Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Fedor M. Dolgushin,^a* Nina A. Deykhina,^b Dmitry A. Pogrebnyakov^b and Alla B. Antonova^b

^aA. N. Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds, Russian Academy of Sciences, Vavilov St. 28, Moscow 119991, Russian Federation, and ^bInstitute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, Karl Marx St. 42, Krasnoyarsk 660049, Russian Federation

Correspondence e-mail: fedya@xrlab.ineos.ac.ru

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 110 KMean σ (C–C) = 0.010 Å Disorder in solvent or counterion R factor = 0.054 wR factor = 0.129 Data-to-parameter ratio = 21.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

The binuclear μ -phenylvinylidene complex (η^5 -C₅H₅)(CO)(μ -CO)MnPt(μ -C=CHPh)-(η^2 -Ph₂PCH₂PPh₂)·Et₂O

The title compound, [bis(diphenylphosphino)methane- $2\kappa^2 P, P'$]- μ -carbonyl-1: $2\kappa C$ -carbonyl-1 κC -[1(η^5)-cyclopentadienyl](μ -phenylvinylidene-1: $2\kappa^2 C$)manganeseplatinum(Mn - Pt) diethyl ether solvate, (η^5 -C₅H₅)(CO)(μ -CO)MnPt(μ -C=CHPh)(η^2 -Ph₂PCH₂PPh₂)·Et₂O or [MnPt(C₅H₅)(C₈H₆)-(C₂₅H₂₂P₂)(CO)₂]·C₄H₁₀O, represents the first example of a structurally characterized μ -vinylidene Mn-Pt complex [Mn-Pt 2.6068 (10) Å]. Two metal atoms are bridged by a μ -phenylvinylidene ligand [Mn-C 1.924 (7), Pt-C 1.991 (6) and C=C 1.363 (9) Å] and an asymmetrical μ -carbonyl ligand [Mn-C 1.826 (7), Pt-C 2.212 (7), C-O 1.189 (8) Å, Mn-C-O 153.4 (6) and Pt-C-O 126.7 (5)°].



Received 10 October 2001 Accepted 16 October 2001 Online 20 October 2001

Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to a known procedure (Antonova *et al.*, 1991). Suitable single crystals were obtained by isothermal evaporation of a solution in benzene–ether (2:1) at 258 K.

| Crystal data | |
|--|--|
| $\begin{array}{l} [MnPt(C_{5}H_{5})(C_{8}H_{6})(C_{25}H_{22}P_{2})-\\ (CO)_{2}]\cdot C_{4}H_{10}O \end{array}$ | $D_x = 1.565 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation |
| $M_r = 931.75$ Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i> a = 18.3417 (18) Å b = 18.3164 (18) Å c = 23.547 (2) Å V = 7910.7 (14) Å ³ Z = 8 | Cell parameters from 932 reflections $\theta = 2-24^{\circ}$ $\mu = 3.97 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 110 (2) K Prism, orange $0.4 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$ |
| Data collection | |
| CCD area-detector diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1998) $T_{min} = 0.443, T_{max} = 0.694$ 55 551 measured reflections 9557 independent reflections | 5404 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.070$ $\theta_{max} = 28.1^{\circ}$ $h = -24 \rightarrow 23$ $k = -24 \rightarrow 11$ $l = -31 \rightarrow 31$ |

 \odot 2001 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved Refinement

| Refinement on F^2 | H-atom parameters constrained |
|---------------------------------|--|
| $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.054$ | $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.06P)^2]$ |
| $wR(F^2) = 0.129$ | where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_o^2)/3$ |
| S = 0.97 | $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$ |
| 9557 reflections | $\Delta \rho = 1.91 \text{ e} \text{\AA}^{-3}$ |
| 455 parameters | $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -1.67 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$ |

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

| 2.6068 (10) | Mn1-C12 | 2.112 (7) |
|-------------|---|--|
| 2.3312 (16) | Mn1-C13 | 2.137 (7) |
| 2.2796 (17) | Mn1-C14 | 2.178 (7) |
| 1.991 (6) | Mn1-C15 | 2.146 (7) |
| 2.212 (7) | O3-C3 | 1.189 (8) |
| 1.924 (7) | O4-C4 | 1.153 (8) |
| 1.826 (7) | C1-C2 | 1.363 (9) |
| 1.775 (8) | C2-C5 | 1.469 (9) |
| 2.126 (7) | | |
| 89.1 (3) | C4-Mn1-C1 | 92.4 (3) |
| 102.7 (2) | C3-Mn1-C1 | 103.8 (3) |
| 166.9 (2) | C2-C1-Mn1 | 143.2 (5) |
| 169.4 (2) | C2-C1-Pt1 | 132.5 (5) |
| 96.47 (19) | Mn1-C1-Pt1 | 83.5 (2) |
| 72.83 (6) | C1-C2-C5 | 126.5 (6) |
| 47.17 (19) | O3-C3-Mn1 | 153.4 (6) |
| 43.57 (19) | O3-C3-Pt1 | 126.7 (5) |
| 149.17 (5) | Mn1-C3-Pt1 | 79.8 (3) |
| 135.32 (5) | O4-C4-Mn1 | 176.3 (6) |
| 90.8 (3) | P2-C16-P1 | 95.9 (3) |
| | $\begin{array}{l} 2.6068\ (10)\\ 2.3312\ (16)\\ 2.2796\ (17)\\ 1.991\ (6)\\ 2.212\ (7)\\ 1.924\ (7)\\ 1.826\ (7)\\ 1.775\ (8)\\ 2.126\ (7)\\ 8.9.1\ (3)\\ 102.7\ (2)\\ 166.9\ (2)\\ 166.9\ (2)\\ 169.4\ (2)\\ 96.47\ (19)\\ 72.83\ (6)\\ 47.17\ (19)\\ 43.57\ (19)\\ 149.17\ (5)\\ 135.32\ (5)\\ 90.8\ (3)\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ |

The solvate diethyl ether molecule is disordered over two positions with occupancies of 0.6 and 0.4. All atoms of the solvate molecule were refined isotropically and the C–O and C–C distances were restrained by *SHELXL DFIX* instructions to values of 1.426 and 1.530 Å, respectively (Allen *et al.*, 1987). H atoms were placed in calculated positions with U_{iso} constrained to be 1.2 times U_{eq} of the carrier atom. The highest peak in the final difference map is 0.91 Å from the Mn atom.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINT–Plus* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINT–Plus*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1998); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

This work was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project Nos. 99-03-33027 and 00-03-32807)



Figure 1

A view of the title compound showing the atom labeling and displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. The disordered ether and the H atoms of the phenyl groups and cyclopentadienyl ligand have been omitted for clarity.

and INTAS (project No. 00-291). DAP thanks the Krasnoyarsk Regional Science Foundation for individual support.

References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2, pp. S1–19.
- Antonova, A. B., Kovalenko, S. V., Johansson, A. A., Korniyets, E. D., Sukhina, I. A., Ginzburg, A. G. & Petrovskii, P. V. (1991). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 182, 49–54.
- Bruker (1998). SAINT-Plus (Version 6.01) and SMART (Version 5.059). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Sheldrick G. M. (1998). *SADABS* (Version 2.01) and *SHELXTL* (Version 5.10). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.