

(*RS*)-*trans*-2-Methyl-3-(2,6-dimethyl-4-chlorophenyl)oxaziridine

BY BODIL JERSLEV

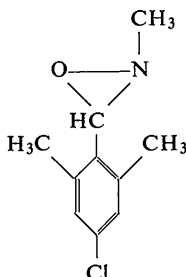
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The crystal structure of a compound containing a three-membered CNO ring has been determined from visually estimated X-ray data and fully refined in three dimensions. An unusual feature in the structure is an intermolecular C-H...O bridge.

Introduction

By ultraviolet irradiation of *N*-methylated *anti*-2,6-dimethyl-4-bromobenzaldoxime a compound was formed which Brehm, Jensen & Jerslev (1966), by a two-dimensional X-ray study, proved to be *trans*-2-methyl-3-(2,6-dimethyl-4-bromo)oxaziridine. Furthermore it was shown that the corresponding chlorine compound



is isomorphous with the bromine compound. Since apparently no information on the dimensions of an oxaziridine ring was available, a detailed crystal structure determination of the chlorine compound has been carried out. A short account of the results was presented at the IUC congress in Moscow (Jensen & Jerslev, 1966).

Experimental

Racemic *trans*-2-methyl-3-(2,6-dimethyl-4-chlorophenyl)oxaziridine crystallizes from 96% ethanol as flat monoclinic needles elongated in the **b** direction and with only {102} well developed. The melting point is 83–84°C, $\rho = 1.30$. The crystals are volatile, but kept in the dark in a stoppered glass vessel they are stable for at least several months. During the X-ray exposures the crystals were enclosed in Lindemann capillaries. The cell dimensions as determined from zero level Weissenberg photographs are: $a = 11.3_1$, $b = 4.18_0$, $c = 21.2_8$ Å, $\beta = 96.4^\circ$. $Z = 4$. The absence of reflexions $0k0$ with k odd and $h0l$ with l odd indicated the space group $P2_1/c$. From a crystal with cross section $0.2 \times$

0.04 mm, length 0.4 mm, the reflexions $h0l$, $h1l$, $h2l$ and $h3l$ were recorded at room temperature with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. Weissenberg multiple film technique was used, and the intensities were estimated visually by means of a calibrated scale with about 10% intensity variation between the steps. The intensities of the layers were brought onto a common scale by comparison with equivalent reflexions recorded from a crystal which had been cut to a cross section of 0.18×0.04 mm and was placed on the camera with [102] as the axis of rotation; two zones were photographed. The absorption coefficient for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation has a value of 30.5 cm^{-1} and no correction for absorption was applied. For the structure determination 927 independent reflexions were used, representing about 60% of the spots within the sphere of reflexion. Since the intensities fall off rapidly with increasing diffraction angle, this figure represents nearly all reflexions obtainable in practice at room temperature with copper radiation.

Structure determination

All computations were performed on the Saab D21 computer, using the integrated set of programs by Abrahamsson, Aleby, Larsson, Nilsson, Selin & Westerdahl (1965). After the Lorentz and polarization corrections had been performed, an electron density projection $\rho(xz)$ was calculated, using the x and z parameters known from the isomorphous bromine compound. Furthermore a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson synthesis was calculated, for which a list of peak coordinates and heights was printed out. The slope of the molecule was then estimated from the x and z parameters found and the approximately known bond lengths; inspection of the peaks of the Patterson synthesis gave a check and small corrections to this estimate. The Harker section $^*P(x\frac{1}{2}z)$ showed two peaks of about the same height, which both could be interpreted as Cl–Cl vectors, thus indicating that the chlorine must be situated at about $y = 0.25$. Which of the two peaks was the Harker peak was found by means of the subsequent least-squares refinement. Refinement was attempted first with one, then with the other peak interpreted as the Harker peak, but in the

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first case refinement stopped at an R value of 36%, whereas in the other case the R value for all reflexions dropped to 16.8% during 5 cycles of block-diagonal least-squares treatment.

The atomic parameters obtained were used for a three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis, in which the peak scanning program revealed 11 of the 12 hydrogen atoms in the molecule. There were some spurious peaks with heights of the same order of magnitude, but inspection of the maps clearly revealed the

positions of all 12 hydrogen atoms, though not with any great precision. Two cycles of full-matrix least-squares treatment of the Cl, O, N and C parameters including the hydrogen atoms fixed at the positions found above with a common arbitrarily chosen B value equal to 4 Å² reduced the R value to 13.7%.

An attempt to refine the hydrogen positional parameters by a least-squares treatment was made. With all parameters of the Cl, O, N and C atoms fixed and again with a common hydrogen thermal parameter

Table 1. Positional (xyz) and vibrational (U_{ij}) parameters of the atoms

	Anisotropic vibrations allowed for with								
	exp $[-2\pi^2(h^2a^*U_{11} + k^2b^*U_{22} + l^2c^*U_{33} + 2klb^*c^*U_{23} + 2lhc^*a^*U_{31} + 2hka^*b^*U_{12})]$								
	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Cl	0.2889	0.2747	0.4300	0.1036	0.0917	0.0637	-0.0108	0.0151	-0.0098
C(1)	0.2844	0.3951	0.5086	0.0939	0.0404	0.0495	-0.0000	0.0097	-0.0267
C(2)	0.1867	0.5511	0.5258	0.0605	0.0393	0.0648	-0.0041	0.0099	-0.0042
C(3)	0.1813	0.6291	0.5884	0.0549	0.0230	0.0793	0.0027	0.0133	-0.0102
C(4)	0.2769	0.5428	0.6340	0.0576	0.0106	0.0634	-0.0051	0.0115	-0.0057
C(5)	0.3755	0.3985	0.6135	0.0627	0.0222	0.0800	0.0013	0.0104	-0.0084
C(6)	0.3815	0.3128	0.5516	0.0673	0.0421	0.0871	-0.0009	0.0180	-0.0144
C(7)	0.2712	0.6344	0.7003	0.0551	0.0247	0.0713	0.0028	0.0098	-0.0035
C(8)	0.0738	0.8005	0.6068	0.0652	0.0435	0.0897	-0.0031	0.0079	0.0108
C(9)	0.4839	0.3208	0.6624	0.0544	0.0650	0.0884	0.0138	0.0001	0.0080
C(10)	0.1480	0.7018	0.7844	0.0777	0.0379	0.0795	0.0064	0.0204	-0.0058
O	0.3026	0.3946	0.7477	0.0681	0.0405	0.0800	0.0063	0.0030	-0.0117
N	0.1761	0.5077	0.7325	0.0577	0.0286	0.0690	0.0012	0.0149	-0.0036
H(101)	0.2090	0.8472	0.8085						
H(102)	0.0613	0.8600	0.7689						
H(103)	0.1254	0.6044	0.8090						
H(91)	0.4534	0.1855	0.6850						
H(92)	0.5321	0.1437	0.6475						
H(93)	0.5147	0.4941	0.6838						
H(81)	0.0224	0.6241	0.6292						
H(82)	0.0231	0.8725	0.5726						
H(83)	0.0865	1.0014	0.6362						
H(7)	0.2905	0.8618	0.7200						
H(6)	0.4610	0.2023	0.5317						
H(2)	0.1251	0.6713	0.4929						

$B = 4 \text{ \AA}^2$ (arbitrarily chosen)

Table 2. Distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms

Standard deviations: $\sigma(\text{C-H}) \approx 0.10 \text{ \AA}$ $\sigma(\text{H-H}) \approx 0.14 \text{ \AA}$ $\sigma(\angle \text{CCH}) \approx 6^\circ$ $\sigma(\angle \text{HCH}) \approx 9^\circ$

C(10)-H(101)	1.01 Å	C(8)-H(81)	1.08 Å	C(9)-H(91)	0.84 Å
H(102)	1.20	H(82)	0.92	H(92)	0.99
H(103)	0.73	H(83)	1.05	H(93)	0.91
H(101)-H(102)	1.79	H(81)-H(82)	1.59	H(91)-H(92)	1.27
H(101)-H(103)	1.39	H(81)-H(83)	1.74	H(91)-H(93)	1.47
H(102)-H(103)	1.50	H(82)-H(83)	1.56	H(92)-H(93)	1.68
H(101)-C(10)-N	122°	H(81)-C(8)-C(3)	106°	H(91)-C(9)-C(5)	100°
H(102)-C(10)-N	110	H(82)-C(8)-C(3)	114	H(92)-C(9)-C(5)	111
H(103)-C(10)-N	111	H(83)-C(8)-C(3)	119	H(93)-C(9)-C(5)	114
H(101)-C(10)-H(102)	107	H(81)-C(8)-H(82)	105	H(91)-C(9)-H(92)	87
H(101)-C(10)-H(103)	104	H(81)-C(8)-H(83)	109	H(91)-C(9)-H(93)	114
H(102)-C(10)-H(103)	99	H(82)-C(8)-H(83)	104	H(92)-C(9)-H(93)	124
C(7)-H(7)	1.05 Å	C(2)-H(2)	1.06 Å	C(6)-H(6)	1.14 Å
H(7)-C(7)-C(4)	126°	H(2)-C(2)-C(1)	123°	H(6)-C(6)-C(1)	117°
H(7)-C(7)-N	106	H(2)-C(2)-C(3)	115	H(6)-C(6)-C(5)	126
H(7)-C(7)-O	109				

$B=4 \text{ \AA}^2$, the hydrogen positions were refined by least-squares treatment. After each cycle the interatomic distances and valency angles connected with hydrogen were printed out. It was obvious that the interatomic distances were not refined, but the directions from carbon to the attached hydrogen atoms improved appreciably, especially during the first cycle. A final cycle

with the hydrogen atoms fixed at the positions now obtained gave the thermal and positional parameters for the Cl, O, N and C atoms shown in Table 1 together with the hydrogen positions. The final R value for all observed reflexions including hydrogen atoms is 13.3%. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3.

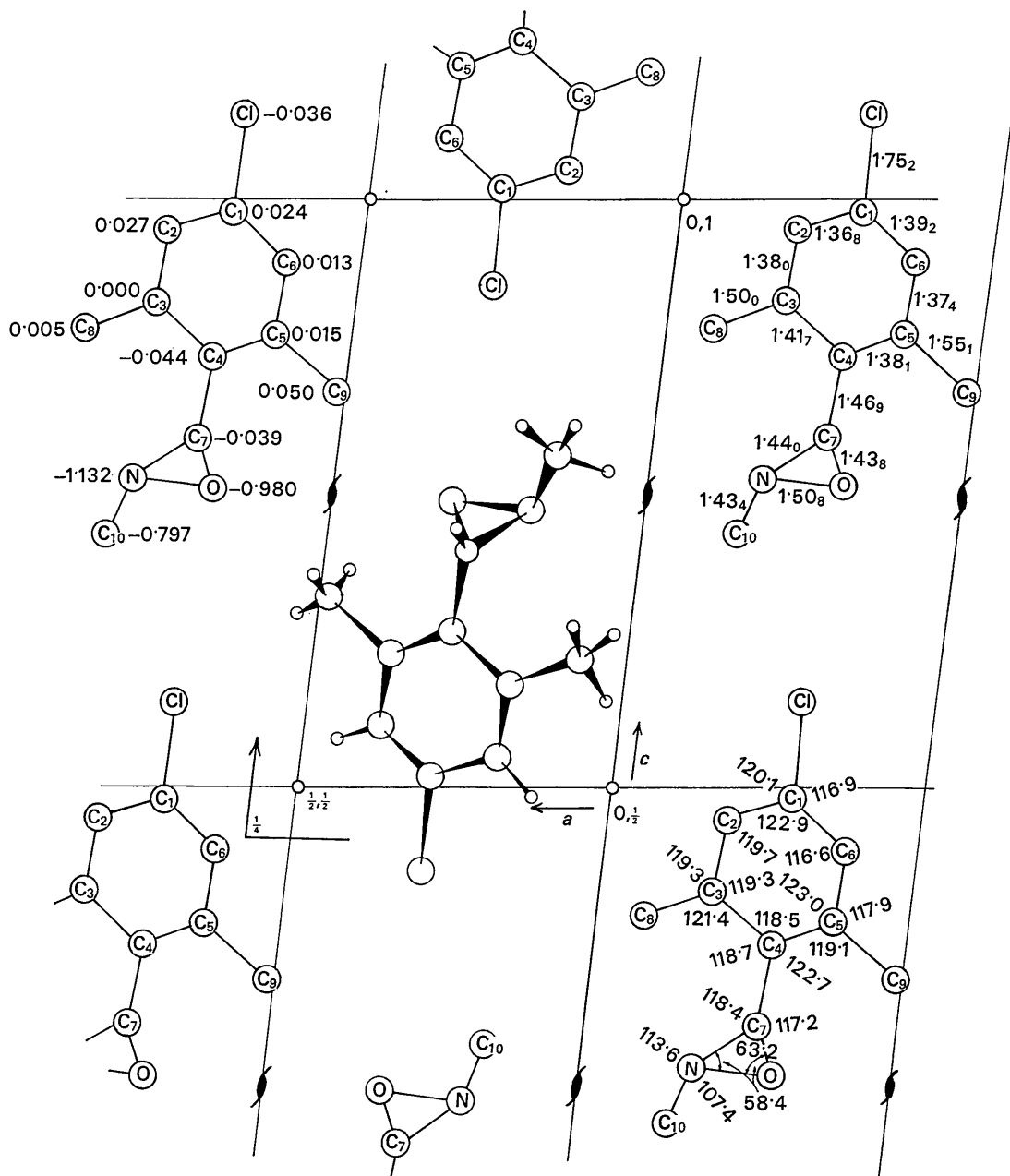


Fig. 1. The structure viewed along the b axis. Upper right molecule: Bond lengths (\AA). Standard deviations: $\sigma(\text{C---Cl}) \approx 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(\text{C---C}) \approx 0.014 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(\text{C---N}) \approx 0.012 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(\text{C---O}) \approx 0.011 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(\text{N---O}) \approx 0.010 \text{ \AA}$. Lower right molecule: Valency angles ($^\circ$). Standard deviations: $\sigma(\angle \text{CCC}) \approx \sigma(\angle \text{CCCl}) \approx 0.9^\circ$, $\sigma(\angle \text{CCN}) \approx \sigma(\angle \text{CCO}) \approx \sigma(\angle \text{CNC}) \approx \sigma(\angle \text{CNO}) \approx \sigma(\angle \text{CON}) \approx 0.5^\circ$. Upper left molecule: Distances (\AA) from the mean plane through the six benzene carbon atoms and the chlorine atom. Central molecule: Hydrogen positions are indicated.

Description and discussion of the structure

Fig. 1 shows the structure viewed along the *b* axis, and for the Cl, O, N and C atoms molecular distances and valency angles as well as deviations from the mean plane through the benzene carbon atoms and the chlorine atom are given. Valency angles and interatomic distances connected with the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 2.

The interatomic distances in the benzene ring do not deviate significantly from a common value. The carbon atoms C(1) to C(9) as well as the chlorine atoms are found slightly displaced from the mean plane, but these deviations as well as the deviations of the valency angles in the benzene ring from 120° are probably not structurally important, though a few of them on statistical grounds appear significant. The plane of the oxaziridine ring forms an angle of 56.7° with the mean plane through the benzene ring; the nitrogen atom is placed a little farther away than the oxygen atom from that plane, with which the line N-O form an angle of 5.8°.

In the oxaziridine ring the same value, 1.44 Å is found for both the C-O and the C-N bond, whereas the O-N bond is significantly longer, 1.51 Å. The C-C bond connecting the benzene ring and the oxaziridine ring

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors
(× 100)

h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}
0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100
1	0	0	777	764	1	0	0	1708	1732	1	0	0	377	302	1	0	0	1355	-125
2	0	0	2164	1976	2	0	0	4300	4300	2	0	0	2922	2922	2	0	0	1450	-1224
3	0	0	7779	6678	3	0	0	1516	-1511	3	0	0	301	400	3	0	0	2547	-2618
4	0	0	4200	4804	4	0	0	2614	-2609	4	0	0	371	440	4	0	0	1117	-553
5	0	0	767	575	5	0	0	2029	-1886	5	0	0	474	-487	5	0	0	824	-824
6	0	0	1338	1504	6	0	0	1338	1504	6	0	0	614	-614	6	0	0	1103	-1103
7	0	0	2051	1553	7	0	0	1434	1504	7	0	0	474	-487	7	0	0	1117	-553
8	0	0	1682	853	8	0	0	2763	4109	8	0	0	672	61	8	0	0	1208	-1208
9	0	0	806	850	9	0	0	1551	-134	9	0	0	614	-614	9	0	0	1103	-1103
10	0	0	522	533	10	0	0	2918	410	10	0	0	474	-487	10	0	0	1103	-1103
11	0	0	811	864	11	0	0	122	-114	11	0	0	474	-487	11	0	0	1103	-1103
12	0	0	998	981	12	0	0	341	180	12	0	0	474	-487	12	0	0	1103	-1103
13	0	0	1818	1820	13	0	0	1818	1820	13	0	0	474	-487	13	0	0	1103	-1103
14	0	0	922	854	14	0	0	684	687	14	0	0	474	-487	14	0	0	1103	-1103
15	0	0	1711	2075	15	0	0	185	240	15	0	0	474	-487	15	0	0	1103	-1103
16	0	0	10961	8649	16	0	0	684	687	16	0	0	474	-487	16	0	0	1103	-1103
17	0	0	3210	2972	17	0	0	395	428	17	0	0	474	-487	17	0	0	1103	-1103
18	0	0	522	533	18	0	0	110	110	18	0	0	474	-487	18	0	0	1103	-1103
19	0	0	1255	1155	19	0	0	2184	-2233	19	0	0	474	-487	19	0	0	1103	-1103
20	0	0	2165	264	20	0	0	1910	291	20	0	0	474	-487	20	0	0	1103	-1103
21	0	0	2340	-1815	21	0	0	1266	1264	21	0	0	474	-487	21	0	0	1103	-1103
22	0	0	5306	-5841	22	0	0	1777	-1508	22	0	0	474	-487	22	0	0	1103	-1103
23	0	0	5947	-5841	23	0	0	802	81	23	0	0	474	-487	23	0	0	1103	-1103
24	0	0	460	460	24	0	0	1777	-1508	24	0	0	474	-487	24	0	0	1103	-1103
25	0	0	741	-741	25	0	0	819	814	25	0	0	474	-487	25	0	0	1103	-1103
26	0	0	4311	-3380	26	0	0	3977	3156	26	0	0	474	-487	26	0	0	1103	-1103
27	0	0	14568	-5376	27	0	0	625	124	27	0	0	474	-487	27	0	0	1103	-1103
28	0	0	10	10	28	0	0	316	316	28	0	0	474	-487	28	0	0	1103	-1103
29	0	0	10	10	29	0	0	607	607	29	0	0	474	-487	29	0	0	1103	-1103
30	0	0	10	10	30	0	0	851	-806	30	0	0	474	-487	30	0	0	1103	-1103
31	0	0	22	309	31	0	0	1673	-178	31	0	0	474	-487	31	0	0	1103	-1103
32	0	0	22	309	32	0	0	18	478	32	0	0	474	-487	32	0	0	1103	-1103
33	0	0	22	309	33	0	0	22	459	33	0	0	474	-487	33	0	0	1103	-1103
34	0	0	22	309	34	0	0	22	259	34	0	0	474	-487	34	0	0	1103	-1103
35	0	0	22	309	35	0	0	22	259	35	0	0	474	-487	35	0	0	1103	-1103
36	0	0	22	309	36	0	0	22	259	36	0	0	474	-487	36	0	0	1103	-1103
37	0	0	22	309	37	0	0	22	259	37	0	0	474	-487	37	0	0	1103	-1103
38	0	0	22	309	38	0	0	22	259	38	0	0	474	-487	38	0	0	1103	-1103
39	0	0	22	309	39	0	0	22	259	39	0	0	474	-487	39	0	0	1103	-1103
40	0	0	22	309	40	0	0	22	259	40	0	0	474	-487	40	0	0	1103	-1103
41	0	0	22	309	41	0	0	22	259	41	0	0	474	-487	41	0	0	1103	-1103
42	0	0	22	309	42	0	0	22	259	42	0	0	474	-487	42	0	0	1103	-1103
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55	0	0	22	309	55	0	0	22	259	55	0	0	474	-487	55	0	0	1103	-1103
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57	0	0	22	309	57	0	0	22	259	57	0	0	474	-487	57	0	0	1103	-1103
58	0	0	22	309	58	0	0	22	259	58	0	0	474	-487	58	0	0	1103	-1103
59	0	0	22	309	59	0	0	22	259	59	0	0	474	-487	59	0	0	1103	-1103
60	0	0	22	309	60	0	0	22	259	60	0	0	474	-487	60	0	0	1103	-1103
61	0	0	22	309	61	0	0	22	259	61	0	0	474	-487	61	0	0	1103	-1103
62	0	0	22	309	62	0	0	22	259	62	0	0	474	-487	62	0	0	1103	-1103
63	0	0	22	309	63	0	0	22	259	63	0	0	474	-487	63	0	0	1103	-1103
64	0	0	22	309	64	0	0	22	259	64	0	0	474	-487	64	0	0	1103	-1103
65	0	0	22	309	65	0	0	22	259	65	0	0	474	-487	65	0	0	1103	-1103
66	0	0	22	309	66	0	0	22	259	66	0	0	474	-487	66	0	0	1103	-1103
67	0	0	22	309	67	0	0	22	259	67	0	0	474	-487	67	0	0	1103	-1103
68	0	0	22	309	68	0	0	22	259	68	0	0	474	-487	68	0	0	1103	-1103
69	0	0	22	309	69	0	0	22	259	69	0	0	474	-487	69	0	0	1103	-1103
70	0	0	22	309	70	0	0	22	259	70	0	0	474	-487	70	0	0	1103	-1103
71	0	0	22	309	71	0	0	22	259	71	0	0	474	-487	71	0	0	1103	-1103
72	0	0	22	309	72	0	0	22	259	72	0	0	474	-487	72	0	0	1103	-1103
73	0	0	22	309	73	0	0	22	259	73	0	0	474	-487	73	0	0	1103	-1103
74	0	0	22	309	74	0	0	22	259	74	0	0	474	-487	74	0	0	1103	-1103
75	0	0	22	309	75	0	0	22	259	75	0	0	474	-487	75	0	0	1103	-1103
76	0	0	22	309	76	0	0	22	259	76	0	0	474	-487	76	0	0	1103	-1103
77	0	0	22	309	77	0	0	22	259	77	0	0	474	-487	77	0	0	1103	-1103
78	0	0	22	309	78	0	0	22	259	78	0	0	474	-487	78	0	0	1103	-1103
79	0	0	22	309	79	0	0	22	25										

impression of the molecular conformation is obtained. It is apparent that the methyl groups at C(8) and C(9) have different orientations with respect to the benzene ring. The positions adopted may be determined by the spatial requirement of the oxaziridine ring, but intermolecular forces may just as well exert the major influence.

The packing of the molecules in the cell does not appear very compact. One contact, however, is of an unusual character. The hydrogen atom attached to C(7) points towards an oxygen atom in the neighbouring unit cell in the *b* direction. It seems justified to describe this contact as an intermolecular C-H...O bridge for the following reasons. The carbon-hydrogen bond in question is very polar since the carbon is attached to three electron withdrawing ligands, *i.e.* oxygen, nitrogen and a substituted phenyl group. The distances involved are C...O 3.34 Å, C-H 1.05 Å, H...O 2.30 Å, and this particular H...O distance is about 0.5 Å shorter than any other intermolecular distance found in this structure between hydrogen and one of the other kinds of atom. Furthermore the angles N-O...C and

C-O...C are 100 and 116° respectively, in good accordance with the conception of oxygen as acceptor atom in a hydrogen bridge.

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The Crystal Structure Determination of the Complex $(C_6H_5)_3P \rightarrow Au \rightarrow Mn(CO)_4P(OC_6H_5)_3$

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Diamagnetism and the short Au-Mn distance of 2.57 ± 0.01 Å found in the complex $(C_6H_5)_3P \rightarrow Au \rightarrow Mn(CO)_4P(OC_6H_5)_3$ indicate a direct metal to metal bonding between the dissimilar metal atoms. The crystals are triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$, with two molecules in a cell of dimensions $a = 10.76$, $b = 10.63$, $c = 16.74$ Å, $\alpha = 93.6^\circ$, $\beta = 97.0^\circ$, $\gamma = 77.8^\circ$. The structure consists of discrete molecules. The manganese is octahedrally coordinated. Taking the metal to metal bond direction along the *Z* axis, the carbonyl groups on the *Z* plane are in a staggered configuration and are bent towards the metal to metal bond direction. The Mn-P bond of length 2.33 ± 0.01 Å appears to be multiple in nature. The P-Au-Mn bond angle of $165.5 \pm 0.3^\circ$ is significantly non-linear.

Introduction

As a part of a study of metal to metal bonds, the structure determination of the complex triphenylphosphine-gold-tetracarbonyltriphenoxyphosphinemanganese, $(C_6H_5)_3P \rightarrow Au \rightarrow Mn(CO)_4P(OC_6H_5)_3$, was undertaken.

Complexes of the type $Ph_3P \rightarrow Au \rightarrow Mn(CO)_4L$ have been prepared, where Ph \equiv phenyl, L \equiv pyridine, AsPh₃ or PPh₃. The carbonyl stretching frequencies for all these complexes have been studied. It has been found that the mean carbonyl stretching frequency is practically constant at about 1935 cm^{-1} . For L \equiv P(OPh)₃, this increases to 1969 cm^{-1} . This fact has been attributed to the greater π -bonding capacity of the P(OPh)₃ group competing with the CO group (Coffey, Lewis & Nyholm, 1964).

Experimental

The crystal belongs to the triclinic system. Cell constants obtained from three zero-layer Weissenberg photographs around each axis with Cu *K* α radiation are:

$$a = 10.76 \pm 0.01, \quad b = 10.63 \pm 0.01, \quad c = 16.74 \pm 0.014 \text{ Å}; \\ \alpha = 93.6 \pm 0.1^\circ, \quad \beta = 97.0 \pm 0.1^\circ, \quad \gamma = 77.8 \pm 0.1^\circ.$$

The observed density measured by flotation is 1.68_5 g.cm^{-3} . Thus there are two molecules in the unit cell.

By the equi-inclination technique, nine layers along the *a* axis and three layers along the *b* axis were recorded, using Cu *K* α radiation. The total number of independent reflexions collected from these photographs amounted to 2760. The multiple film technique was