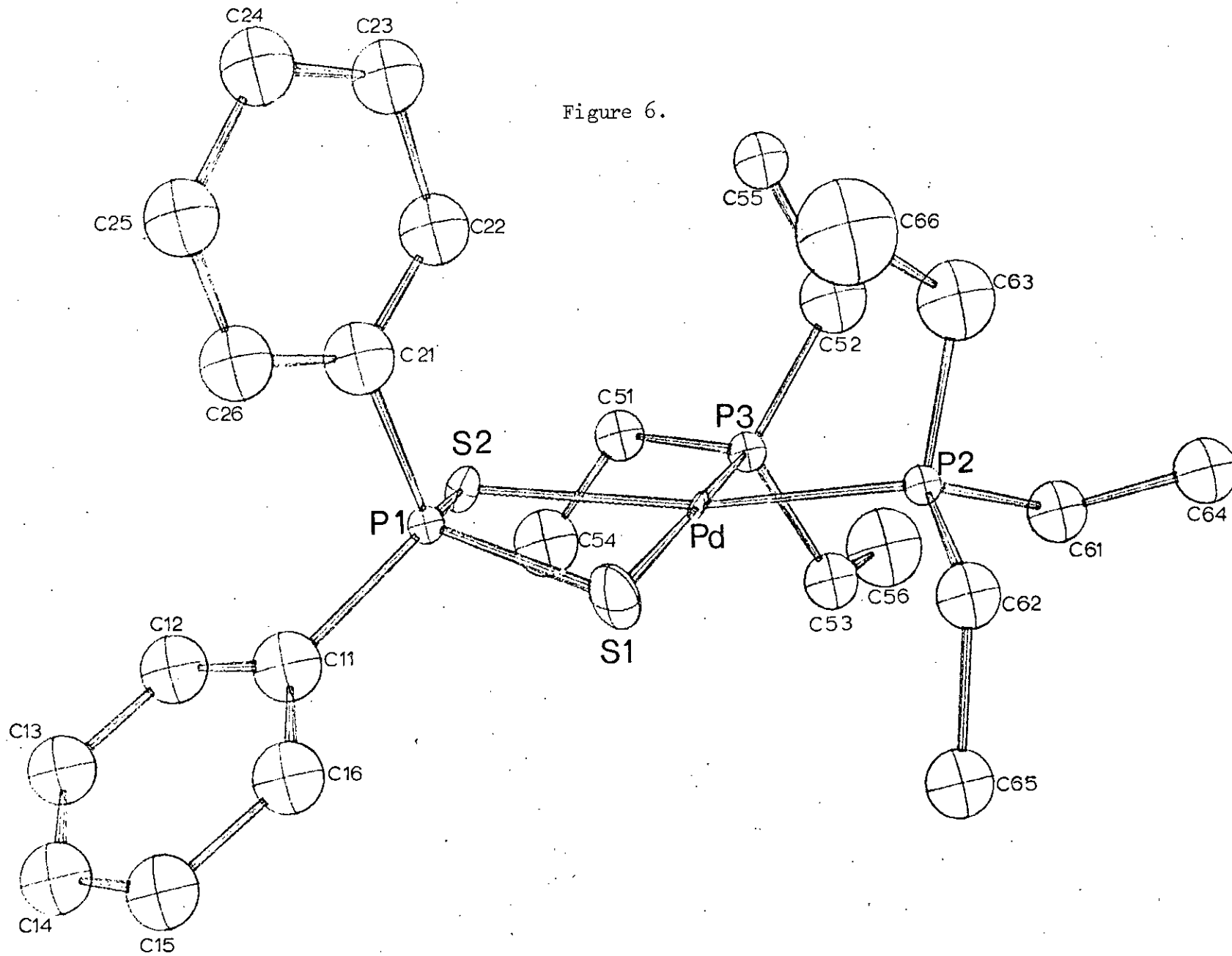


Table 3

The R factor as a function of the layer index and the magnitude of $|F_0|$

k	$\Sigma F_0 $	$ \Sigma F_c $	$\Sigma \Delta $	No	R
0	47364	47533	5727	191	0.121
1	53727	53409	6801	266	0.127
2	61485	60561	7934	339	0.129
3	31382	33256	4034	161	0.129
4	34960	35844	3913	199	0.112
5	35403	35818	3844	224	0.109
6	29683	29979	3662	187	0.123
7	18870	18970	3376	129	0.179
overall.	312830	315330	39288	1696	0.126
$0 \leq F_0 < 100$	23742	25762	6145	276	0.259
$100 \leq F_0 < 150$	53428	50368	7796	352	0.146
$150 \leq F_0 < 200$	64020	62521	8004	357	0.125
$200 \leq F_0 < 250$	44865	44787	4703	222	0.105
$250 \leq F_0 < 300$	29261	29709	2911	136	0.099
$300 \leq F_0 < 350$	24032	24149	1975	102	0.082
$350 \leq F_0 < 800$	62565	65735	6061	224	0.097

Table 4

Fractional co-ordinates of atoms and thermal parameters (\AA^2).

With standard deviations in parenthesis.

	x	y	z	U
Pd	0.2183(1)	0.0414(3)	0.3195(1)	
S(1)	0.1387(4)	-0.0503(15)	0.2831(4)	
S(2)	0.1894(4)	0.1273(12)	0.2379(4)	
S(3)	0.1790(5)	0.0468(24)	0.5001(5)	
S(4)	0.1056(5)	-0.1739(12)	0.5154(5)	
P(1)	0.1275(4)	0.0742(11)	0.2261(4)	0.013(3)
P(2)	0.2316(4)	-0.0042(10)	0.3965(4)	0.015(3)
P(3)	0.2935(4)	0.1130(12)	0.3453(4)	0.018(3)
P(4)	0.1157(4)	-0.0146(11)	0.4776(4)	0.016(3)
Ethyl carbon atoms				
C(51)	0.2996	0.1835	0.2985	0.030
C(52)	0.3183	0.2663	0.3912	0.054
C(53)	0.3322	-0.0490	0.3671	0.036
C(54)	0.3015	0.0878	0.2601	0.053
C(55)	0.2859	0.4279	0.3739	0.033
C(56)	0.3867	-0.0142	0.3951	0.076
C(61)	0.2893	-0.0565	0.4460	0.036
C(62)	0.1921	-0.1361	0.3972	0.033
C(63)	0.2224	0.1680	0.4197	0.056
C(64)	0.2942	-0.0579	0.4972	0.039
C(65)	0.1968	-0.3200	0.3813	0.041
C(66)	0.1709	0.2405	0.3843	0.092

Table 4 contd.

Phenyl carbon atoms.

C(11)	0.0945	-0.0360	0.1706	0.042
C(12)	0.0970	-0.0026	0.1291	0.042
C(13)	0.0694	-0.0805	0.0857	0.042
C(14)	0.0388	-0.1934	0.0834	0.042
C(15)	0.0337	-0.2341	0.1214	0.042
C(16)	0.0623	-0.1541	0.1674	0.042
C(21)	0.0911	0.2371	0.2188	0.042
C(22)	0.1146	0.3516	0.2517	0.042
C(23)	0.0885	0.4887	0.2487	0.042
C(24)	0.0392	0.4971	0.2113	0.042
C(25)	0.0181	0.3721	0.1791	0.042
C(26)	0.0438	0.2427	0.1827	0.042

	x	y	z	U
C(31)	0.0900	-0.0745	0.4145	0.042
C(32)	0.0706	0.0310	0.3755	0.042
C(33)	0.0522	-0.0182	0.3280	0.042
C(34)	0.0529	-0.1747	0.3190	0.042
C(35)	0.0707	-0.2856	0.3541	0.042
C(36)	0.0903	-0.2370	0.4043	0.042
C(41)	0.0781	0.1512	0.4693	0.042
C(42)	0.0347	0.1248	0.4619	0.042
C(43)	0.0068	0.2574	0.4583	0.042
C(44)	0.0261	0.4101	0.4626	0.042
C(45)	0.0714	0.4250	0.4702	0.042
C(46)	0.0974	0.2967	0.4736	0.042

Anisotropic thermal parameters

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Pd	0.009(2)	0.006(1)	0.006(2)	-0.002(2)	0.002(1)	0.003(2)
S(1)	0.031(8)	0.035(6)	0.021(7)	-0.021(7)	0.007(6)	-0.005(7)
S(2)	0.018(7)	0.018(5)	0.015(7)	0.002(5)	0.008(6)	0.006(5)
S(3)	0.018(8)	0.139(13)	0.028(9)	-0.034(11)	0.004(7)	-0.036(11)
S(4)	0.051(10)	0.015(6)	0.046(9)	0.009(6)	0.031(8)	0.007(5)

Table 5

Intramolecular distances (Å) and angles (°) with standard deviations in parenthesis

Pd-S(1)	2.429(13)	S(1)-Pd-S(2)	81.9(4)
Pd-S(2)	2.405(13)	P(2)-Pd-P(3)	95.6(5)
Pd-P(2)	2.320(15)	P(2)-Pd-S(1)	90.6(5)
Pd-P(3)	2.300(14)	P(3)-Pd-S(2)	93.0(5)
S(1)-P(1)	1.996(18)	Pd-S(1)-P(1)	84.2(6)
S(2)-P(1)	1.966(20)	Pd-S(2)-P(1)	85.4(7)
		S(1)-P(1)-S(2)	106.1(6)
		C(11)-P(1)-C(21)	105.2(5)
P(4)-S(3)	1.932(20)	S(3)-P(4)-S(4)	117.9(8)
P(4)-S(4)	1.990(20)	C(31)-P(4)-C(41)	99.9(4)
P(2)-C(61)	1.817(10)	C(61)-P(2)-C(62)	106.9(5)
P(2)-C(62)	1.765(13)	C(61)-P(2)-C(63)	100.4(5)
P(2)-C(63)	1.775(12)	C(62)-P(2)-C(63)	104.3(8)
P(3)-C(51)	1.739(16)	C(61)-P(2)-Pd	120.5(8)
P(3)-C(52)	1.841(11)	C(62)-P(2)-Pd	113.6(5)
P(3)-C(53)	1.795(11)	C(63)-P(2)-Pd	109.3(5)
P(1)-C(11)	1.816(10)	C(51)-P(3)-C(52)	103.6(6)
P(1)-C(21)	1.808(11)	C(51)-P(3)-C(53)	103.3(8)
P(4)-C(31)	1.826(12)	C(52)-P(3)-C(53)	108.8(5)
P(4)-C(41)	1.844(12)	C(51)-P(3)-Pd	112.7(5)
		C(52)-P(3)-Pd	116.0(8)
		C(53)-P(3)-Pd	111.4(5)

10,6,L	-15 1343 1402	28,6,L	3 1006 912	-9 1074 1129	-11 1821 1943
-4 1303 1081	-13 1857 1713	-23 1160 1580	7 2087 2047	-10 855 441	-13 1408 1663
-3 2152 1921	-1 1228 1186	-17 1744 2211	13 1266 1640	-11 1060 1020	-15 1466 1741
-1 796 712	1 1813 2655	-15 1348 1789	9,7,L	-15 1054 1185	-17 1074 645
2 1454 1197	7 2003 2284	30,6,L	7 1137 1248	-17 1255 1554	-19 1186 1500
3 1909 1419	9 1353 1519	-15 787 1657	11,7,L	-19 1027 1756	-20 1413 1606
5 821 1262	18,6,L	1,7,L	1 970 598	5,7,L	-21 1546 1966
11 1250 1264	-29 1368 2091	2 2053 1639	2 992 1128	-5 750 735	
13 1223 1304	-13 1363 1515	3 3078 2198	3 1243 1944	-6 2026 1828	13,7,L
12,6,L	-11 1250 1340	4 1266 990	13,7,L	-7 1186 1678	-6 956 893
-23 1358 1873	-8 1255 1404	5 2551 1877	1 1452 1624	-8 1093 986	-7 956 804
-21 1234 1721	-7 1255 1239	6 616 246	15,7,L	-9 2008 1586	-10 1125 1001
-17 1250 1250	-1 1678 1558	7 1047 883	1 1162 1358	-15 1040 949	-11 1714 1750
-15 1809 1673	1 2467 2418	9 1660 1315	3 1408 1724	-18 1093 1163	-12 1087 1168
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-11 1809 1777	9 1363 1806	13 1131 1386	11 1328 2264	-21 1403 1498	-19 1413 2020
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-7 1578 1534	-27 1416 1898	18 1260 1464	3 1546 1893	-2 1433 1404	15,7,L
-3 1412 1293	-13 1616 1634	19 1518 1918	1,7,L	-3 1634 1538	-13 1481 1713
-1 1472 1385	-11 1472 1720	3,7,L	3 1546 1893	7,7,L	-19 2001 2502
2 1725 1550	-7 1426 1418	2 711 527	1,7,L	-1 1817 1884	-24 1047 1577
5 1633 1448	-5 1705 1875	3 1793 1024	-3 1664 1394	-3 1481 1422	-25 1564 2450
11 1363 1395	1 1756 2039	5 3768 3266	-4 855 721	-4 821 489	17,7,L
13 1864 2297	3 2053 2209	6 2087 1823	-5 1099 859	-5 1718 1523	-11 1226 1117
15 1318 1701	22,6,L	7 2022 1963	-6 1452 1381	-6 1481 1340	-23 1372 1744
14,6,L	-13 1435 1630	11 2053 2116	-7 1238 1103	-7 2218 2010	-25 1378 1838
-23 2158 2263	-11 2108 2215	13 1750 1984	-8 813 636	-8 1304 1150	-3 1523 1739
-21 2633 2631	-9 1271 1430	5,7,L	-9 1722 1232	-9 2150 1863	19,7,L
-17 1363 1681	-5 1645 1909	1 1054 981	-10 1573 1286	-13 970 682	-1 1266 1772
-15 2111 1914	-4 1694 1077	2 593 216	-11 1977 1889	-14 821 565	-3 1413 1975
-13 1323 1176	-3 1824 1921	3 777 644	-12 1047 974	-15 1027 954	
-12 1172 686	24,6,L	4 813 858	-17 2186 2504	9,7,L	
-9 1701 1600	-11 2053 2133	5 3341 2628	-19 1664 1908	-1 1541 1669	21,7,L
-7 1383 1278	-9 1491 1630	6 2215 2330	-21 1054 1256	-2 956 1035	-1 2231 2850
-4 1318 1153	-5 1620 2004	7 2433 2089	-23 978 1355	-5 2323 1877	
-1 1583 1552	-3 1431 1686	9 1013 770	3,7,L	-6 813 706	
0 1239 1258	0 1166 1161	11 1372 1532	-5 1174 974	-7 3013 2982	23,7,L
1 1526 1606	26,6,L	13 1180 1266	-6 1341 1111	-8 1186 1071	-1 1315 1700
5 1709 1584	-17 1838 2428	7,7,L	-7 1782 1619	-9 1806 1595	
7 1583 1617	0 879 776	0 879 776	-8 1271 1249	-12 1817 374	
13 1657 2198	1 2259 2396	1 2259 2396		11,7,L	
16,6,L				-5 1447 1402	
-23 2143 2419				-7 2412 2459	
-21 1407 1770					
-17 1303 1126					

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Part III

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Tetraphenylarsonium

Tetrachlorobis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodate (III)

INTRODUCTION

In a series of studies of rhodium(III) complexes of tertiary monophosphines and arsines¹ Dr. T.A. Stephenson prepared the compound tetraphenylarsonium tetrachlorobis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodate(III). X-ray powder photographs of this compound when compared with the corresponding ruthenium compound indicated that both compounds were isomorphous. This, along with evidence from infrared spectra, indicated a molecular structure for the compound which has been confirmed by the X-ray structure determination reported in this thesis.

EXPERIMENTAL

Summary of Crystal Data

$C_{60}H_{50}P_2Cl_4AsRh$, $M=1152.7$, dark red crystals, monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, $a=26.13(1)\text{\AA}$, $b=14.89(1)\text{\AA}$, $c=18.25(2)\text{\AA}$, $\beta=129.5(1)^\circ$, $U=5547\text{\AA}^3$, $D_m=1.41\text{ g/cm}^3$ (by flotation), $D_c=1.41\text{ g/cm}^3$ (neglecting solvent of crystallisation), $z=4$, $Cu-K_\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda=1.5418\text{\AA}$, $\mu=57.84\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $t_{opt.}=0.035\text{ cm}$.

Determination of Cell Dimensions and Space Group

A crystal was mounted about the [a] axis and an oscillation photograph taken from which the [a] cell dimension was calculated. The $[b^*]$ and $[c^*]$ reciprocal cell dimensions were calculated from the corresponding zero layer Weissenberg photograph. Another crystal was mounted about the [b] axis and an oscillation photograph and a zero layer Weissenberg photograph taken. From these were calculated values for $[b]$, $[a^*]$, $[c^*]$ and $[\beta^*]$. The following self consistent set of real and reciprocal cell dimensions were then calculated.

3.2.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 a=26.13(2)\text{\AA} & b=14.89(2)\text{\AA} & c=18.24(2)\text{\AA} \\
 & \beta=129.5(1)^\circ & \\
 a^*=0.0761(1) & b^*=0.1033(1) & c^*=0.1093(3) \\
 & \beta^*=50.5(1)^\circ &
 \end{array}$$

The conditions² for reflection were found to be hkl : no condition, hol : $l=2n$, oko : $k=2n$, which uniquely determines the space group to be $P2_1/c$ (No. 14).

Data Collection

3403 reflections were recorded on film by the equi-inclination Weissenberg technique, using film packs each of which contained three films. The data was collected up the $[b]$ axis to a k of 9 corresponding to an equi-inclination angle (μ) of 27.8° . These intensities were visually estimated by comparison with an intensity strip made using the same crystal as was used for the data collection. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors using the programme described in appendix B.

Interpretation of Patterson Map

The co-ordinates of the equivalent positions² for an atom in a general position in the space group $P2_1/c$ are: x, y, z ; $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$; $\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$; $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$. In a Patterson map there will therefore be peaks with co-ordinates u, v, w which represent vectors between atoms in any two of these equivalent positions such that $u=2x, v=2y, w=2z$; or $u=2x, v=\frac{1}{2}, w=\frac{1}{2}+2z$; or $u=0, v=\frac{1}{2}+2y, w=\frac{1}{2}$.

The largest non-origin peaks in the Patterson map are found at $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0$; and $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$. It is assumed that these peaks represent vectors between rhodium atoms. The peak in the Patterson map at $\frac{1}{2}00$

3.3.

is the only one of the three large peaks which could represent vectors between centrosymmetrically related rhodium atoms, i.e. have co-ordinates $2x, 2y, 2z$. Interpreting the other large peaks to be of the type $2x, 2y, 2z$ would give rise to peaks in the Patterson map which are not observed. The sets of positions numbered I and II below are therefore the only sets of general positions which would be consistent with the Patterson map. However the Patterson map could also be interpreted on the basis of rhodium atoms situated at a pair of special positions, i.e. on a symmetry element. It is found that the positions III and IV below are the only ones consistent with the Patterson map.

I	II	III	IV
$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ 0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0
$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ 0 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Evidence from structure factor and Fourier calculations suggested that the rhodium atoms lay in positions as in III above. Peaks were now found in the Patterson map which represented vectors between two arsenic atoms in symmetry related positions and vectors between rhodium atoms and chlorine or phosphorus atoms. From these were deduced several possible sets of co-ordinates for the arsenic, chlorine and phosphorus atoms, assuming the rhodium atoms to be in the set of positions numbered III above. All the different combinations of these possible sets of positions were checked to see if they gave rise to vectors between arsenic atoms and chlorine or phosphorus atoms which were consistent with the Patterson map. Only a few

possible positions for chlorine and phosphorus atoms emerged and these were confirmed as correct by a structure factor calculation.

Structure Determination

A Fourier map was calculated phased on a partial structure which included the rhodium, arsenic, chlorine and phosphorus atoms situated at positions deduced from the Patterson map. From this map were discovered the positions of some of the carbon atoms. The positions of the rest of the carbon atoms of the ten phenyl rings were gradually discovered from successive Fourier maps.

The six carbon atom positions of each phenyl ring were then replaced by an idealised phenyl ring which was described by six parameters, three positional and three orientational. The whole structure was then refined by full matrix least squares constraining the carbon atoms to move so as to retain the idealised shape of each phenyl ring. This refined the structure to an R-factor of 0.21. A difference Fourier map of the structure at this stage of refinement enabled the presence of acetone of crystallisation to be detected and the parameters of its constituent atoms determined. Full matrix least squares refinement was then resumed, constraining the movement of the phenyl ring carbon atoms as before and allowing the thermal parameters of the rhodium, arsenic, and chlorine atoms to vary anisotropically leading to a final R factor of 0.137

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The molecular structure of tetraphenylarsonium tetrachlorobis (triphenylphosphine)- rhodate (III) has been confirmed by this X-ray structure analysis to consist of an ionic rhodate complex and a tetraphenyl arsonium ion with an acetone molecule situated in a clathrate position in the crystal. As the rhodium atoms are situated on centres of symmetry in the crystal whilst the arsenic atom is in a completely general position in the unit cell there exists two different centrosymmetric rhodate ions for each pair of identical ions. From table 1, which shows the positional and thermal parameters of all the atoms in one asymmetric unit, it can be seen that the chlorine atoms bonded to the rhodium atom Rh2 have much higher temperature factors than those belonging to the chlorine atoms bonded to Rh1. This feature may be explained in terms of possible disorder in the crystal, a theory which is strengthened by evidence from a final difference Fourier map which showed small positive peaks in the plane of the chlorine atoms around the atom Rh2 and mid way between pairs of adjacent chlorine atoms. Apart from this minor difference the two rhodate ions have essentially the same molecular structure, both having octahedral configurations with trans phosphine groups. The arsonium ion has the usual tetrahedral configuration.

The anisotropic thermal parameters shown in table 1 are u's

3.6.

referred to orthogonalised cell axis. Attempts were made to produce a refined structure on the X-ray 72 set of programmes which would have given a more usual presentation of the anisotropic thermal parameters and given standard deviations for all the refined parameters and hence for the bond distances and angles. These attempts failed, due mainly to computing difficulties at the last moment which were outwith the control of the author. For this reason also there is no list of structure factors published in this thesis for this particular structure determination but attempts are continuing to produce this structure factor list.

Finally table 2 shows the interatomic distances and angles for this structure. Carbon to carbon bond distances are not shown for the phenyl ring as these were constrained during the least squares refinement to be 1.39\AA . It was assumed that the shape of the phenyl rings was a regular hexagon.

3.7.

Table 1

Fractional coordinates of atom and thermal parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	u
Rh(1)	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Cl(11)	0.0204	0.0499	0.6392	
Cl(12)	0.0844	0.0908	0.5299	
P(1)	0.0699	0.8728	0.5831	0.028
C(111)	0.1525	-0.1154	0.6188	0.061
C(112)	0.2100	-0.1308	0.7108	0.061
C(113)	0.2710	-0.1197	0.7333	0.061
C(114)	0.2746	-0.0932	0.6638	0.061
C(115)	0.2171	-0.0778	0.5718	0.061
C(116)	0.1560	-0.0889	0.5493	0.061
C(121)	0.0800	-0.1502	0.6897	0.061
C(122)	0.0418	-0.2168	0.6868	0.061
C(123)	0.4780	-0.2345	0.7666	0.061
C(124)	0.0921	-0.1857	0.8493	0.061
C(125)	0.1303	-0.1191	0.8522	0.061
C(126)	0.1243	-0.1014	0.7724	0.061
C(131)	0.0442	-0.2378	-0.4775	0.061
C(132)	-0.0162	-0.2518	-0.5667	0.061
C(133)	-0.0327	-0.3366	-0.6075	0.061
C(134)	0.0112	-0.4074	-0.5591	0.061



3.8.

	x	y	z	u
C(135)	0.0717	-0.3934	-0.4699	0.061
C(136)	0.0882	-0.3087	-0.4291	0.061
Rh(2)	0.05	0.0	0.5	
C1(21)	0.4241	0.0850	0.4954	
C1(22)	0.4675	0.0599	0.3604	
P(2)	0.4162	0.8898	0.4142	0.038
C(211)	0.3447	-0.0837	0.2916	0.061
C(212)	0.3130	-0.1500	0.2223	0.061
C(213)	0.2562	-0.1294	0.1313	0.061
C(214)	0.2312	-0.0427	0.1095	0.061
C(215)	0.2629	0.0235	0.1788	0.061
C(216)	0.3197	0.0030	0.2699	0.061
C(221)	0.4456	-0.2149	0.3998	0.061
C(222)	0.4692	-0.2157	0.3500	0.061
C(223)	0.4888	-0.2960	0.3360	0.061
C(224)	0.4848	-0.3755	0.3717	0.061
C(225)	0.4612	-0.3748	0.4214	0.061
C(226)	0.4416	-0.2945	0.4355	0.061
C(231)	0.3045	-0.2131	0.5179	0.061
C(232)	0.3721	-0.1989	0.5833	0.061
C(232)	0.4057	-0.1665	0.5534	0.061
C(234)	0.3717	-0.1482	0.4580	0.061
C(235)	0.3040	-0.1624	0.3926	0.061
C(236)	0.2704	-0.1948	0.4225	0.061

3.9.

	x	y	z	u
As	0.2353	0.2194	0.4445	
C(311)	0.1881	0.1151	0.3752	0.061
C(312)	0.1357	0.0852	0.3697	0.061
C(313)	0.1013	0.0085	0.3181	0.061
C(314)	0.1193	-0.0383	0.2719	0.061
C(315)	0.1717	-0.0084	0.2774	0.061
C(316)	0.2061	0.0683	0.3291	0.061
C(321)	0.1791	0.2884	0.4558	0.061
C(322)	0.1766	0.2641	0.5268	0.061
C(323)	0.1335	0.3076	0.5345	0.061
C(324)	0.0928	0.3754	0.4712	0.061
C(325)	0.0953	0.3998	0.4002	0.061
C(326)	0.1384	0.3563	0.3924	0.061
C(331)	0.3111	0.1868	0.5669	0.061
C(332)	0.3412	0.2473	0.6416	0.061
C(333)	0.3985	0.2232	0.7307	0.061
C(334)	0.4258	0.1387	0.7451	0.061
C(335)	0.3957	0.0782	0.6704	0.061
C(336)	0.3383	0.1022	0.5812	0.061
C(341)	0.2625	0.2793	0.3829	0.061
C(342)	0.3292	0.2820	0.4267	0.061
C(343)	0.3502	0.3250	0.3826	0.061
C(344)	0.3044	0.3653	0.2947	0.061
C(345)	0.2377	0.3627	0.2510	0.061
C(346)	0.2168	0.3197	0.2951	0.061

3.10.

	x	y	z	u
0	0.4155	0.5556	0.5418	0.15
c(01)	0.3674	0.5373	0.5515	0.13
c(02)	0.3929	0.5082	0.6443	0.14
c(03)	0.3024	0.5314	0.4690	0.14

Anisotropic temperature factors

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Rh(1)	0.0352	0.0241	0.0238	-0.0016	-0.0078	-0.0002
Rh(2)	0.0428	0.0371	0.0285	0.0057	-0.0048	0.0015
As	0.0430	0.0345	0.0427	-0.0027	-0.0127	0.0011
Cl(11)	0.0563	0.0438	0.0294	0.0073	-0.0022	-0.0061
Cl(12)	0.0450	0.0470	0.0479	-0.0020	-0.0179	0.0007
Cl(21)	0.0737	0.1004	0.2979	0.0441	-0.0687	-0.1155
Cl(22)	0.2482	0.2885	0.0370	-0.2089	-0.0421	0.0415

3.11.

Table 2.

Intramolecular distances (\AA) and angles ($^{\circ}$).

Rh(1) - Cl(11)	2.364	Cl(11) - Rh(1) - Cl(12)	91.9
Rh(1) - Cl(12)	2.347	Cl(11) - Rh(1) - P(1)	90.5
Rh(1) - P(1)	2.394	Cl(12) - Rh(1) - P(1)	94.6
Rh(2) - Cl(21)	2.319	Cl(21) - Rh(2) - Cl(22)	92.5
Rh(2) - Cl(22)	2.297	Cl(21) - Rh(2) - P(2)	86.5
Rh(2) - P(2)	2.370	Cl(22) - Rh(2) - P(2)	90.1
As - C(311)	1.888	C(311) - As - C(321)	107.0
As - C(321)	1.915	C(311) - As - C(331)	109.4
As - C(331)	1.883	C(311) - As - C(341)	108.9
As - C(341)	1.898	C(321) - As - C(331)	108.4
		C(321) - As - C(341)	114.7
		C(331) - As - C(341)	108.3
P(1) - C(111)	1.834	C(111) - P(1) - C(121)	107.6
P(1) - C(121)	1.825	C(111) - P(1) - C(131)	101.3
P(1) - C(131)	1.858	C(121) - P(1) - C(131)	102.8
		C(111) - P(1) - Rh(1)	114.0
		C(121) - P(1) - Rh(1)	111.0
		C(131) - P(1) - Rh(1)	118.9

3.12.

P(2) - C(211)	1.833	C(211) - P(2) - C(221)	101.9
P(2) - C(221)	1.834	C(211) - P(2) - C(231)	-98.9
P(2) - C(231)	1.876	C(221) - P(2) - C(231)	103.7
		C(211) - P(2) - Rh(2)	117.3
		C(221) - P(2) - Rh(2)	112.8
		C(231) - P(2) - Rh(2)	119.7
O - C(01)	1.41	O - C(01) - C(02)	115
C(02) - C(01)	1.44	O - C(01) - C(03)	117
C(03) - C(01)	1.39	C(02) - C(01) - C(03)	126

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PART IV

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of
Tri- μ -chloromonochloromonothiocarbonyltetrakis(triphenylphosphine)
diruthenium (II)

INTRODUCTION

From a series of reactions¹ of ruthenium (II) compounds, carried out by Dr. T.A. Stephenson, red crystals were isolated. On initial chemical analysis these crystals were thought to be composed of a compound with empirical formula $C_{37}H_{30}P_2Cl_2SRu$. An X-ray structure determination of these crystals was undertaken to try to establish unambiguously the molecular structure of this compound. During the course of the X-ray work further, more accurate, chemical analysis showed that the compound had an empirical formula $C_{73}H_{60}Cl_4SP_4Ru_2$. This concurred with the earlier results of the X-ray determination which demonstrated the presence in the crystal of a triple bridged di-ruthenium molecule. The final determined structure showed these bridging atoms to be chlorine with an interatomic distance between the ruthenium atoms of 3.35 Å.

EXPERIMENTAL

Summary of Crystal Data.

Tri- μ -chloromonochloromonothiocarbonyltetrakis(triphenylphosphine) diruthenium (II), $C_{73}H_{60}Cl_4SP_4Ru_2$, $M=1473$, dark red orthorhombic crystals, $a=21.53 \text{ \AA}$, $b=23.43 \text{ \AA}$, $c=14.20 \text{ \AA}$, $V=7154 \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m=1.41 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (by flotation), $D_c=1.35 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (neglecting any solvent of crystallisation), $z=4$, Cu-K $_{\alpha}$ radiation, $\lambda=1.5418$, $\mu=63 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, optimum thickness²=0.322 cm, the maximum dimension of the crystal used was less than 0.02 cm.

Method of Crystallisation.

Recrystallisation of the material supplied, which was polycrystalline, had to be carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The compound whilst in solution decomposed in the presence of oxygen to give a very dark solution. Two methods of recrystallisation were tried, viz. a) the solvent dilution method and b) the liquid diffusion method³. In each case acetone (Density: 0.792 g/cm^3) was used as a non-solvent and methyl chloride (Density: 0.991 g/cm^3) and benzene (Density: 0.879 g/cm^3) were each used as solvents. The first method gave polycrystalline masses and no crystal could be found suitable for single crystal diffraction studies. But with the second method when the material was dissolved in methyl chloride and a layer of acetone carefully introduced above the solution small crystals were formed at the interface between the two liquids. From these crystals one was found which was suitable for use with single crystal X-ray diffraction methods.

Determination of Cell Dimensions and Space Group

The [b] and [c] cell dimensions were obtained from Weissenberg photographs of the zero and first layers respectively, with the crystal mounted about the [a] axis. The [a] cell dimension was obtained from the corresponding oscillation photograph.

$$a = 21.53 (2) \text{ \AA} \quad b = 23.63 (3) \text{ \AA} \quad c = 14.24 (4) \text{ \AA}$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$

$$a^* = 0.0716 (2) \text{ r.l.u.} \quad b^* = 0.0660 (1) \text{ r.l.u.} \quad c^* = 0.1083 (3) \text{ r.l.u.}$$

The conditions for observed reflections were found to be $okl : k+l = 2n$, $hol : \text{no conditions}$, $hko : h = 2n$, indicating that the space group⁴ is $Pnma$ (No. 62) or $Pn2_1a$ (alternative setting of $Pna2_1$, No. 33). The results of the statistical tests for centrosymmetry were considered unreliable because of the influence of the heavy atoms in the crystal⁵.

Data Collection

The intensities were collected on film by the equi-inclination Weissenberg technique using a Philips X-ray generator, a Philips fine focus tube, and a ⁴unicam camera. The intensity of reflections fell off rapidly with increasing θ so that only a few reflections were recorded on film with a $\sin \theta/\lambda$ value greater than 0.40. Data was collected up the [a] axis for layers okl to $15 kl$.

From the Weissenberg photographs 1258 reflections were visually estimated using an intensity strip made with the same crystal as was used when taking the Weissenberg photographs. No reflection was measured for which $\sin \theta/\lambda$ was greater than 0.40. The intensity data was corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors and intensity statistics used to calculate an initial set of relative scale factors.

Structure Analysis

An attempt was firstly made to solve the structure in the centric space group Pnma. An unsharpened three dimensional Patterson function was calculated from which the positions of the ruthenium atoms were discovered, and these positions then used to calculate a difference Fourier synthesis. From this was gleaned the information that the molecule contained two ruthenium atoms, each having octahedral co-ordination where the two octahedra share a common face coplanar with the mirror plane and defined by three bridging atoms. As the chemical analysis results at this stage showed a percentage composition of sulphur consistent with one sulphur atom per molecule the smallest bridging peak was taken to be sulphur and the other two chlorine, while the largest terminal peak was taken to be chlorine and the other two phosphorus. Least squares refinement of this partial structure converged at an R factor of 0.30.

The contour lines of a difference Fourier map phased on this partial structure were drawn on clear acetate sheets which were stacked on top of each other to give a three dimensional representation of the Fourier map. A two way mirror was arranged above the sheets and a light shone through the sheets to give an image of the Fourier map in which a scale model of a phosphine group could be freely moved.

This partial structure proved to be unsatisfactory in several ways. The temperature factors of some of the atoms, particularly the terminal chlorine atom and one of the phosphorus atoms, varied unrealistically and a thorough investigation of the Fourier map phased on this partial structure failed to give any satisfactory positions for the phenyl rings. Comparing this partial structure, the co-ordinates of which are shown in table 1, with the finally

determined structure shows that the chlorine atoms were in positions which corresponded to those occupied by a phosphorus atom and the thiocarbonyl group, whilst a pair of phosphorus atoms related by the pseudo mirror plane were in positions which corresponded to those occupied by the terminal chlorine atom and a phosphorus atom.

An attempt was then made to find a structure which would satisfy the less rigid symmetry of the space group $Pn2_1a$. A difference Fourier map was calculated, phased on the partial structure determined above but omitting one of the ruthenium atoms. Following this a partial structure was postulated containing all the heavy atoms and five phenyl rings. The positional and thermal parameters of the heavy atoms were then refined by least squares, keeping constant the y parameter of each ruthenium atom in turn on alternate cycles.

By a series of Fourier maps the positions of the rest of the phenyl rings were determined. These Fourier maps also suggested that the thiocarbonyl group was not a bridging group and so the sulphur atom was placed in a terminal position, as in figure 1(a), and one of the terminal chlorine atoms moved to the vacant bridging position.

A full matrix least squares refinement of the whole structure was carried out, constraining the carbon atoms to move as complete idealised phenyl rings. On one cycle of least squares the shape of the ring was allowed to vary.

A difference Fourier map calculated at this stage, when the R-factor was 0.12, confirmed the absence of any extramolecular material in the crystal and indicated the presence or partial presence of a carbon atom in two places, between the sulphur atom and its nearest ruthenium atom and between the terminal chlorine

atom and its nearest ruthenium atom. Adding to this the evidence that the chlorine and sulphur atoms both had high temperature factors and the interatomic distances Cl(4)..... Ru(2) of 2.68 Å was longer than expected for a terminal chlorine atom bonded to ruthenium and the interatomic distance S(1)..... Ru(1) of 3.05 Å was shorter than expected, it was thought that a certain amount of disorder must be present in the crystal. Two different molecular structures were therefore refined which differed only in the relative positions in the molecule of the terminal chlorine atom and the thiocarbonyl group (figures 1(a) and 1(b)). During these least squares refinements the parameters of the phenyl rings were kept constant and the thermal parameters of the ruthenium atoms allowed to vary anisotropically. In both cases the refinement converged at an R factor of 0.115. Interatomic distances and angles were calculated in each case.

Figure 1 (a)

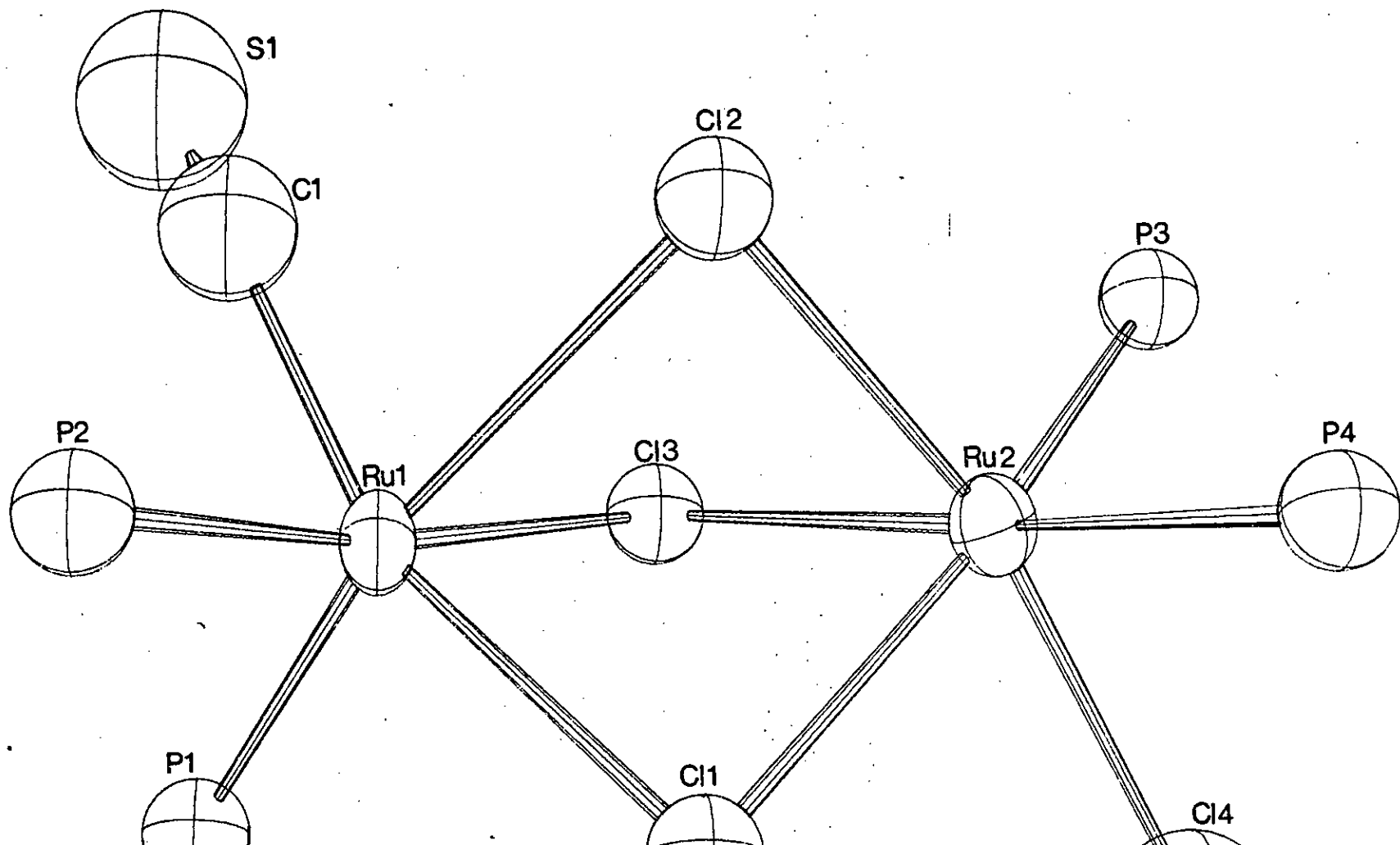
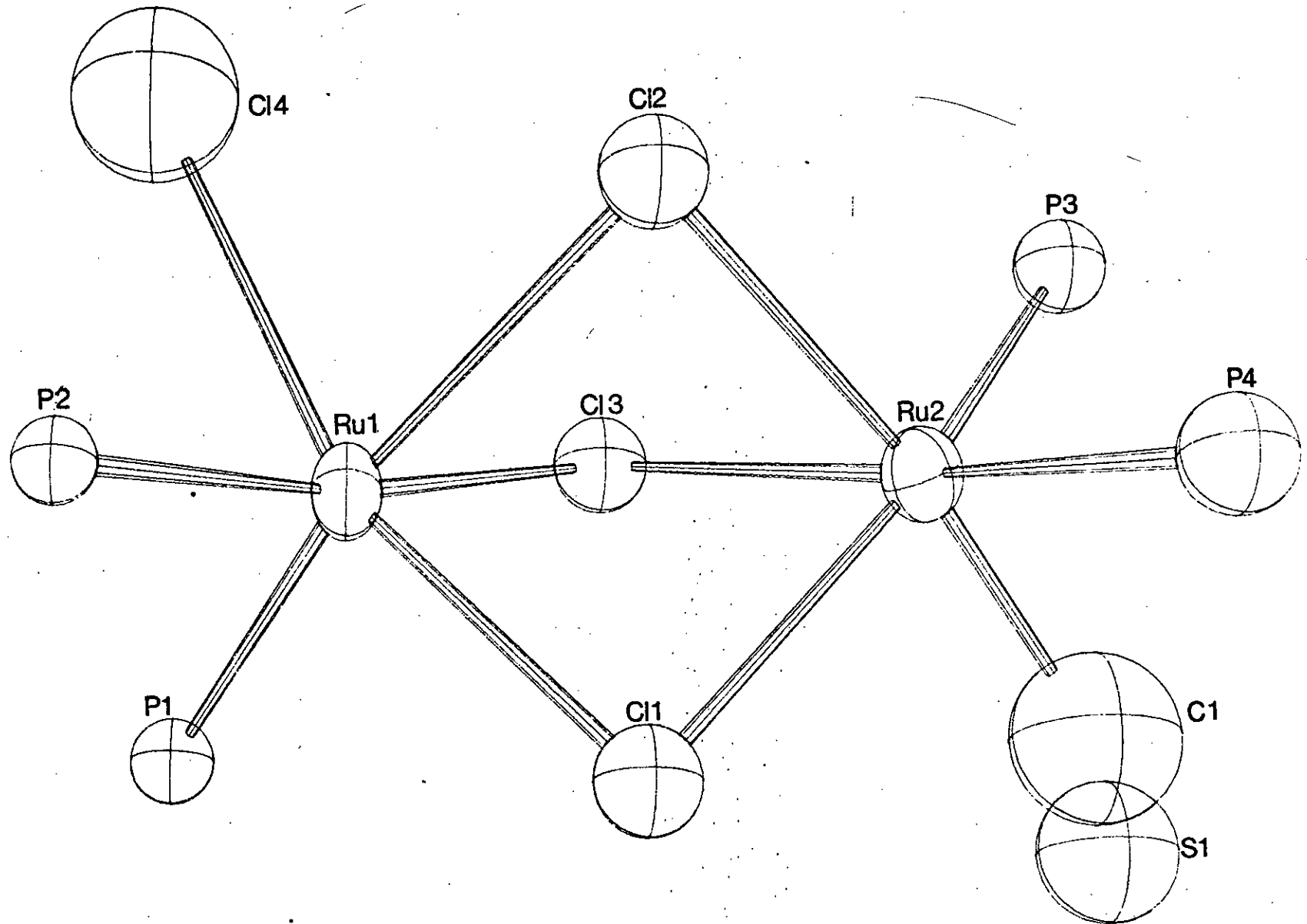


Figure 1 (b)



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An analysis of the agreement between the observed and calculated structure factors is shown in table 2. The positional and thermal parameters of all the atoms are shown in table 3. Co-ordination around the ruthenium atoms is shown in figure 1 and a projection of the molecule in two halves is shown in figure 2 which also shows the labelling of the atoms. The observed and calculated structure factors are shown in table 5.

The structure determination confirms the chemical analysis of the crystals and determines the basic structure of the molecule. An ambiguity exists with regard to the relative positions of the chlorine atom and the thiocarbonyl group. Both possible structures, shown in figure 1, are chemically sensible. In both structures the Ru..... Cl(4) bond length determined is much longer than would be expected if there was no disorder in the crystal. In similar molecules, of which the structure has been determined by X-ray diffraction methods, values for a ruthenium to terminal chlorine bond length have been reported of 2.395 Å in $\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{EtPhP})_5$ ⁶ and 2.349 Å in $\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}_5(\text{BuP})_4$ ⁷.

The ruthenium to sulphur distances are shorter than expected in both structures. These abnormal interatomic distances and the high isotropic temperature factors of Cl(4) and S(1) may be explained by disorder in the crystal with the two molecules shown in figure 1 crystallising together in random relative proportion. The bond lengths involving disordered atoms obtained from the refinement of the molecule as in figure 1(a) were much better than those obtained from the refinement of the alternative structure as in figure 1(b) and so

it is suggested that the former molecular structure predominates in the crystal. A table of interatomic distances is drawn up in table 4.

All the bond lengths and angles between atoms co-ordinated to ruthenium, except for Cl(4), S(1) and C(1) were statistically identical for both models and therefore only one list of these distances and angles is shown in table 4. Also, as the phenyl carbon atoms were constrained to refine as complete phenyl rings, all the phenyl groups will have the same size and shape and an indication of this is shown for one of the rings in table 4.

Figure 2.

Projection of the complete molecule in two halves, viewed from the mid point between the ruthenium atoms looking towards each ruthenium in turn.

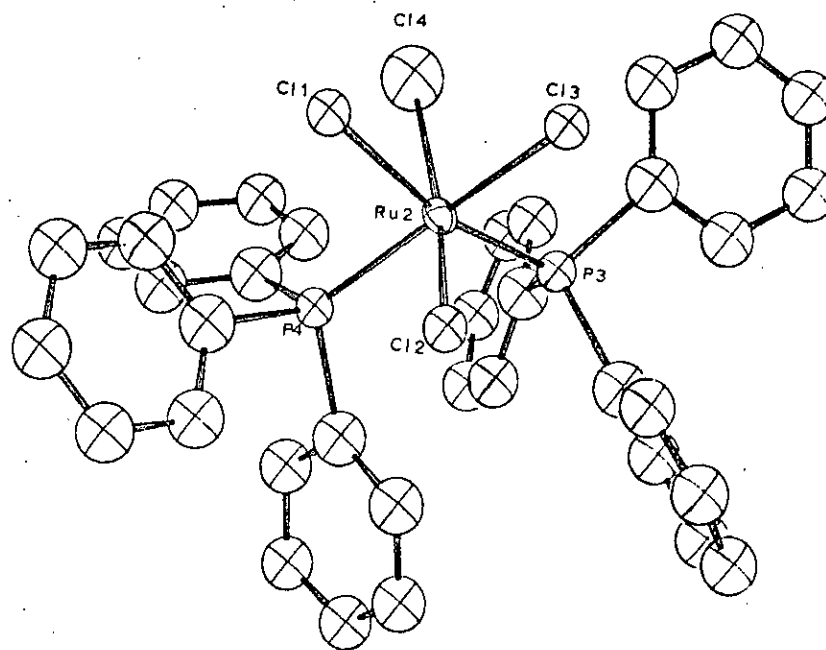
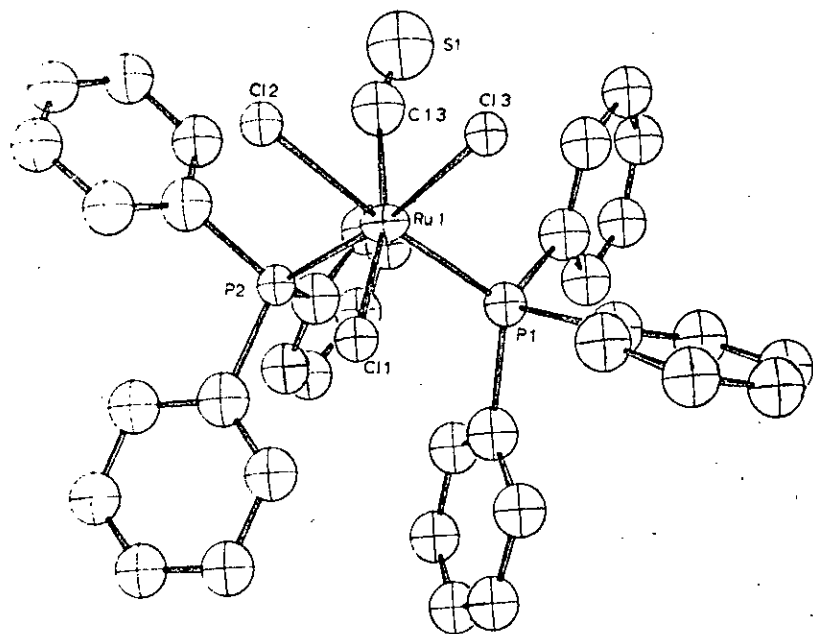


Table 1

Fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters (\AA^2) of atoms determined in the centrosymmetric space group.

	x	y	z	u
Ru Ru(1)	0.0897	0.3217	0.2169	0.032
Ru(2)				
Cl Cl(1)	0.0075	0.25	0.2218	0.043
Cl Cl(2)	0.1430	0.25	0.3158	0.014
S Cl(3)	0.1257	0.25	0.0927	0.030
Cl S(1)	0.1956	0.375	0.1809	0.097
P(3)				
P P(1)	0.0239	0.3653	0.0991	0.082
P(4)				
P P(2)	0.0660	0.3791	0.3451	0.043
P(4)				

Table 2

The R factor as a function of the layer index and
the magnitude of $|F_o|$.

h	$\Sigma F_o $	$ \Sigma F_o $	$\Sigma \Delta $	No	R
0	9088	8972	816	63	0.090
1	11781	11528	1255	115	0.107
2	12229	12252	1137	129	0.093
3	11649	11006	1546	100	0.133
4	11850	11894	1068	113	0.090
5	11049	10663	1257	108	0.114
6	11249	11120	1112	125	0.099
7	9399	8964	992	97	0.106
8	7801	7896	1002	78	0.128
9	6516	5988	1014	72	0.156
10	6923	6772	764	75	0.110
11	4016	3666	712	48	0.177
12	4949	4789	710	53	0.143
13	2727	2650	370	31	0.136
14	2703	2572	477	31	0.176
15	1454	1459	185	20	0.127
Overall	125360	122170	14414	1258	0.115
$10 < F_o < 50$	6313	6668	209	161	0.240
$50 < F_o < 75$	20935	19657	3398	332	0.162
$75 < F_o < 100$	21975	20356	3079	251	0.140
$100 < F_o < 125$	22138	21464	2260	198	0.102
$125 < F_o < 150$	18494	18336	1627	136	0.088
$150 < F_o < 500$	35520	35702	2538	179	0.071

Table 3

Fractional co-ordinates of atoms and thermal parameters (\AA^2)
with standard deviations in parenthesis

Parameters for Structure as in Fig. 1 (a)

	x	y	z	u
Ru(1)	0.0870(3)	0.3181(5)	0.2090(4)	
Ru(2)	0.0933(3)	0.1751(5)	0.2190(4)	
Cl(1)	0.0057(6)	0.2468(11)	0.2389(11)	0.037(5)
Cl(2)	0.1441(7)	0.2477(12)	0.3187(10)	0.037(5)
Cl(3)	0.1251(6)	0.2440(11)	0.0987(11)	0.036(5)
Cl(4)	0.0157(12)	0.1134(12)	0.1096(18)	0.089(10)
P(1)	0.0335(10)	0.3607(10)	0.0907(15)	0.041(7)
P(2)	0.0612(10)	0.3815(10)	0.3325(15)	0.035(8)
P(3)	0.1727(10)	0.1215(10)	0.1648(15)	0.034(7)
P(4)	0.0631(10)	0.1277(10)	0.3555(15)	0.031(7)
S(1)	0.2158(15)	0.3733(13)	0.1835(20)	0.106(11)
C(1)	0.1700(44)	0.3549(40)	0.2104(60)	0.064(34)

Anisotropic temperature factors for Ru(1) and Ru(2)

	u_{11}	u_{22}	u_{33}	u_{12}	u_{13}	u_{23}
Ru(1)	0.029(6)	0.018(4)	0.054(6)	-0.000(4)	0.000(4)	0.001(4)
Ru(2)	0.031(5)	0.027(4)	0.023(5)	-0.002(4)	0.001(4)	0.007(5)

Parameters for Structure as in Fig. 1(b)

	x	y	z	u
Ru(1)	0.0872(3)	0.3204(5)	0.2089(4)	
Ru(2)	0.0930(3)	0.1772(5)	0.2190(4)	
Cl(1)	0.0058(6)	0.2478(11)	0.2388(11)	0.038(5)
Cl(2)	0.1438(7)	0.2497(12)	0.3187(11)	0.037(5)
Cl(3)	0.1251(7)	0.2457(11)	0.0986(11)	0.036(5)
Cl(4)	0.2096(13)	0.3730(13)	0.1870(19)	0.114(11)
P(1)	0.339(10)	0.3617(10)	0.0903(15)	0.028(7)
P(2)	0.0615(9)	0.3831(9)	0.3327(14)	0.020(7)
P(3)	0.1710(10)	0.1244(10)	0.1669(15)	0.034(7)
P(4)	0.0641(10)	0.1293(11)	0.3570(16)	0.037(8)
S(1)	0.0118(14)	0.1125(13)	0.1006(23)	0.078(11)
C(1)	0.0340(30)	0.1250(30)	0.159 (50)	0.105(19)

Anisotropic Temperature Factors for Ru(1) and Ru(2)

	u_{11}	u_{22}	u_{33}	u_{12}	u_{13}	u_{23}
Ru(1)	0.031(6)	0.020(4)	0.056(6)	-0.001(4)	-0.000(4)	0.000(4)
Ru(2)	0.035(5)	0.028(4)	0.026(5)	-0.003(4)	0.002(4)	0.010(5)

Parameters for Carbon Atoms in Phenyl Rings

$$u = 0.062$$

	x	y	z
c(111)	-0.048	0.395	0.114
c(112)	-0.102	0.362	0.091
c(113)	-0.161	0.385	0.126
c(114)	-0.162	0.436	0.169
c(115)	-0.112	0.471	0.187
c(116)	-0.052	0.448	0.158
c(121)	0.084	0.413	0.021
c(122)	0.059	0.468	-0.002
c(123)	0.103	0.503	-0.050
c(124)	0.159	0.488	-0.075
c(125)	0.183	0.434	-0.061
c(126)	0.142	0.395	-0.009
c(131)	+0.005	0.308	-0.018
c(132)	-0.008	0.249	-0.001
c(133)	-0.036	0.218	-0.079
c(134)	-0.044	0.244	-0.163
c(135)	-0.028	0.300	-0.184
c(136)	-0.002	0.333	-0.106
c(211)	0.060	0.458	0.301
c(212)	0.109	0.480	0.242
c(213)	0.106	0.541	0.222
c(214)	0.063	0.574	0.265
c(215)	0.017	0.555	0.326
c(216)	0.017	0.494	0.344

4.14.

	x	y	z
C(221)	0.120	0.377	0.423
C(222)	0.115	0.336	0.498
C(223)	0.162	0.341	0.572
C(224)	0.209	0.378	0.562
C(225)	0.219	0.415	0.488
C(226)	0.170	0.414	0.415
C(231)	-0.013	0.374	0.395
C(232)	-0.012	0.385	0.493
C(233)	-0.072	0.385	0.540
C(234)	-0.123	0.370	0.491
C(235)	-0.126	0.355	0.397
C(236)	-0.066	0.358	0.347
C(311)	0.187	0.126	0.034
C(312)	0.145	0.132	-0.043
C(313)	0.172	0.129	-0.137
C(314)	0.233	0.117	-0.147
C(315)	0.274	0.106	-0.075
C(316)	0.249	0.112	0.020
C(321)	0.300	0.099	0.234
C(322)	0.253	0.141	0.219
C(323)	0.272	0.201	0.235
C(324)	0.330	0.212	0.268
C(325)	0.375	0.172	0.289
C(326)	0.358	0.113	0.270

4.15.

	x	y	z
c(331)	0.162	0.044	0.178
c(332)	0.183	0.016	0.261
c(333)	0.169	-0.045	0.267
c(334)	0.141	-0.071	0.184
c(335)	0.124	-0.047	0.110
c(336)	0.135	0.015	0.103
c(411)	0.020	0.168	0.445
c(412)	0.055	0.188	0.523
c(413)	0.021	0.223	0.592
c(414)	-0.039	0.237	0.574
c(415)	-0.073	0.223	0.495
c(416)	-0.041	0.185	0.428
c(421)	0.128	0.095	0.430
c(422)	0.186	0.123	0.448
c(423)	0.227	0.093	0.514
c(424)	0.207	0.045	0.558
c(425)	0.150	0.020	0.549
c(426)	0.109	0.047	0.479
c(431)	0.011	0.062	0.354
c(432)	-0.035	0.057	0.427
c(433)	-0.082	0.012	0.412
c(434)	-0.077	-0.023	0.338
c(435)	-0.031	-0.022	0.270
c(436)	-0.015	0.024	0.279

Table 4

Intramolecular distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$) with standard deviations
in parenthesis

Distances and angles involving atoms co-ordinated to ruthenium

Ru(1)-Ru(2)	3.35(2)	Cl(1)-Ru(1)-Cl(2)	78.5(7)
Ru(1)-Cl(1)	2.46(2)	Cl(1)-Ru(1)-Cl(3)	82.5(7)
Ru(1)-Cl(2)	2.58(2)	Cl(2)-Ru(1)-Cl(3)	77.1(7)
Ru(1)-Cl(3)	2.48(2)	Cl(1)-Ru(2)-Cl(2)	79.1(7)
Ru(2)-Cl(1)	2.54(2)	Cl(1)-Ru(2)-Cl(3)	81.3(7)
Ru(2)-Cl(2)	2.47(2)	Cl(2)-Ru(2)-Cl(3)	79.8(7)
Ru(2)-Cl(3)	2.45(2)	Ru(1)-Cl(1)-Ru(2)	84.3(5)
Ru(1)-P(1)	2.27(2)	Ru(1)-Cl(2)-Ru(2)	83.3(6)
Ru(1)-P(2)	2.36(2)	Ru(1)-Cl(3)-Ru(2)	85.8(6)
Ru(2)-P(3)	2.26(2)		
Ru(2)-P(4)	2.33(2)		
Cl(1)-Ru(1)-P(1)	93.7(7)	Cl(1)-Ru(2)-P(4)	90.9(7)
Cl(1)-Ru(1)-P(2)	97.5(7)	Cl(2)-Ru(2)-P(3)	104.0(8)
Cl(2)-Ru(1)-P(2)	93.7(7)	Cl(2)-Ru(2)-P(4)	88.5(7)
Cl(3)-Ru(1)-P(1)	90.4(7)	Cl(3)-Ru(2)-P(3)	85.2(8)
P(1)-Ru(1)-P(2)	98.9(9)	P(3)-Ru(2)-P(4)	103.4(9)

Distances and angles involving disordered atoms

as in figure 1(a)		as in figure 1(b)	
Ru(2)-Cl(4)	2.70(3)	Ru(1)-Cl(4)	2.93(3)
Ru(1)-C(1)	1.98(10)	Ru(2)-C(1)	1.94(6)
Ru(1)-S(1)	3.08(3)	Ru(2)-S(1)	2.86(3)
C(1)-S(1)	1.14(10)	C(1)-S(1)	1.02(7)
Ru(1)-C(1)-S(1)	160(7)	Ru(2)-C(1)-S(1)	149(5)
Cl(2)-Ru(1)-C(1)	80.9(27)	Cl(1)-Ru(2)-C(1)	88.7(19)
Cl(3)-Ru(1)-C(1)	90.7(27)	Cl(3)-Ru(2)-C(1)	106.8(19)
P(1)-Ru(1)-C(1)	105.9(27)	P(3)-Ru(2)-C(1)	89.8(19)
P(2)-Ru(1)-C(1)	86.2(27)	P(4)-Ru(2)-C(1)	83.8(20)
Cl(1)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	87.6(7)	Cl(2)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	84.8(7)
Cl(3)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	97.1(7)	Cl(3)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	86.2(7)
P(3)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	88.6(9)	P(1)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	101.5(8)
P(4)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	93.0(8)	P(2)-Ru(2)-Cl(4)	91.7(8)

Average values

Ru- μ Cl	2.49	Ru- μ Cl-Ru	84.4
Ru-P	2.30	μ Cl-Ru- μ Cl	80.7

Distances and angles in phosphine groups

P(1)-C(111)	1.95	P(3)-C(311)	1.89
P(1)-C(121)	1.90	P(3)-C(321)	1.93
P(1)-C(131)	2.08	P(3)-C(331)	1.86
P(2)-C(211)	1.83	P(4)-C(411)	1.82
P(2)-C(211)	1.82	P(4)-C(421)	1.92
P(2)-C(231)	1.83	P(4)-C(431)	1.93
C(111)-P(1)-C(121)	110	C(311)-P(3)-C(321)	104
C(111)-P(1)-C(131)	96	C(311)-P(3)-C(331)	99
C(121)-P(1)-C(131)	99	C(321)-P(3)-C(331)	107
C(111)-P(1)-Ru(1)	120	C(311)-P(3)-Ru(2)	116
C(121)-P(1)-Ru(1)	112	C(321)-P(3)-Ru(2)	114
C(131)-P(1)-Ru(1)	116	C(331)-P(3)-Ru(2)	115
C(211)-P(2)-C(221)	105	C(411)-P(4)-C(421)	101
C(211)-P(2)-C(231)	105	C(411)-P(4)-C(431)	97
C(221)-P(2)-C(231)	103	C(421)-P(4)-C(431)	96
C(211)-P(2)-Ru(1)	115	C(411)-P(4)-Ru(2)	118
C(221)-P(2)-Ru(1)	108	C(421)-P(4)-Ru(2)	117
C(231)-P(2)-Ru(1)	120	C(431)-P(4)-Ru(2)	123

Distances and angles in the phenyl rings

C(XX1)-C(XX2) 1.43	C(XX1)-C(XX2)-C(XX3) 116
C(XX2)-C(XX3) 1.47	C(XX2)-C(XX3)-C(XX4) 120
C(XX3)-C(XX4) 1.35	C(XX3)-C(XX4)-C(XX5) 127
C(XX4)-C(XX5) 1.38	C(XX4)-C(XX5)-C(XX6) 115
C(XX5)-C(XX6) 1.47	C(XX5)-C(XX6)-C(XX1) 120
C(XX6)-C(XX1) 1.39	C(XX6)-C(XX1)-C(XX2) 123

4,K,3		8 1400 1143	5,K,8		14 437 485	11 676 429	7 1164 1020	
2 1495 1545	9 558 415		0 1044 1193	15 1052 1232	13 1067 832	8 640 1069		
3 1668 1649	10 405 372		1 1677 1663			7,K,2		
5 2250 2209	11 527 616		4 1077 1070			7,K,9		
6 1125 1023	12 1147 1011		5 1275 1163			1 1005 1022	3 719 702	
7 2109 2203	13 278 242		6 894 790			4 838 923	6 1216 1205	
8 1981 2032	14 414 533		7 1552 1342			7,K,10		
9 1364 1313	5,K,2		11 334 289			0 1072 1271		
10 912 969	0 879 745		5,K,9				8,K,0	
11 569 527	1 784 749		0 1545 1508			2 1171 1051		
12 1012 1038	2 972 1077		1 679 578			3 293 353		
14 1114 1232	3 1659 1475		2 807 589			4 1973 1732		
4,K,4		4 759 550	3 615 625			5 1048 1115		
0 660 863	5 242 110		4 822 819			6 1157 976		
1 1328 1276	6 669 636		5 770 833			7 2462 2412		
2 371 455	7 1876 1939		6 958 957			8 1095 805		
3 794 1005	8 669 636		7 325 317			9 3123 2639		
4 1498 1543	9 1390 1231		8 738 951			10 1015 973		
6 1473 1723	10 536 524		5,K,10		12 1079 1304			
7 1793 1805	11 1046 895		0 326 326	6,K,5		13 1234 1440		
8 1345 1383	12 268 521		1 1031 1116	0 858 771	0 594 726	15 1247 1571		
9 815 840	13 1622 1484		4 331 532	1 422 551	1 1220 1373			
10 605 694	5,K,3		5 1058 1106	2 428 259	2 1332 1425			
11 449 414	0 1240 824		6,K,0		3 647 624			
12 332 285	1 695 432		1 1164 1352	3 564 645	4 903 889			
13 1253 1139	2 1014 508		2 1247 921	4 777 485	5 442 359			
15 706 723	3 977 796		3 3128 2932	5 423 301	6 663 608			
4,K,5		4 1478 1348	4 1384 1259	6 339 433	7 994 1073			
0 1165 1115	5 648 458		5 1687 1636	7 1576 1398	8 1052 1033			
2 593 581	6 1882 1685		6 3165 3064	8 367 383	9 908 762			
3 605 553	7 364 295		7 562 431	9 662 639	12 1185 1134			
4 254 172	8 2228 2344		8 2821 2793	10 608 627	13 1110 1079			
5 490 746	9 882 858		9 1086 1052	12 498 481	14 710 843			
6 768 709	11 1202 1100		10 1675 1612	13 578 692	15 603 564			
7 893 962	12 1294 1214		11 1526 1372	14 536 350	7,K,4			
8 575 927	13 355 656		12 951 921	6,K,6		0 1859 1855		
9 969 1000	14 1175 1025		13 1629 1619	0 429 443	1 784 741	1 784 741		
10 320 373	5,K,4		14 1393 1443	1 545 496	2 714 444	2 714 444		
12 655 649	1 1231 1197		15 508 430	2 753 818	3 1559 1620	3 1559 1620		
4,K,6		2 1754 1814	16 459 469	3 1045 967	4 762 713	4 762 713		
0 654 837	3 233 398		6,K,1		5 562 200	5 562 200		
2 382 487	4 1591 1466		0 73 16	6 476 362	6 1610 1797	6 1610 1797		
3 613 734	5 1456 1476		1 2090 2081	7 380 296	7 974 1218	7 974 1218		
5 287 504	6 715 436		2 649 625	8 1015 929	8 1209 1197	8 1209 1197		
6 418 507	7 2202 2221		3 318 291	9 470 415	9 830 671	9 830 671		
8 631 519	8 237 282		4 1366 1581	11 712 565	10 710 497	10 710 497		
10 678 734	9 1472 1195		5 2489 2545	12 260 264	11 910 847	11 910 847		
13 532 399	12 1461 1384		6 253 77	13 269 338	13 1403 1267	13 1403 1267		
4,K,7		13 1305 1320	7 3732 3498	6,K,7		14 842 616		
1 418 491	14 1209 1004		8 1322 1253	0 601 663	0 1535 1508	0 1535 1508		
2 942 1099	15 459 636		9 1829 1817	3 869 1004	1 1379 1373	1 1379 1373		
5 626 746	5,K,5		10 338 153	4 382 498	2 806 788	2 806 788		
4,K,8		0 1452 1570	12 1202 1061	7 529 326	4 598 601	4 598 601		
1 562 562	1 945 842		13 1428 1279	11 265 188	5 1234 1423	5 1234 1423		
2 326 393	2 362 464		14 770 778	12 471 500	6 1011 1239	6 1011 1239		
3 571 501	4 1051 1037		6,K,8		7 1242 1254	7 1242 1254		
5 599 655	5 506 528		1 404 537	1 404 537	9 951 741	9 951 741		
4,K,9		6 2225 2291	15 1021 1028	2 778 771	12 991 790	12 991 790		
2 663 749	7 422 431		6,K,9		14 1372 1224	14 1372 1224		
3 714 693	8 2661 1997		0 601 663	0 601 663	7,K,5	7,K,5		
5 633 460	10 1233 960		3 869 1004	3 869 1004	0 1535 1508	0 1535 1508		
6 643 787	11 1075 1051		4 382 498	4 382 498	1 1379 1373	1 1379 1373		
8 666 760	12 1159 941		7 529 326	7 529 326	2 806 788	2 806 788		
4,K,10		14 1207 1150	12 1202 1061	11 265 188	4 570 625	4 570 625		
0 656 832	5,K,6		13 1428 1279	12 471 500	5 1066 1075	5 1066 1075		
1 379 529	0 1525 1549		14 770 778	6,K,8		6 1202 1151		
2 659 700	1 1403 1683		15 1021 1028	1 404 537	7 876 556	7 876 556		
5,K,1		2 902 969	6,K,2		8 1169 1176	8 1169 1176		
1 668 323	3 579 504		0 1394 1661	3 335 439	9 662 421	9 662 421		
2 560 371	4 242 206		1 425 374	4 339 389	11 578 400	11 578 400		
3 1235 1140	5 1624 1666		2 1381 1405	5 422 608	12 597 578	12 597 578		
4 1198 1078	6 624 631		3 644 634	6,K,9		13 871 817		
6 579 472	7 2154 2140		4 1643 1584	1 565 602	7,K,6	7,K,6		
7 629 560	8 624 631		5 571 502	2 440 526	0 1254 1232	0 1254 1232		
5,K,2		9 1409 1503	6 2711 2838	3 626 487	1 1938 1866	1 1938 1866		
0 879 745	10 578 679		7 843 675	4 339 389	2 1004 916	2 1004 916		
1 784 749	5,K,7		8 1976 2151	5 422 608	4 570 625	4 570 625		
2 972 1077	0 2114 2739		9 960 797	6,K,10		5 1066 1075		
3 1659 1475	1 1443 1460		10 916 796	0 764 743	6 1202 1151	6 1202 1151		
4 759 550	2 1408 1452		11 820 736	1 541 566	7 876 556	7 876 556		
5 242 110	3 368 553		12 894 829	3 273 413	8 1169 1176	8 1169 1176		
6 669 636	4 934 981		13 333 256	4 275 231	9 662 421	9 662 421		
7 1876 1939	5 1713 1948		14 1210 1252	7,K,1		11 578 400		
8 669 636	6 1284 1223		16 711 757	0 1199 1173	12 597 578	12 597 578		
9 1390 1231	7 1601 1719		6,K,3		13 871 817	13 871 817		
10 536 524	8 322 415		0 257 393	1 592 520	7,K,7	7,K,7		
11 1046 895	9 1586 1648		1 1364 1336	2 822 748	0 1200 1285	0 1200 1285		
12 268 521	10 208 271		2 599 487	3 1237 1112	1 1203 1178	1 1203 1178		
13 1622 1484	11 310 403		3 1221 1190	4 479 305	2 989 905	2 989 905		
5,K,3		13 870 849	12 268 521	5 842 581	3 708 736	3 708 736		
0 1240 824	5,K,4		13 1373 1300	6 754 768	4 719 809	4 719 809		
1 695 432	0 2114 2739		14 1207 1150	7 518 343	5 898 799	5 898 799		
2 1014 508	1 1443 1460		6,K,4		6 1186 1154	6 1186 1154		
3 977 796	2 1408 1452		0 364 300	7 1333 1417	7 1333 1417	7 1333 1417		
4 1478 1348	3 368 553		1 1742 1932	8 790 767	8 790 767	8 790 767		
5 648 458	4 934 981		2 578 716	9 703 764	9 703 764	9 703 764		
6 1882 1685	5 1145 891		3 254 239	8,K,5		0 1272 1486		
7 364 295	6 2086 1894		4 1536 1585	1 996 920	1 996 920	1 996 920		
8 2228 2344	7 1368 1214		5 2017 2077	2 987 902	2 987 902	2 987 902		
9 882 858	8 1368 1214		6 455 456	3 607 746	3 607 746	3 607 746		
11 1202 1100	9 922 914		7 1953 2206	4 666 795	4 666 795	4 666 795		
12 1294 1214	10 813 970		8 602 452	6 489 682	6 489 682	6 489 682		
13 355 656	11 1195 1037		9 1200 1243	8 441 581	8 441 581	8 441 581		
14 1175 1025	12 833 988		10 481 497					

8,K,6		9,K,6		10,K,3		2 1145 1188		12,K,3		14,K,0	
1	464 561	0	2165 2193	0	1826 1968	3	722 508	0	831 581	2	568 765
3	1212 1176	1	780 646	1	1281 1438	4	465 547	1	1609 1870	4	330 507
4	485 536	2	1245 1419	2	423 479	5	804 621	2	433 548	5	1013 1247
6	443 323	4	706 586	3	382 302	10	526 301	3	904 910	6	814 862
7	456 345	6	1214 1214	5	696 532	12	575 480	5	711 660	7	1875 1771
8	1154 1114	7	625 595	7	1233 1160	11,K,4		6	868 670	8	822 618
8,K,7		8	790 845	8	967 774	1	1678 2172	7	1026 964	9	1073 1044
2	728 718	9	815 573	9	753 802	5	623 472	8	684 737	14,K,1	
4	526 657	9,K,7		10,K,4		7	833 757	12,K,4		1	394 498
8,K,8		0	1049 968	0	1776 1941	10	540 362	0	1509 1422	2	934 943
0	557 690	1	1214 1270	1	676 598	11	571 558	1	797 812	3	746 742
2	561 557	5	1108 1002	2	942 948	11,K,5		2	1148 1353	4	687 530
9,K,1		7	1339 1446	5	662 502	1	624 565	4	611 561	5	760 613
0	298 209	9	995 1081	6	565 568	1	1413 1487	5	779 380	6	1686 1485
2	1025 1027	10	721 413	7	512 480	6	996 913	7	600 569	14,K,2	
3	748 733	9,K,8		8	536 506	8	655 734	12,K,5		1	1202 1601
4	690 605	0	808 504	9	457 271	11,K,6		0	1269 1104	2	560 573
5	542 368	1	809 683	11	498 442	0	599 569	1	637 586	3	604 470
7	1018 898	2	664 620	12	635 613	1	1699 1745	2	456 742	6	618 541
9	1285 899	3	670 863	13	659 627	3	615 674	3	657 598	7	475 1162
14	1191 412	4	678 383	10,K,5		4	627 457	5	491 426	9	740 452
9,K,2		6	1399 1235	0	467 355	5	740 647	6	507 458	14,K,3	
0	367 275	9,K,9		1	1507 1413	7	1352 1211	12,K,6		0	1448 1793
1	866 929	0	869 670	2	475 347	11,K,7		1	999 1056	1	644 578
2	398 299	1	710 557	8	931 798	0	1313 1395	4	637 434	2	765 1023
3	607 635	2	873 997	10,K,6		2	855 853	13,K,1		6	810 852
4	465 325	10,K,0		0	1274 1129	6	1151 1105	1	632 652	8	634 439
6	885 814	1	683 932	1	522 509	11,K,8		3	846 768	14,K,4	
7	582 569	2	993 934	2	608 559	1	1162 766	5	917 631	1	1139 1027
8	1014 1009	3	812 623	3	436 267	3	720 665	8	822 664	3	636 438
10	700 374	4	831 707	4	445 497	12,K,0		13,K,2		14,K,5	
14	696 930	7	834 671	7	834 671	1	933 803	0	1137 1206	0	835 745
9,K,3		9	886 954	9	886 954	2	866 912	2	900 823	2	693 574
0	1047 1321	10,K,1		0	660 765	3	807 805	4	909 1076	4	722 615
1	1296 1604	5	646 470	4	484 481	5	966 719	6	746 727	5	909 567
2	545 534	6	536 620	7	630 439	6	1805 1876	7	921 734	14,K,6	
3	698 580	11,K,1		10	1228 1233	7	1419 1147	9	1037 802	0	921 783
4	736 823	1	408 288	12	787 758	8	1651 1329	13,K,3		15,K,1	
5	550 626	2	919 627	12,K,1		9	817 900	1	1417 1558	3	556 557
6	583 344	4	757 543	0	896 965	10	1228 1233	5	757 820	5	757 820
7	1008 943	5	594 344	1	1281 1722	12	787 758	6	462 493	6	462 493
9	689 659	6	531 533	2	824 852	12,K,2		7	844 574	7	844 574
10	726 711	7	814 624	3	560 557	0	1694 2126	8	629 652	8	629 652
11	881 436	8	875 479	5	993 729	1	689 634	13,K,4		15,K,2	
9,K,4		9	661 340	6	1411 1232	2	1032 1219	0	1791 1869	0	610 722
0	2413 2573	11,K,2		7	1315 1367	3	560 557	1	520 621	1	862 925
1	1112 1135	0	930 1283	8	1093 1036	5	993 729	2	1059 983	2	539 517
2	1217 1226	1	910 1111	9	825 914	6	1411 1232	3	544 755	3	649 683
3	646 480	2	651 523	10	1228 1233	8	1093 1036	6	996 877	4	543 692
4	670 406	3	628 539	12	787 758	11	533 763	7	520 597	5	1014 956
5	1104 1123	4	962 778	12,K,2		12	791 643	8	664 572	6	888 666
6	1033 1103	5	901 795	0	1694 2126	13,K,5		13,K,5		15,K,3	
7	541 449	6	970 782	1	689 634	0	954 975	0	954 975	0	1468 1578
8	981 826	7	734 525	2	1032 1219	1	1354 1538	1	1354 1538	1	619 653
9	839 764	8	1108 997	3	454 551	2	969 835	2	969 835	4	696 765
13	993 769	9	679 442	5	651 440	3	454 649	3	454 649	5	637 604
9,K,5		13	717 427	6	1279 1061	6	930 539	6	930 539	15,K,4	
0	603 573	11,K,3		7	1146 992	13,K,6		13,K,6		0	616 868
1	2449 2480	0	1100 1186	8	1130 950	0	1293 1226	0	1293 1226	1	1011 855
2	709 577	1	750 706	9	692 642	1	749 896	1	749 896	2	727 792
3	626 597	12,K,3		14,K,7		2	924 970	2	924 970	3	457 513
4	525 462	0	1826 1968	14,K,8		14,K,8		14,K,8		14,K,8	
5	1083 916	1	1281 1438	14,K,9		14,K,9		14,K,9		14,K,9	
6	971 811	2	423 479	14,K,10		14,K,10		14,K,10		14,K,10	
7	1163 976	3	382 302	14,K,11		14,K,11		14,K,11		14,K,11	
11	1173 645	5	696 532	14,K,12		14,K,12		14,K,12		14,K,12	

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APPENDIX A

DATA COLLECTION ON THE SAAB AUTOMATIC FILM SCANNER MARK II.

The film was trimmed and fitted on to a cylindrical drum which rotated on a screw thread. As the drum rotated and moved along the axis of the screw a light shone through the film on to a light sensitive cell which recorded the intensity of light transmission in blocks 60μ in length along each track which measured 90μ in width. The film was thus divided by the scanner into a grid with one intensity measurement for each grid space and X and Y co-ordinates assigned to each measurement corresponding to the number of block along the track and the number of the track respectively. The film was mounted in the scanner such that the X axis of the film was co-directional with the camera axis.

Because of the storage limitations of the Digital Equipment Corporation PDP8 computer, which was linked to the scanner, all the transmitted light intensity values for one complete film could not be kept for processing. The film was therefore processed as it was scanned so as to retain on magnetic tape only the information necessary to determine an integrated intensity value for each spot. To achieve this reduction in information stored on tape a "clipping level" was chosen which was a fraction of the background transmission value (0.85 in the case of the films scanned for the structure determination reported in Part II of this thesis). The background level was calculated for each track and was taken to be equal to the average transmission value for that track. All transmission

values which were above this "clipping level" were ignored by the computer as were all isolated transmission values below the "clipping level".

The following information was recorded on tape:

- 1) a track marker,
- 2) the track number or Y co-ordinate,
- 3) the clipping level (TCLIP),
- 4) the X co-ordinate at the beginning of a feature,
- 5) the transmission values (T) for that feature, followed by the X co-ordinate of any other feature on that track with their corresponding transmission values. A sample of this data is shown below.

Y	TCLIP	X	T	T	T
703	895					
704	895					
		1249	794			
		1423	749	503	820	
705	896					
706	894					
		1236	809	876		
		1242	871	859	884	854
		1251	887			
707	896					

Processing the Data

The light transmission measurements (T) received from the scanner were converted into values of one hundred times the optical density (D) by a programme called 'Findspots' written by Dr. M.M. Harding and using the equation: $D=100*\log_{10}(B/T)$ where B is the background transmission level. This programme also added together optical values for contiguous grid points so as to give integrated intensity values for each spot on the film, associating with this intensity a serial number and several labels which gave information on the size and shape of the spot.

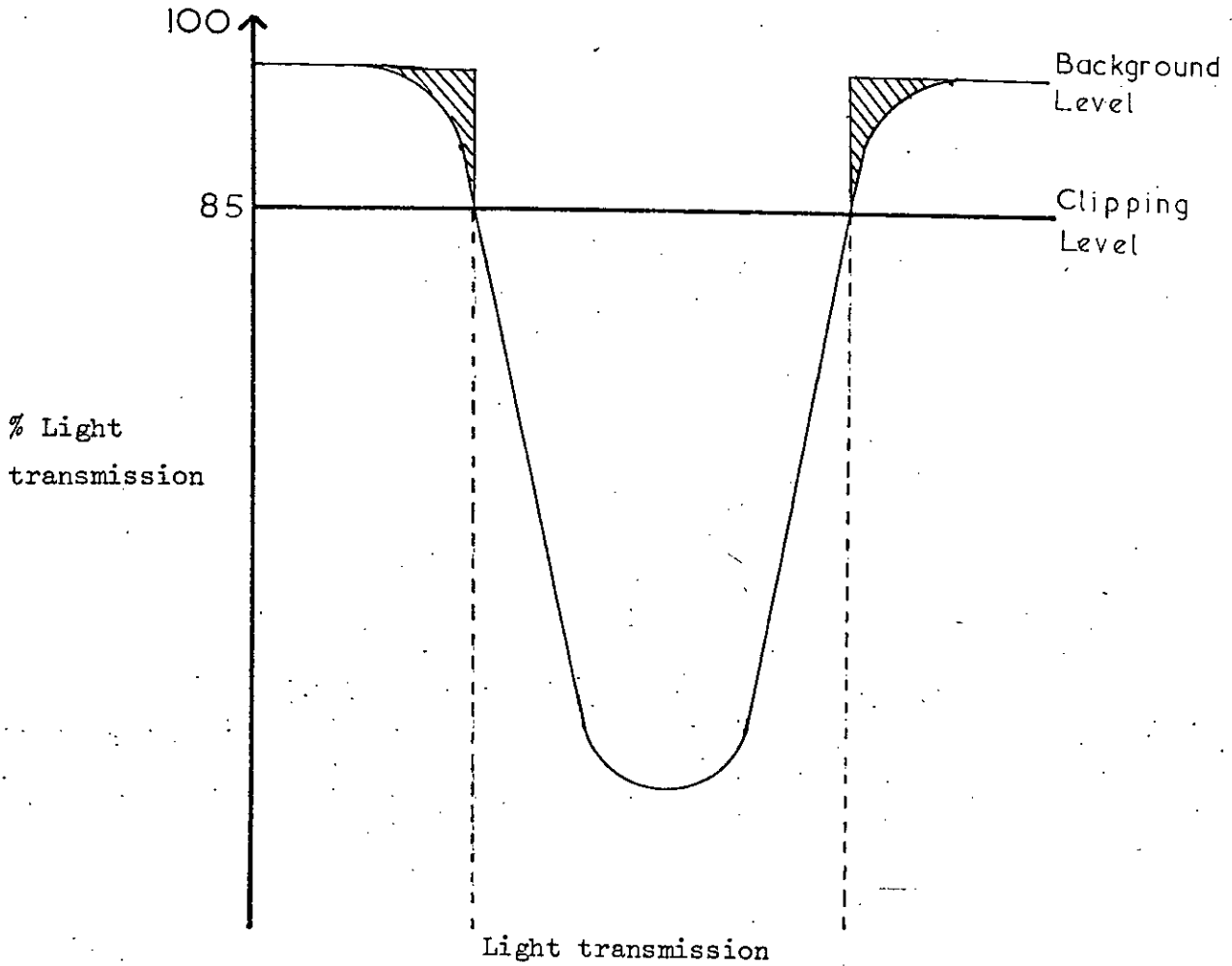
The output from the 'Findspots' programme was processed by two programmes 'Filmfit' and 'Packscal', both written by Dr. R.O. Gould. These programmes assigned Miller indices to each spot and averaged the separate measurements of symmetry related spots and spots with identical Miller indices. Finally corrections were made for Lorentz and polarisation factors.

Sources of Error

Figure 1 represents the variation of light intensity of transmission across a film showing which transmission values from the scanner will be recorded by the computer for later processing. It can be seen that all clear areas of film are ignored and only areas of high optical density retained. However, at the edge of each spot there exists an area, shaded in figure 1, where the optical density has tailed off to a value too low to give rise to a reading from the scanner which would be retained for processing. Ignoring this peripheral area of the spot would give rise to

Figure 1

Profile of spot showing which values of light transmission through a spot are not recorded by the scanner.



values within this frame only kept for processing

appreciable errors in the final integrated intensity values for some spots. A correction factor was therefore applied to the final integrated intensity as follows. An average spot size, measured in number of grid points, was chosen for a film and any spot which was composed of fewer than average grid points was assigned an optical density equal to $\frac{1}{2} \log_{10} \left(\frac{B}{TCLIP} \right)$ for every grid point less than the average. This correction factor is obviously only approximate and may even introduce errors with spots of compact shape.

APPENDIX B

PROGRAMME TO APPLY SCALE FACTORS TO INTENSITY MEASUREMENTS
AND CORRECT FOR LORENTZ AND POLARISATION FACTORS

This programme was specifically written for the data from the crystals of Tetraphenylarsonium Bis(triphenylphosphine)tetrachlororhodate, using FORTRAN IV G as computing language. The general scheme of the programme is described below.

Read from cards the reciprocal cell dimensions, a^* , b^* , c^* , $\cos\beta^*$

Read from cards the layer scale factors, FS(M).

Read from cards the Miller indices of spots and their measured intensities in groups of ten.

Calculate for each spot the value of $\sin^2\theta(S)$ and the Lorentz and polarisation factor (LP) according to the following equations:

$$\sin^2\theta = S = \frac{1}{4} \{ (ha^*)^2 + (kb^*)^2 + (lc^*)^2 + 2hla^*c^* \}$$

$$LP = \frac{[1 - 2\sin^2\theta + 2\sin^4\theta]}{\sqrt{\sin^2\theta - \sin^4\theta - (kb^*)^2 \cdot (1 - \sin^2\theta) / 4}}$$

Print out a message for any spot where the calculated value of $\sin^2\theta$ is greater than or equal to one.

Apply the layer scale factors and Lorentz and polarisation factors to each intensity, printing out the results and at the sametime storing them in a one dimensional array in the form:

$$100 \ k \ 1 \ h \ F^2 \ h \ F^2 \ h \ F^2 \ \dots\dots$$

Punch the contents of this array on to cards in a format suitable for use with the Fourier programmes which were used for this structure determination.

A transcript of the programme as it was used is shown below.

```

      INTEGER H(10),IA(10000)
      REAL F(10),LP,FS(10)
20     FORMAT (2I4,10(I3,F4.1))
21     FORMAT (3I5,4F10.4)
22     FORMAT (4F10.2)
23     FORMAT ( ' ERROR IN PLANES ', 3I5,2F10.4)
24     FORMAT (18I4)
25     FORMAT (10F5.4)

      J=1
      LS=-100
      KS=100

      READ (5,22) AS,BS,CS,CBS
      READ (5,25)(FS(M),M=1,10)
      M=0

      READ (5,20,END=8) K,L,(H(I),F(I),I=1,10)
      DO 6 I=1,10
      IF(F(I).LT.0.5) GO TO 7
      S=0.25*((AS*H(I))**2+(BS*K)**2+(CS*L)**2+2*H(I)*L*CS*AS*CBS)
      IF(S-1)4,5,5
5     WRITE (6,23)H(I),K,L,S,F(I)
      GO TO 6
4     LP=(1-2*S+2*S*S)/(SQRT(S-S*S-((K*BS)**2)*(1-S)/4))
      IF(K-KS)30,31,30
30    M=M+1
31    SC=1/FS(M)
      FCOR=(3*SC*F(I))/LP
      WRITE (6,21)H(I),K,L,S,LP,F(I),FCOR

```

```
IF(L-LS)10,11,10
10  IA(J)=100
    IA(J+1)=K
    IA(J+2)=L
    J=J+3
    LS=L
    KS=K
11  IA(J)=H(I)
    IA(J+1)=FCOR+0.5
    J=J+2
6   CONTINUE
    GO TO 7
8   J=J-1
    WRITE (7,24)(IA(I),I=1,J)
    STOP
    END
```

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMME FOR CALCULATING INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES

This programme was specifically written to determine the interatomic distances and angles in the molecular structure of Bis(tri-pentafluorophenylphosphine)dichloroplatinum(II). The programme language used was FORTRAN IV. The general scheme of the programme is described below.

Read from cards the cell dimensions, A,B,C, $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$.

Read from cards the fractional co-ordinates of atoms and their estimated standard deviations, x,y,z, $\text{sigx}, \text{sigy}, \text{sigz}$.

For a pair of atoms calculate the bond length, BL, between them and its standard deviation, SIGBL, according to the following equations

$$BL = \sqrt{\left(((x_2-x_1)a^*)^2 + ((y_2-y_1)b^*)^2 + ((z_2-z_1)c^*)^2 + 2A*B*\cos\gamma(x_2-x_1)(y_2-y_1) + 2A*C*\cos\beta(x_2-x_1)(z_2-z_1) + 2B*C*\cos\alpha(y_2-y_1)(z_2-z_1) \right)}$$

$$SIGBL = \sqrt{\left[(\text{sigx}_2^2 + \text{sigx}_1^2) \left(((x_2-x_1)A + (y_2-y_1)B\cos\gamma + (z_2-z_1)C\cos\beta) / BL \right)^2 + (\text{sigy}_2^2 + \text{sigy}_1^2) \left(((y_2-y_1)B + (x_2-x_1)A\cos\gamma + (z_2-z_1)C\cos\alpha) / BL \right)^2 + (\text{sigz}_2^2 + \text{sigz}_1^2) \left(((z_2-z_1)C + (x_2-x_1)A\cos\beta + (y_2-y_1)B\cos\alpha) / BL \right)^2 \right]}$$

Print out the results

Choose three atoms, A,B,C, in which at least two of the interatomic distances are less than 2.5\AA .

Calculate the angle, θ , between the two 'bond lengths' from the first atom chosen to the two other atoms, i.e. the angle between AB and AC, and its standard deviation, $\text{SIG}\theta$, according to the formulae shown below.

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left((AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2) / 2AB*AC \right)$$

$$\text{SIG}\theta = \text{sigx}_1^2 / AB^2 + \text{sigx}_2^2 * BC^2 / AB^2 * AC^2 + \text{sigx}_3^2 / AC^2$$

Print out the results.

A transcript of the programme as used is shown below.


```

REAL AX(13),AY(13),AZ(13),SIGX(13),SIGY(13),SIGZ(13),
#DX(13,13),DY(13,13),DZ(13,13),BL(13,13),SIGBL(13,13)
20  FORMAT(6F12.5)
21  FORMAT(2I5,5F10.5)
22  FORMAT(3I5,5F10.5)
25  FORMAT('1','AB=BL(I,M),AC=BL(I,K),BC=BL(J,K)')
    READ(5,20)A,B,C,CSA,CSB,CSG
    DO 1 I=1,13
      READ(5,20)AX(I),AY(I),AZ(I),SIGX(I),SIGY(I),SIGZ(I)
1    CONTINUE
      DO 2 I=1,13
        DO 2 K=1,13
          IF((I-K).EQ.0)GO TO 2
          DX(I,K)=AX(I)-AX(K)
          DY(I,K)=AY(I)-AY(K)
          DZ(I,K)=AZ(I)-AZ(K)
          BL(I,K)=SQRT((DX(I,K)*A)**2+(DY(I,K)*B)**2+(DZ(I,K)*C)**2+
#2*A*B*DX(I,K)*DY(I,K)*CSG+2*A*C*DX(I,K)*DZ(I,K)*CSB+
#2*B*C*DY(I,K)*DZ(I,K)*CSA)
          SIGBL(I,K)=SQRT((SIGX(I)**2+SIGX(K)**2)*(((DX(I,K)*A+DY(I,K)*B*CSG
#+DZ(I,K)*C*CSB)/BL(I,K))**2)+
#(SIGY(I)**2+SIGY(K)**2)*(((DY(I,K)*B+DX(I,K)*A*CSG+
#DZ(I,K)*C*CSA)/BL(I,K))**2)+
#(SIGZ(I)**2+SIGZ(K)**2)*(((DZ(I,K)*C+DX(I,K)*A*CSB+
#DY(I,K)*B*CSA)/BL(I,K))**2))
          WRITE(6,21)I,K,DX(I,K),DY(I,K),DZ(I,K),BL(I,K),SIGBL(I,K)
2    CONTINUE
      PRINT 25
      DO 3 I=1,13

```

```

DO 3 M=1,13
IF((I-M).EQ.0)GO TO 4
J=M
IF(BL(I,M)-2.5)11,4,4
11 AB=BL(I,M)
GO TO 10
4 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
DO 3 K=1,13
IF((I-K).EQ.0)GO TO 3
IF((J-K).EQ.0)GO TO 3
IF(BL(J,K)-2.5)13,14,14
14 IF(BL(I,K)-2.5)13,3,3
13 AC=BL(I,K)
BC=BL(J,K)
THETA=ARCOS((AB*AB+AC*AC-BC*BC)/(2*AB*AC))
SIGTH=SQRT(SIGX(M)**2/AB*AB+(SIGX(I)**2)*BC**2/
#(AB**2)*(AC**2)+SIGX(K)**2/AC**2)
WRITE(6,22)I,J,K,AB,AC,BC,THETA,SIGTH
3 CONTINUE
STOP
END

```

It will be noted that the standard deviations calculated for the bond lengths and angles do not take into account the errors in the cell dimensions but are based only on the standard deviations of the atom parameters. For a crystal structure determination such as that described in Part I of this thesis this simplification would render the calculated standard deviations meaningless. Thus the results obtained with this programme were eventually superseded by other results using the X-ray 72 system of programmes.

APPENDIX D

PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMME FOR INDEXING OSCILLATION PHOTOGRAPHS

In order to improve the quality of the results from the determination of the crystal structure of Tetraphenylarsonium Bis(tri-phenylphosphine) tetrachlororhodate a crystal was mounted about the [a] axis and a series of oscillation photographs taken. These photographs were to be scanned, the data processed by Findspots (see Appendix A) and the spots indexed by a programme, the partial development of which is recorded below. As the results of the crystal structure determination as reported in Part III of this thesis were adequate for the purpose for which the determination was undertaken and as unavoidable delays were experienced before the films could be scanned the development of the programme was abandoned.

The programme was divided into two parts. The first programme calculated by linear least squares the film diameter and the centre point on the equatorial layer line which was used as the origin to which the co-ordinates of each spot on the film were referred. The second part of the programme assigned Miller indices to each spot and printed out a list of these indexed reflections corrected for Lorentz and polarisation factors. The successful application of these programmes to the indexing of an oscillation photograph of an orthorhombic crystal is described below.

1. Calculation of the Film Radius and the Origin

In this part of the programme the film radius was calculated using the known indices and film co-ordinates of a number, n , of spots on the zero layer line of the oscillation photograph found by comparison

of the oscillation photograph with a zero level Weissenberg photograph which was indexed by inspection. The co-ordinates as measured by the scanner were referred to an arbitrary origin determined only by the way the film was placed in the scanner. It was therefore necessary to calculate the position of the centre point on the equatorial layer line in terms of the scanner co-ordinate, y , so that it could be used as the standard origin of the film and all measured co-ordinates from the scanner could be altered in part two of the programme to refer the spots to this origin. The following equations were used to determine the film radius, R , and the position of the origin, Y_0 .

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \cdot x_i - (\sum_{i=1}^n y_i) \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)/n}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2/n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$Y_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + R \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

where $x_i = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2 - \xi_i^2}{2} \right)$, where ξ_i is the co-ordinate of the point in reciprocal space which corresponds to the i^{th} spot on the film.

Proof of the Formulae used to Calculate the Film Radius (R) and the Origin of the Film (Y_0).

For spots on the zero layer of an oscillation photograph¹

$$\frac{-y_i + Y_0}{R} = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2 - \xi_i^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Let } \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2 - \xi_i^2}{2} \right) = x_i$$

$$\text{then } y_i = -R.x_i + Y_0$$

Since a linear relationship exists between R and Y_0 the method of linear least squares may be used to solve for R and Y_0 given a number of observations y_i and x_i . A solution will therefore be found by minimising the function P where

$$P = \sum_i (y_i + R.x_i - Y_0)^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{dR} &= \sum_i 2(x_i)(y_i + R.x_i - Y_0) \\ &= 2\sum_i x_i y_i + 2R\sum_i x_i^2 - 2Y_0 \sum_i x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{dY_0} &= \sum_i 2(-1)(y_i + R.x_i - Y_0) \\ &= -2\sum_i y_i - 2R\sum_i x_i + 2Y_0 \cdot \sum_i 1 \end{aligned}$$

The function P will have minima with respect to R and Y_0 when $\frac{dP}{dR} = 0$

and when $\frac{dP}{dY_0} = 0$

$$\frac{dP}{dR} = 2\sum_i x_i y_i + 2R \cdot \sum_i x_i^2 - 2Y_0 \cdot \sum_i x_i = 0$$

$$\therefore -R\sum_i x_i^2 + Y_0 \cdot \sum_i x_i = \sum_i x_i y_i \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dY_0} = -2\sum_i y_i - 2R \cdot \sum_i x_i + 2Y_0 \cdot n = 0$$

$$\therefore -R \cdot \sum_i x_i + Y_0 \cdot n = \sum_i y_i \quad (2)$$

Multiply equation (1) by n and equation (2) by $\sum_i x_i$

$$-n \cdot R \cdot \sum_i x_i^2 + n \cdot Y_0 \cdot \sum_i x_i = n \cdot \sum_i x_i y_i \quad (3)$$

$$-R \cdot (\sum_i x_i)^2 + Y_0 \cdot n \cdot \sum_i x_i = (\sum_i y_i) \cdot (\sum_i x_i) \quad (4)$$

Subtract equation (4) from equation (3)

$$R(\sum_i x_i)^2 - n \cdot R \cdot \sum_i x_i^2 = n \cdot \sum_i x_i y_i - (\sum_i y_i) \cdot (\sum_i x_i)$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{n \cdot \sum_i x_i y_i - (\sum_i y_i) \cdot (\sum_i x_i)}{(\sum_i x_i)^2 - n \cdot \sum_i x_i^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i y_i x_i - (\sum_i y_i) \cdot (\sum_i x_i) / n}{(\sum_i x_i)^2 / n - \sum_i x_i^2}$$

From equation (2)

$$Y_0 = (\sum_i y_i + R \cdot \sum_i x_i) / n$$

Transcript of the Programme as used.

```
      INTEGER IK(10),IL(10)
      REAL YS(10),X(10)
12     FORMAT (2F 15.5)
10     FORMAT (2I5,F10.5)
15     FORMAT (4F10.5)
      READ (5,15) BS,CS,CBS,0
      N=0
      SYS=0
      SX=0
      SXX=0
      SXX=0
      SXX=0
      SXX=0
      DO 1 I=1,10
      READ (5,10,END=2)IK(I),IL(I),YS(I)
      N=N+1
      SYS=SYS+YS(I)
      X(I)=ARCOS((2-(IK(I)*BS)**2-(IL(I)*CS)**2
      #-2*IK(I)*IL(I)*BS*CS*CBS)/2)
      IF((0-YS(I)).LT.0.0)X(I)=-X(I)
      SX=SX+X(I)
      SXX=SXX+X(I)**2
      SYSX=SYSX+YS(I)*X(I)
1     CONTINUE
2     R=(SYSX-SX*SYS/N)/(SX*SX/N-SXX)
      OY=(SYS+R*SX)/N
13     FORMAT(2F15.5)
      WRITE(6,13)(YS(I),X(I),I=1,10)
14     FORMAT(4F15.5)
```

```
WRITE(6,14)SYS,SX,SXX,SYX
```

```
WRITE(6,11)
```

```
11  FORMAT('      R      OY')
```

```
WRITE(6,12)R,OY
```

```
STOP
```

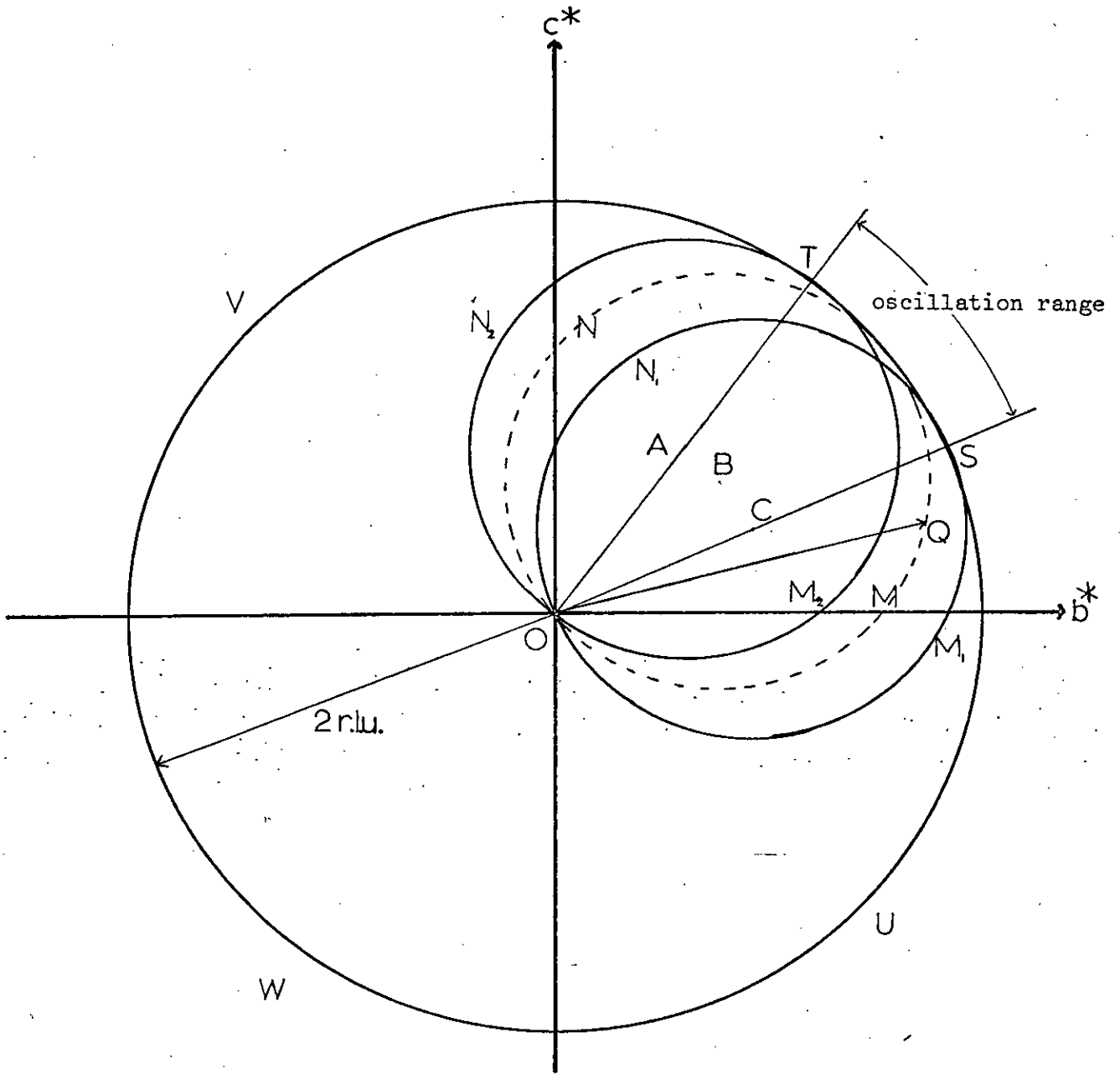
```
END
```


2. Indexing observed reflections

Figure 1 represents a plane of the reciprocal lattice with UVW representing a cross section of the limiting sphere and with OM_1N_1 , OM_2N_2 and OMN representing a cross section of the sphere of reflection, in the same plane, shown at different positions in its range of oscillation. The centres of these circles are at A, B, and C respectively. It is usually found convenient to think in this way of reflections being produced when a reciprocal lattice point passes through the surface of the sphere of reflection as it oscillates relative to the reciprocal lattice. If OM_1N_1 and OM_2N_2 represent the circle of reflection at either extreme of its oscillation range then AOC will represent the oscillation angle and the two lunes OM_1SM_2 and ON_1TN_2 will enclose all points on this plane of the reciprocal lattice for which a reflection may occur.

In indexing an oscillation photograph, therefore, it is necessary to know the range of oscillation of the crystal and the position of this range relative to the reciprocal lattice. The range of oscillation is fixed at the time the photographs are taken. Its position relative to the reciprocal lattice may be found by indexing the equatorial layer line by comparison with a zero level Weissenberg photograph and marking the observed reflections on a grid of the reciprocal lattice base. Two circles to represent the circle of reflection at either extreme of the oscillation range are drawn such that the lunes formed enclose the marked reciprocal lattice points (figure 2a). The co-ordinates of the centres of these circles measured in reciprocal lattice units can then be determined and the process repeated for every other oscillation range used. An accurate knowledge of the relationships between the different oscillation ranges

Figure 1



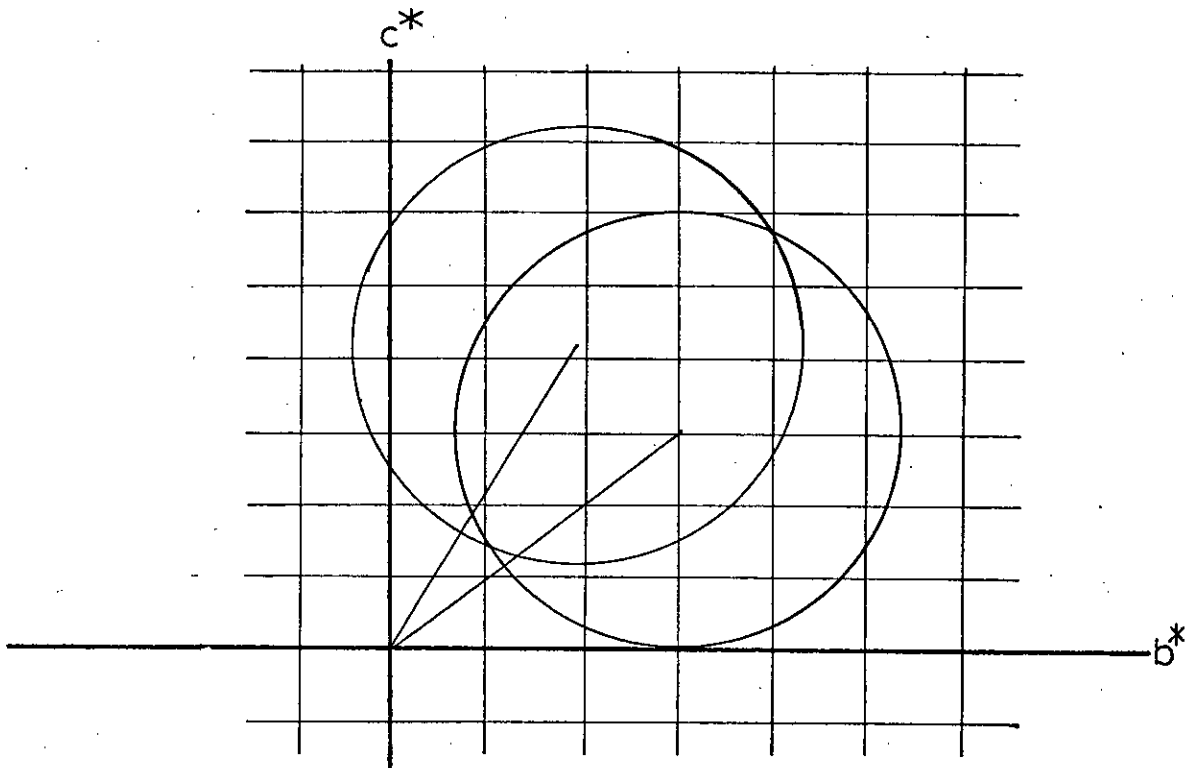


Figure 2(b) Upper Layer

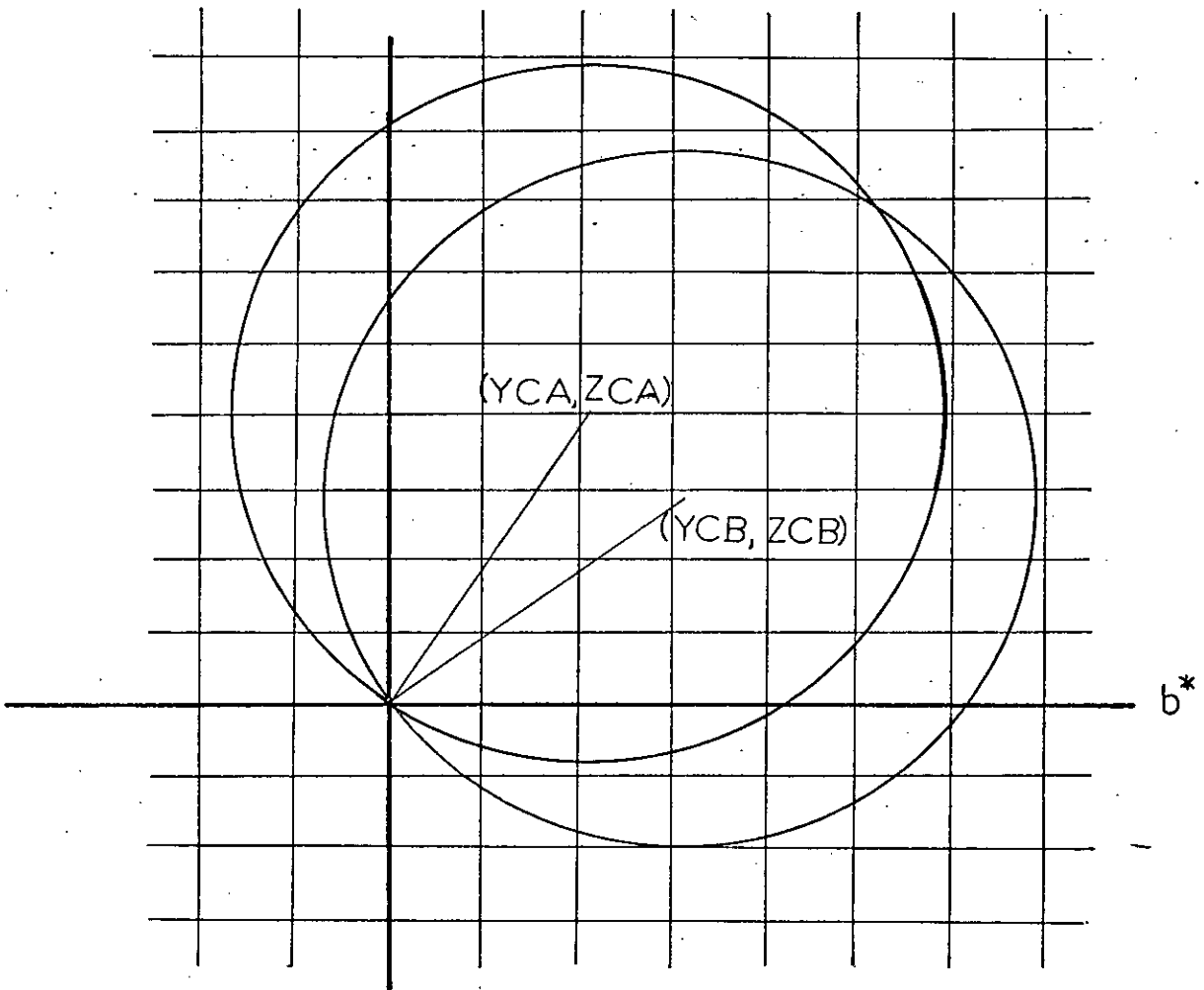


Figure 2(a) Zero Layer

can be used to improve the accuracy with which the centres of the various circles of reflection are determined.

The programme used to index an oscillation photograph of an orthorhombic crystal is described below. Though this version of the programme is limited to indexing a particular oscillation photograph of a crystal oscillating about the [a] axis, minor alterations to the programme would make it of more general application. The co-ordinates of the centre point of the equatorial layer line are built into the programme itself so that the only information which requires to be read from cards are the reciprocal cell constants, the co-ordinates of the centres of the circle of reflection at both extremes of its oscillation range, the film radius and the co-ordinates of the spots to be indexed as measured by the scanner (see Appendix A).

The film co-ordinates of each spot were first converted to a new set of co-ordinates referred to the origin of the film calculated in Part 1 of this programme and these co-ordinates then used to calculate for each spot and store in parallel arrays, the observed reciprocal space co-ordinate ξ_m , the number of the layer line on which the spot occurs (NL), and the film co-ordinate of the spot (XM) measured parallel to the layer lines, using the following equations:

$$\xi_m = \sqrt{2 - \zeta^2 - 2\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2X}{D}\right)}$$

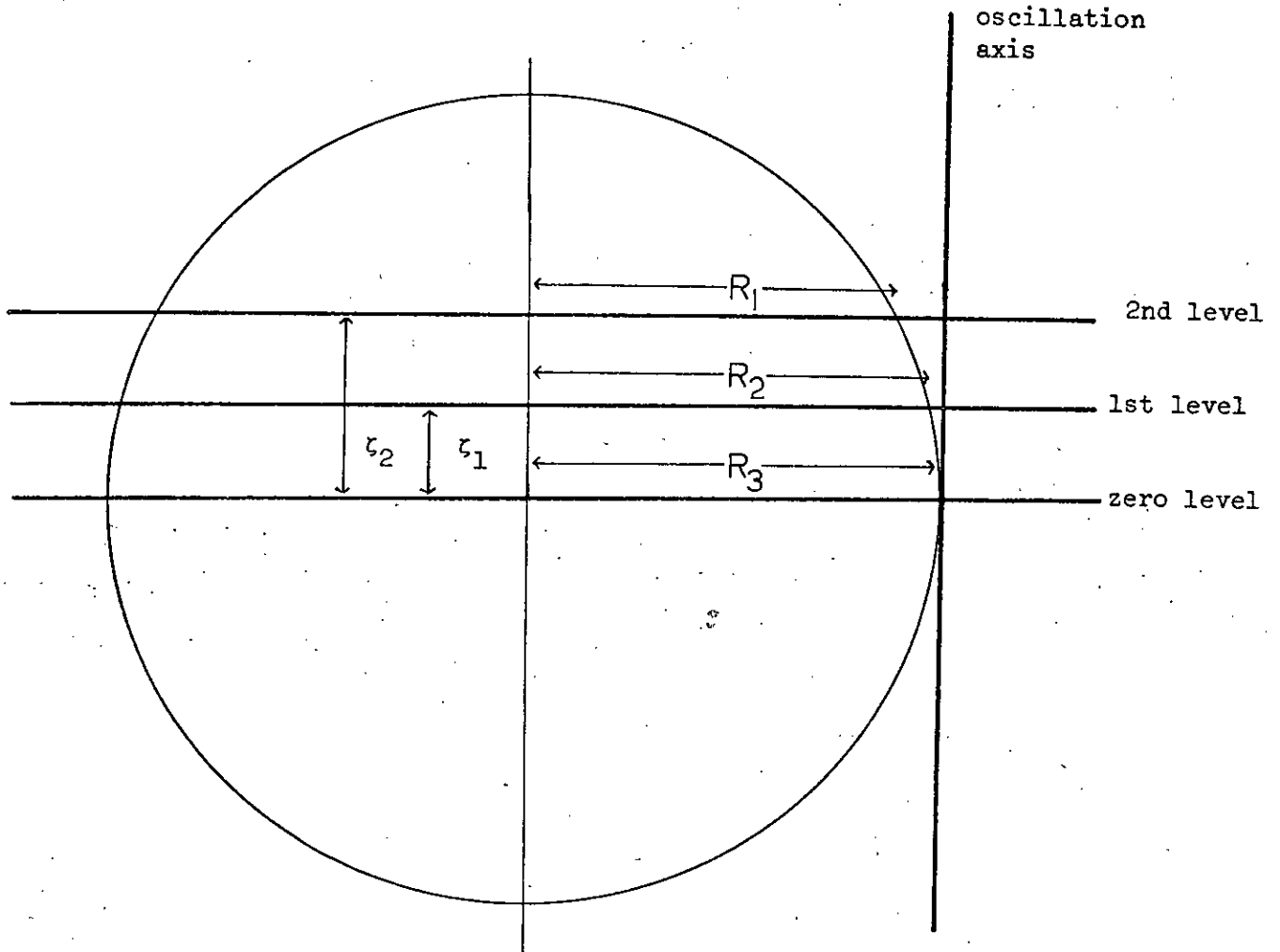
$$NL = \frac{y_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + y_m^2} \cdot a^*}$$

where x_m and y_m are the film co-ordinates parallel to and perpendicular to the layer lines respectively.

The next section in the programme takes the reciprocal lattice layer by layer and determines which reciprocal lattice points on each layer could give rise to a reflection. As each layer is considered the radius of the appropriate circle of reflection is calculated. Figure 3 shows a section of the sphere of reflection in the plane which contains the oscillation axis and the centres of the circles of reflection for the different levels of the reciprocal lattice. R_0 , R_1 and R_2 are the radii of these circles of reflection. Since the radius of the sphere of reflection is 1 r.l.u. then by Pythagoras $R_n = \sqrt{1 - \xi_n^2}$. The limits of a rectangular grid of reciprocal lattice points are then calculated such that it encloses the two lunes swept out by the circle of reflection as it oscillates relative to the reciprocal lattice (figure 2). Each point in this rectangular grid is tested to see if it lies inside one of the two lunes by calculating TESTA and TESTB. TESTA is the difference between the square of the radius of the circle of reflection and the square of the distance of the reciprocal lattice point from the centre of the circle of reflection at one extreme of its oscillation range. TESTB is similarly calculated using the centre of the circle of reflection at the other extreme of its oscillation range and the sign of the product TESTA times TESTB determined. A negative product indicates the reciprocal lattice point lies inside one of the lunes and so for this point the reciprocal lattice co-ordinate ξ_c , and the calculated film co-ordinate (XC) are calculated and stored in parallel arrays along with the appropriate indices, using the following formulae:

$$\xi_c = \sqrt{(kb^*)^2 + (lc^*)^2}$$

Figure 3



Vertical section through the sphere of reflection showing how the radius of the circles of reflection are calculated for upper layers.

$$XC = R^* \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2 - \xi^2 - \xi^2}{2\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \right)$$

The appropriate Lorentz and polarisation factor is also calculated using the formula

$$L_p = \sqrt{s - s^2 - \zeta^2/4}$$

$$\text{where } s = \sin^2 \theta = (\zeta^2 + \xi^2)/4$$

Finally the two sets of parallel arrays containing the measured values of the film co-ordinates and the calculated values are compared and whenever calculated and measured co-ordinates agree within chosen limits the following information is printed out, h,k,l,Lp, ξ_c , ξ_m ,XC,XM. A transcript of the programme as successfully used is shown below.

```

    INTEGER NL(1000), NLC(1000)
    REAL AX(6),AY(6),XIM(1000),XIC(3000),XC(1000),X(1000),LP(1000)
20  FORMAT(8F9.6)
26  FORMAT(4F12.6)
21  FORMAT(12F6.3)
24  FORMAT(4I5)
22  FORMAT(3I5,5F10.6)

    J=0

    READ(5,20)AS,BS,CS,YCA,ZCA,YCB,ZCB,R

    WRITE(6,51)
51  FORMAT('1      ASTAR      BSTAR      CSTAR      FILMRAD')
    WRITE(6,26)AS,BS,CS,R

    Z=AS
1   READ(5,21,END=8)(AX(I),AY(I),I=1,6)

    DO 2 K=1,6
    AX(K)=AX(K)-126.9
    AY(K)=AY(K)-41.9

    J=J+1

    IF(AX(K).EQ.0.0) GO TO 8
    ZM=AY(K)/SQRT(R**2+AY(K)**2)
    IF(AY(K).LT.0.0) GO TO 18
    NL(J)=(ZM/Z)+0.5

    GO TO 19
18  NL(J)=(ZM/Z)-0.5
19  XIM(J)=SQRT(2-(NL(J)*Z)**2-2*(SQRT(1-NL(J)*Z)**2))*cos(AX(K)/R)
    IF(AX(K).LT.0.0)XIM(J)=-XIM(J)
    X(J)=AX(K)
2   CONTINUE

    GO TO 1

```



```

8     MAXJ=J-1
      MAXNL=NL(1)
      DO 9 M=1,MAXJ
      IF(MAXNL.LT.NL(M)) MAXNL=NL(M)
      MAXI=2*MAXNL+1
9     CONTINUE
      DO 40 I=1,MAXI
      N=1
      RN=SQRT(1-((MAXNL-I+1)*Z)**2)
      DIF=SQRT((YCA-YCB)**2+(ZCA-ZCB)**2)+RN
      LKL=((YCA-(YCA-YCB)/2)-DIF)/BS-2
      LKU=((YCA-(YCA-YCB)/2)+DIF)/BS-2
      LLR=((ZCA-(ZCA-ZCB)/2)+DIF)/CS+2
      LLL=((ZCA-(ZCA-ZCB)/2)-DIF)/CS-2
      WRITE(6,53)
53    FORMAT('1      LKU      LKL      LLR      LLL')
      WRITE(6,24)LKU,LKL,LLR,LLL
      L=LLL
      K=LKL
      TESTA=(K*BS-YCA)**2+(L*CS-ZCA)**2-RN**2
      TESTB=(K*BS-YCB)**2+(L*CS-ZCB)**2-RN**2
      IF(TESTA*TESTB)10,10,11
11    GO TO 7
10    XIC(N)=K
      XIC(N+1)=L
      NLC(N+2)=MAXNL-I+1
      XIC(N+2)=SQRT((K*BS)**2+(L*CS)**2)
      IF(XIC(N+2).GT.2*RN) GO TO 7

```

```

IF(TESTB.GT.O.O)XIC(N+2)=-XIC(N+2)
XC(N+2)=R*ARCOS((2-(NLC(N+2)*Z)**2-XIC(N+2)**2)/
(2*SQRT(1-(NCL(N+2)*Z)**2)))
IF(TESTB.GT.O.O)XC(N+2)=-XC(N+2)
S=((Z*NLC(N+2))**2+XIC(N+2)**2)/4
LP(N+2)=SQRT(S-S**2-(Z*NLC(N+2))**2/4)
N=N+3
7 L=L+1
IF(L-LLR)4,4,5
5 K=K+1
L=LLL
IF(K-LKU)4,4,6
6 N=N-3
WRITE(6,55)
55 FORMAT('-'/'O H K L XIC XIM XC X')
DO 30 J=3,N,3
DO 30 M=1,MAXJ
IF(NL(M).NE.(MAXNL-I+1)) GO TO 30
IF(XIM(M)*XIC(J).LT.O.O) GO TO 30
IF(XC(J)-X(M)-0.5)33,33,30
33 IF(ABS(XC(J)-X(M)).GT.O.15) GO TO 30
L=MAXNL-I+1
INK=XIC(J-2)
INL=XIC(J-1)
WRITE(6,22)L,INK,INL,XIC(J),XIM(M),XC(J),X(M),LP(J)
30 CONTINUE
40 CONTINUE
STOP
END

```

Comments and Experimental Details

The main drawback in using oscillation photographs for collecting data for a structure determination is the time consuming task of indexing the reflections plus the fact that a number of spots with different indices will overlap on the film. These difficulties are usually overcome by using moving film methods of collecting data which enable indexing to be carried out by inspection and eliminate the overlap of different spots. However with modern computers the calculations required for indexing oscillation photographs are no longer prohibitive and short oscillation ranges can reduce the loss of reflections due to overlap of different spots.

The advantages of oscillation photographs lie in the speed with which the reflections may be recorded on film and the economy of film with which this is accomplished. In some cases, especially with unstable crystals, the time factor would prohibit the use of moving film techniques and oscillation photographs would then become a necessity, whilst the economy of film becomes a useful characteristic when it comes to scanning the films either manually or using an automatic film scanner. Having many more reflections per film reduces the number of films to be scanned whilst the arrangement of spots in parallel straight lines makes oscillation photographs ideal for use with a microdensitometer.

At the computing stage, however, there are a few more difficulties to be overcome. Slight errors in cell angles will cause complicated errors in the calculated film co-ordinates and these become serious with upper layer spots when the crystal being used is triclinic or monoclinic mounted about a non-unique axis. In these cases a fully automatic programme for indexing reflections will have to compare not

only the absolute values of the observed and calculated spot positions but also the observed and calculated pattern of spots on each layer line.

These difficulties suggest that data collection on oscillation photographs would be most useful when a microdensitometer is available to measure the films. In this event a programme which calculated theoretical spot positions and if possible depicted graphically these theoretically possible spots for each film would enable the observed pattern of spots and spot positions measured on the microdensitometer to be visually compared with the calculated pattern, thus building up fairly quickly a list of indexed reflections, allowing spurious information on the film such as white radiation streaks to be easily noticed and rejected and allowing other difficulties with overlapping spots and with $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ doublets at the edge of the film to be easily overcome.

Other practical difficulties crop up at the stage of taking the oscillation photographs. These are mostly concerned with the uneven background scatter on the film which causes large background density near the centre of the film. This may be greatly reduced by the use of an efficient back stop to catch the main X-ray beam. If this backstop is constructed such that it casts a shadow down the centre of the film it will have the added advantage of eliminating odd shaped spots which occur on upper layers near to or on the centre line of the film. It is also necessary to take great care in developing the films and the careful choice of film can also be helpful. It was found in the course of these studies that Kodak Industries ^{al} D was a film which gave the cleanest, most even background density, being in this respect superior to the faster film, Ilford Industrial G, and vastly superior to the fastest film used, Kodirex.

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