

07-Crystallography of Organometallic and Coordination Compounds

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the synthesis and structure of $(Et_3N)_3[VS_4(CuSPh)_3(CudtcEt_2)]$ in which four copper atoms were added to the $[VS_4]^{3-}$. The title compound was obtained by reaction of $(NH_4)_3VS_4$ with $CuCl$ in a solution of dimethylformamide (DMF) containing $NaSPh$, $NadtctEt$, and Et_3NCl . The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 hours and then filtered. After standing for several days at room temperature black crystals were collected and used for X-ray diffraction.

Crystal data were collected on an Enraf-Nonius CAD4 diffractometer. The space group is $P1$ with $a = 10.391(2)$, $b = 12.391(2)$, $c = 12.586(5) \text{ \AA}$; $\alpha = 78.67(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 82.48(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 81.59(2)^\circ$; $V = 1563.1 \text{ \AA}^3$ and $Z = 1$. 4538 reflections with $I > 3\sigma(I)$ were used for the structure determination and gave a final R of 0.039 and R_w of 0.042.

The structure is shown in Figure 1. The unit cell contains only one molecule, a $[VS_4(CuSPh)_3(CudtcEt_2)]^{3-}$ anion and three $[Et_3N]^+$ cations. The anion is formed of a central VS_4 tetrahedron surrounded by a tetragon of four copper atoms. The VS_4 core has retained the ideal geometry of free tetrathiovanadate with S-V-S angles and V-S bond lengths ranging from $108.2(1)$ to $110.9(1)^\circ$ and $2.171(3)$ to $2.220(3) \text{ \AA}$ respectively. Each copper atom is bound across an edge of the VS_4 tetrahedron with a u_3 -S coordination to each sulfur atom. The Cu- u_3 -S bond lengths are quite similar. The VS_4Cu_4 aggregate approximates D_{2d} symmetry which is also observed for MoS_4Cu_4 and WS_4Cu_4 cores. The V-Cu mean distance of $2.611(2) \text{ \AA}$ implies intermetallic contacts between heterometallic atoms. Four copper atoms have two types of geometries. One is trigonal with an SPh group coordinated, the other is a distorted tetrahedron with a chelating Et_3dctc group. The Cu-S_{ph} bond lengths ($2.166(1)$ - $2.182(1) \text{ \AA}$) are the same as those in $[PhSCuS_2MoS_2]^{2-}$, but shorter than that in $[Cu(SPh)_2]^{2-}$ ($2.30(4) \text{ \AA}$), moreover Cu-S_{dctc} bond lengths are equivalent to those in $[WS_4(Cudtc)_2]^{2-}$. These may be attributed to transfer of charge from Cu^I to V^V , similar to dislocation from Cu^I to M^VI ($M=Mo, W$) for $Mo(W)$ -Cu-S cluster complexes.

Further studies on spectroscopic characterization and electrochemistry for this compound are in process.

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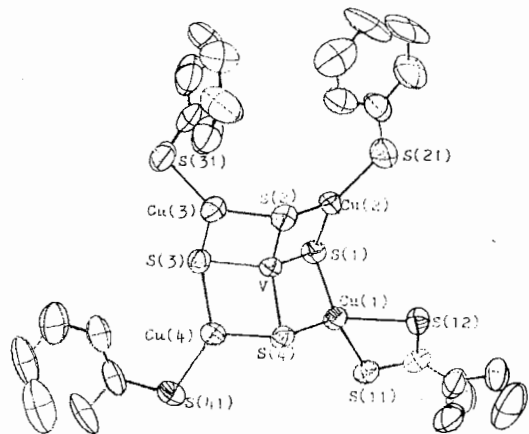


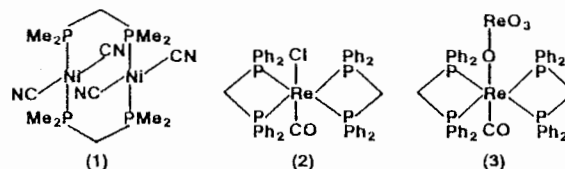
Figure 1. Structure of $[VS_4(CuSPh)_3(CudtcEt_2)]^{3-}$

PS-07.03.18 STRUCTURAL CHEMISTRY OF TRANSITION METAL — DIPHOSPHINOMETHANE COMPLEXES. Ljubica Manojlović-Muir,* Kenneth W. Muir, and Moira-Ann Rennie, Chemistry Department, The University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland.

Crystallographic studies of the title compounds have been instrumental

in the development of their chemistry: mononuclear, binuclear and cluster complexes displaying a wealth of different types of molecular architecture have now been characterised. The structural diversity displayed by these complexes is to a large extent a consequence of the remarkable stereochemical flexibility of the diphosphinomethane ligand (Chaudret, B., Delavaux, B., Poilblanc, R., *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 1988, **86**, 191; Puddephatt, R.J., Manojlović-Muir, Lj., Muir, K.W., *Polyhedron*, 1990, **9**, 2767).

Our continuing interest in the binding modes of diphosphinomethane ligands (Manojlović-Muir, Lj., Muir, K.W., Davis, W.M., Mirza, H.A., Puddephatt, R.J., *Inorg. Chem.*, 1992, **31**, 904) has prompted the syntheses and structural characterisation of the Ni(0) complex $[Ni_2(CN)_4(\mu-dmpm)_2]$, **1**, the Re(I) complex $[ReCl(CO)(dppm)_2]$, **2**, and the novel mixed-valence Re(I) - Re(VII) complex $[Re(CO)(ReO_4)(dppm)_2]$, **3**, ($dmpm = Me_2PCH_2PMe_2$, $dppm = Ph_2PCH_2PPh_2$). Full details of the molecular geometry and bonding in **1**, **2** and **3** will be presented.



PS-07.03.19 $[M_3(\mu_3-CO)(Ph_2PCH_2PPh_2)_3]^{2+}$ CLUSTERS OF PALLADIUM AND PLATINUM AND THEIR REACTIONS WITH MOLECULES AND IONS. TRACKING DOWN AN ELUSIVE ANION. Kenneth W. Muir,* Ljubica Manojlović-Muir and James Fullard, Chemistry Department, The University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland.

The chemical processes which occur during the addition of a small molecule or ion to triangular cluster complexes $[M_3(\mu_3-CO)(\mu-dppm)_3]^{2+}$, ($M = Ni, Pd$ or Pt ; $dppm = Ph_2PCH_2PPh_2$), successfully mimic related reactions at metal surfaces; they can therefore be used to model the behaviour of such surfaces during heterogeneous catalysis. We have previously described complexes arising from the addition of thiocyanide, cyanide, alkynes, phosphines and phosphites, and trihalostannate(II) to triangular $dppm$ clusters of the platinum group metals (Puddephatt, R.J., Manojlović-Muir, Lj., Muir, K.W., *Polyhedron*, 1990, **9**, 2767; Manojlović-Muir, Lj., Muir, K.W., Mirza, H.A., Puddephatt, R.J., *Organometallics*, 1992, **11**, 3340).

We now report *inter alia* the mode of coordination of iodide, $Re(CO)_3$ and $AuPPh_3$ to the $[M_3(\mu_3-CO)(\mu-dppm)_3]$ framework. The gold-phosphine complex $[Pt_3(\mu_3-AuPPh_3)(\mu-dppm)_3][PF_6]$ crystallises in the cubic space group $Fd\bar{3}$ (No. 203) with $a = 40.69 \text{ \AA}$. The cation geometry has been clearly established from data collected at room temperature and refined to $R = 0.057$; however, there is little evidence for the presence, let alone position, of the counterion. The results of a refinement based on new data collected at 123 K will be presented.