metal-organic papers

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean σ (C–C) = 0.004 Å R factor = 0.028 wR factor = 0.081 Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.9

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

1-{[*N*-Methyl-*N*-(4-methylphenyl)amino]methyl}ferrocene

In the title compound, $[Fe(C_5H_5)(C_{14}H_{16}N)]$, the substituted cyclopentadienyl ring is essentially perpendicular to the plane of the benzene ring [dihedral angle = 90.7 (2)°]. There are no important intermolecular interactions.

Comment

Recently, we have reported a series of tertiary ferrocenylamines (Li *et al.*, 2005; Wang, Li & Hou, 2005; Wang, Li, Wu *et al.*, 2005). As an extension of our work on the structural characterization of tertiary amines, the title compound, (I), is reported here.



In the compound, all the bond lengths are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). Atom N1 and the benzene ring are almost coplanar, with a mean deviation of 0.0085 Å. The dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the plane through atoms C11, N1 and C12 is 27.7°. Owing to the steric effect between the ferrocenyl and benzene groups, the C10–C11–N1 angle is widened to 113.59 (18)°. No obvious intermolecular interactions are observed.

Experimental

To a stirred solution of *N*-(*p*-methylphenyl)aminomethylferrocene (1.525 g, 5 mmol) and 37% aqueous formaldehyde (4 ml, 50 mmol) in acetonitrile (30 ml) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (0.95 g, 15 mmol). A dark residue separated. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min; glacial acetic acid was added dropwise until the solution tested neutral on wet pH paper. Stirring was continued for another 1 h. The reaction mixture was poured into diethyl ether (80 ml) and then washed with 1 *N* KOH and saturated brine. The ether solution was dried with K₂CO₃ and evaporated *in vacuo* (yield 82%). Yellow single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethyl acetate solution at room temperature over a period of a week. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, p.p.m.): δ 7.03 (*d*, 2H), 6.71 (*d*,

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2H), 4.22 (*s*, 2H), 4.14 (*s*, 5H), 4.13 (*s*, 2H), 4.07 (*s*, 2H), 2.81 (*s*, 3H), 2.25 (*s*, 3H). Analysis calculated for C₁₉H₂₁FeN: C 71.49, H 6.33, N 4.39%; found: C 71.39, H 6.91, N 4.60%.

 $D_x = 1.308 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Cell parameters from 3742

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

reflections

 $\theta = 2.7 - 26.5^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.92 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

T = 293 (2) K

Prism, yellow $0.38 \times 0.32 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$

Crystal data

 $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Fe}(\text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{5})(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}) \end{bmatrix} \\ M_{r} = 319.22 \\ \text{Monoclinic, } P_{2_{1}}/c \\ a = 9.587 \text{ (5) Å} \\ b = 12.569 \text{ (7) Å} \\ c = 13.950 \text{ (7) Å} \\ \beta = 105.311 \text{ (6)}^{\circ} \\ V = 1621.3 \text{ (15) Å}^{3} \\ Z = 4 \\ \end{bmatrix}$

Data collection

Bruker APEX-II CCD area-
detector diffractometer2862 independent reflections φ and ω scans2447 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ φ and ω scans $R_{int} = 0.019$ Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $\theta_{max} = 25.0^{\circ}$ $T_{min} = 0.681, T_{max} = 0.816$ $k = -14 \rightarrow 14$ 8512 measured reflections $l = -16 \rightarrow 13$

Refinement

| Refinement on F^2 | $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0432P)^2$ |
|---------------------------------|--|
| $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$ | + 0.3894P] |
| $wR(F^2) = 0.081$ | where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ |
| S = 1.05 | $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.001$ |
| 2862 reflections | $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.19 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$ |
| 192 parameters | $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ |
| H-atom parameters constrained | Extinction correction: SHELXL97 |
| | Extinction coefficient: 0.0118 (10) |

Table 1

| N1-C13 | 1.398 (3) | C10-C11 | 1.508 (3) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| N1-C12 N1-C11 | 1.448 (3) 1.458 (3) | C16-C17 | 1.516 (4) |
| C13-N1-C12 C13-N1-C11 | 118.8 (2) 119.65 (18) | C12-N1-C11 N1-C11-C10 | 114.1 (2) 113.59 (18) |
| C7-C6-C10-C11 C12-N1-C13-C14 | -178.97 (19) -5.3 (3) | C11-N1-C13-C14 | -153.5 (2) |

All H atoms were initially located in a difference Fourier map. The methyl H atoms were then constrained to an ideal geometry with a C-H distance of 0.96 Å and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(C)$; the group was





View of the molecule of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented by circles of arbitrary size.

allowed to rotate freely about the C–C bond. All other H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H distances in the range 0.93–0.98 Å and $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H}) = 1.2U_{\rm eq}({\rm C})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997);; data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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