CONTRIBUTION FROM THE LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY AND DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, AND THE GENERAL ELECTRIC R& D CENTER, K-1, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK 12301

# **The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Phthalocyanatopyridine**manganese(III)-µ-oxo-phthalocyanatopyridinemanganese(III) Dipyridinate

BY LESTER H. VOGT, JR.,<sup>18</sup> ALLAN ZALKIN,<sup>1b</sup> AND DAVID H. TEMPLETON<sup>1b</sup>

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The crystal and molecular structure of phthalocyanatopyridinemanganese(III)-µ-oxo-phthalocyanatopyridinemanganese-(111) dipyridinate has been determined from an X-ray diffraction study of a single-crystal specimen. Four formula units are contained in an orthorhombic unit cell with  $a = 22.635 \pm 0.005$ ,  $b = 23.850 \pm 0.005$ , and  $c = 12.808 \pm 0.003$  A. The space group is  $P2_12_12_1$ . The 107 nonhydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit were refined by least-squares methods using the data from 3156 independent reflections. This novel molecule consists of two approximately flat and parallel manganese phthalocyanine ring systems, joined by an oxygen atom which is midway between the manganese atoms. Each manganese also has a pyridine molecule coordinated opposite to its oxygen atom. The crystals consist of these complex molecules and molecules of pyridine of crystallization.

### Introduction

The chemistry of phthalocyanine complexes of manganese are of interest because of the possibility that more or less similar compounds may be involved in biological oxidative processes.<sup>2,3</sup> Quite apart from their possible biological applications, they include novel examples of coordination complexes of a transition element. Elvidge and Lever<sup>2</sup> found that oxidation of pyridine solutions of phthalocyanatomanganese(I1) with molecular oxygen resulted in precipitation of short, opaque, purple crystals with a metallic luster. They formulated this substance as  $Mn^{IV}PcPyO$  (Pc = phthalocyanato). We have carried out an X-ray diffraction study of crystals produced in this way which show them to be a more complicated double complex of manganese(III), *viz.*,  $(Mn^{III}PcPy)_{2}O.$ 

**A** preliminary account of these results has been published elsewhere. $4$  In this paper we give more extensive details of the structure which resulted after more exhaustive refinement.

### Experimental Section

Preparation.-The crystals were prepared by adding 100 mg of **phthalocyanatomanganese(I1)** to 50 ml of pyridine. After stirring for 2 hr in dry air the solution was filtered through a sintered-glass funnel to remove any undissolved Mn<sup>II</sup>Pc. The deep blue solution was concentrated at room temperature by evaporation in a stream of dry nitrogen until opaque, purple crystals having a metallic luster were observed. They were removed from the mother liquor by filtration and stored in a sealed vial containing an atmosphere saturated with pyridine until ready for use. Exposure of the crystals to air results in the loss of some of the pyridine of crystallization. For this reason, as well as the fact that analytical results on similar classes of compounds are frequently in error owing to incomplete combustion of the sample, chemical analyses are not sufficient per se *to* determine accurately the empirical formula. Furthermore, several possible empirical formulas, including Lever's  $Mn^{IV-}$ PcPyO,<sup>2</sup> are within the range of accuracy of the analytical results.

*Anal.* Calcd for  $(MnPcPy)_{2}O \cdot 2Py (C_{84}H_{52}Mn_{2}N_{20}O)$ : C, 68.75; H,3.57; N, 19.10. Found: C,67.68; H,3.57; N, 19.00.

Crystals of the complex obtained by treating  $Mn^{IV}Pc(OH)_2$ with pyridine<sup>5</sup> in air were identical in color, shape, and diffraction pattern with those of  $(Mn^{III}PcPy)_{2}O \cdot 2Py$  prepared as previously described.

**X-Ray** Diffraction.-Early work on the complex was hampered by poor diffraction patterns. Subsequently, this was attributed to loss of pyridine of crystallization. The crystal used in the present investigation (0.15  $\times$  0.15  $\times$  0.30 mm) was sealed in a thin-walled glass capillary with a drop of pyridine in the other end.

X-Ray photographs obtained by precession and Weissenberg methods, using  $Cu$  K $\alpha$  radiation, established the orthorhombic symmetry of the crystal. The crystal was then transferred to a General Electric XRD-5 goniostat equipped with a scintillation counter and a pulse height discriminator. The unit cell dimensions were then measured and are based on X 1.54051 **A** for **Cu**   $K_{\alpha_1}$ . The intensities of 3156 independent reflections (2 $\theta$  < 80°) were measured by the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter technique, counting for 10 sec/reflection. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. No corrections were made for extinction or absorption  $(\mu R \sim 1)$ . Careful measurements with the counter detected no violations of the extinction rules for space group  $P2_12_12_1$ ; similar measurements of Laueequivalent reflections detected differences corresponding to point symmetry 222 and later served to establish the absolute configuration of the specimen.

Calculations were made on IBM 7044 and CDC 6600 computers using full-matrix least-squares and Fourier programs written by Zalkin. The function  $\sum w(|F_0| - |F_0|)^2 / \sum w F_0^2$  was minimized.

Atomic scattering factors for neutral C, H, Mn, N, and 0 given by Ibers<sup>6</sup> were used. The real part of the anomalous dispersion correction<sup>7</sup> ( $\Delta f' = -0.5$ ) was applied to the scattering factor for manganese and the imaginary part  $((\Delta f'' = 3.0)$  was included in the refinement.

#### Results

Unit Cell and Space Group.-The unit cell is orthorhombic with dimensions:  $a = 22.635 \pm 0.005$ ,  $b =$  $23.850 \pm 0.005$ ,  $c = 12.808 \pm 0.003$  A, and  $V = 6717.1$  $A^3$ . The space group is  $P2_12_12_1$  with each cell containing four asymmetric units that consist of (MnPc- $PV$ <sub>2</sub>O  $\cdot$  2Py or  $C_{84}H_{52}Mn_2N_{20}O$  (107 atoms excluding **(5) A. B. P. Lever's method for pteparing his MnIVPcPyO complex: private communication.** 

**<sup>(1) (</sup>a) General Electric R** & **D Center;** NIH **postdoctoral fellow, 1964- 1965 at the University** of **California at Berkeley;** (b) **Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and Department of Chemistry, University of California at Berkeley: partly supported by the AEC.** 

**<sup>(2)</sup>** J. **A. Elvidge and** A. **B. P. Lever,** *Pvoc. Chem. Sac.,* **195 (1959).** 

**<sup>(3)</sup>** G. **Englesma, A. Yamamoto, E. Markham, and** M. **Calvin,** *J. Phys. Chem.,* **66, 2517 (1962).** 

**<sup>(4)</sup> I,.** H. **Vogt, A. Zalkin, and** D. H. **Templeton,** *Science,* **151. 569 (1966).** 

**<sup>(6)</sup>** J. **A** Ibers **in "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol.**  111, **The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202.** 

**<sup>(7)</sup>** D. **H. Templeton, ref 6, p 214** 

hydrogen). Because of solubility problems, the molecular weight could not be determined by the usual methods ; however, from the volume of the asymmetric unit and density measured by flotation  $(1.41 \text{ g/ml at})$ 25"), a molecular weight of 1469 was determined compared to 1467.3 calculated from the empirical formula.

Determination of the Structure.-The structure determination was surprisingly straightforward and lacked any special difficulty except excessive arithmetic. The two Mn positions were located from the Patterson function. A sequence of least-squares and three-dimensional Fourier calculations, coupled with the assumption that the phthalocyanine rings would have essentially the same shape as determined<sup>8</sup> in other crystals, led to the structure. To refine the 107 atoms required 439 parameters including a scale factor, coordinates, anisotropic parameters for each manganese atom, and individual isotropic thermal parameters for the other atoms. The least-squares program on our IBM 7044 (32 K memory) computer can handle 160 parameters in a full-matrix calculation. The refinement procedure was started with this program, refining about one-third of the structure at a time. At 2 hr/run, this procedure required 6 hr to shift each parameter.

The program was modified to neglect all off-diagonal elements of the matrix. This change permitted all parameters to be shifted in 1 hr, and more refinement per hour of computer time was realized. Each of the 3156 measured intensities (3048 were nonzero intensities) was given unit weight and was included in the refinement. This procedure was followed through the final, full-matrix refinement described later. The discrepancy index

$$
R = \sum_{\alpha} |F_{\alpha}| - |F_{\alpha}| \sum |P_{\alpha}|
$$

which was 0.48 for the two manganese atoms, was reduced to 0.084 for 107 atoms. The anomalous dispersion effect of manganese was included in the calculations and was sufficient to establish the absolute configuration of the structure<sup>9</sup> (by comparison of unweighted  $R$  values). The full-matrix least-squares program was then modified for the larger capacity CDC 6600 (132 K memory) computer which could refine all of the 439 parameters in one pass (about 1.25 hr). A comparison of the final agreement factors and atomic coordinates from each method of refinement showed that both methods gave essentially the same results, *viz., R*(diagonal matrix) = 0.084 and *R*(full matrix) = 0.083.

The final atom coordinates and thermal parameters are presented in Tables I and 11. Figures 1 and 2 show the atom numbering system and ring orientation, respectively. The largest shift was 0.002 A in the last cycle of refinement. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 111. Attempts to





<sup>*a*</sup> See Figure 1 for the atom numbering system. <sup>*b*</sup> Of the form  $\exp(-B\lambda^{-2} \sin^2 \theta)$  where *B* is in A<sup>2</sup>. CTreated anisotropically--**;ee** Table **11.** 

<sup>(8)</sup> J. M. Robertson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1195 (1936); J. M. Robertson and I. Woodward, *ibid.*, 219 (1937); 36 (1940).

<sup>(9)</sup> **All** molecules in one crystal are of the same handedness, but another crystal from the same preparation is as likely to be right-handed as leftbanded. Thus, there **is** no general significance to the absolute configuration which **we** found.



 $2\beta_{23}kl$ ) with  $4\beta_{ij} = a_i^* a_j^* B_{ij}$ ,  $a_i^*$  being the length of the *i*th reciprocal axis. With this notation  $B_{ij}$  are in units of  $A^2$ . <sup>*b*</sup> Estimated standard deviations are all approximately 0.1 A<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 1.-Atom numbering system. The two phthalocyanine rings are designated "A" and "B" (see Figure 2). For each ring a set of orthogonal axes .s drawn through the  $N+01$ , Mn,  $N-01$  and  $N0+1$ , Mn,  $N0-1$  atoms to separate the molecule into four quadrants. All atoms not otherwise marked are carbons. The atom  $C++2A$  is, therefore, the carbon atom marked "2" in the diagram, located in the  $(++)$  quadrant of the "A" phthalocyanine ring. The atoms in the coordinated pyridines are designated as NPNA, ClPKB, etc., and refer to the nitrogen atom of the pyridine coordinated to the Mn of the "A" phthalocyanine ring and the first carbon atom in the pyridine coordinated to the Mn of the "B" phthalocyanine ring, respectively. Because of the uncertainties in the exact positions of the atoms in the molecules of pyridine of crystallization (not shown in this figure), differentiation of the carbon and nitrogen atoms was not meaningful. These atoms are designated simply as 1PM1, 6PM2, *i.e.,* first atom of pyridine molecule no. 1 and sixth atom of pyridine molecule no. 2, respectively.



Figure 2.-Diagram representing the relative orientation of the "A" and "B" phthalocyanine rings.

locate the hydrogen atoms on a difference Fourier were unsuccessful.

Description of the Structure.—The complex (Figure *3)* consists of two approximately flat and parallel



Figure 3.-Photograph of a cork-ball model of the  $(MnPcPy)_{2}O$ molecule. Hydrogen atoms are omitted. For clarity, the Pc rings are half their actual thickness.

phthalocyanine ring systems, designated as ring **A** and ring B, each with a manganese atom at its center. These two ring systems are staggered at 49° with respect to each other so that the phenyl groups on one ring are approximately between the phenyl groups on the other ring. The rings are joined by an oxygen atom which is midway between the two manganese atoms. Each manganese also has a pyridine molecule coordinated opposite to its oxygen atom and oriented so that the plane of the pyridine bisects the  $(N-01)$ -Mn- $(N+$ 01) angle of the adjacent Pc ring (see Table IV for the atom numbering system). The crystals consist of these complex molecules together with molecules of pyridine of crystallization which are not bonded in any direct way to the complex molecules. The large temperature factors of these pyridines of crystallization suggest disorder or incomplete occupancy of their lattice sites. One of the referees pointed out that these pyridines show bond distances ranging from 1.27 to 1.51 **A,**  bond angles ranging from 104 to 138°, and out-ofplane distances up to 0.25 **A.** Some important bond distances and angles and their standard deviations are listed in Table IV.

Average values of the lengths and angles of some chemically equivalent bonds are given in Figure 4. These average distances are expected to have standard deviations of the order of 0.01 **A.** The standard deviations of the bond angles are on the order of  $1^\circ$  or less.

The bond distances and angles are in agreement with results on other phthalocyanines.<sup>8</sup> The Mn-O distance of  $1.71 \pm 0.01$  A is shorter than predicted for a single covalent bond. It is expected that an explanation of the magnetic properties will involve electronic

.



H.K. 4, 15<br>1 FOB FCA<br>0 21 6<br>1 113 111<br>2 14 11<br>3 53 47

1999 - 1999 1992 - 1993 - 1994 4 47 45<br>
POB FCA<br>
1 FOB 42 40 3<br>
2 3 3 4<br>
1 644 934<br>
2 3 3 4 5<br>
1 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 5<br>
1 9 3 4 5 5 4 5<br>
1 9 3 4 5<br>
1 6 4 5<br>
1 9 3 4 5<br>
1 9 5<br>
1 8 5<br> 11 20 26 3<br>
H.K. 6, 1021 176<br>
103 103 1334<br>
2 1103 1334<br>
2 1103 134<br>
3 134 1361<br>
3 110 105<br>
3 7 110 105<br>
4 7 110 10<br>
4 7 110 10<br>
4 110 10<br>
4 110 10<br>
11 124 10 98 49 10 8 25 37<br>
H.K. 3, 15<br>
16 6 6 6 12 12 12 1<br>
16 6 6 12 12 13<br>
2 170 17 3<br>
2 170 17 3<br>
4 10 1 10 2<br>
5 7 3 6 3<br>
7 16 12<br>
6 7 11 6 12<br>
8 3<br>
4 10 1 10 2<br>
8 3<br>
8 1 11 0 11 4<br>1, K = 0, 6 4<br>173 139 4<br>2 39 46<br>2 53 3 3 4<br>6 252 24 6<br>6 252 24 6 1.<br>
H.K= 4.<br>
L FOB FCA<br>
0 198 188<br>
2 124 243<br>
2 175 74<br>
45 132<br>
5 154 151 11<br>
144 5, 11<br>
144 123<br>
1172 170<br>
2 34 25<br>
3 94 155<br>
5 112 99 \* 5<br>H,K= 6, 16<br>L FOB FCA<br>D 18 29 52<br>1 40 76<br>2 54 52<br>5 54 54<br>5 10 0 3<br>
1, get 6, 2<br>
1 73 192<br>
2 181 185<br>
2 181 185<br>
4 46 156<br>
5 105 99 H.K= 4, 21<br>LFOBFCA<br>0 47 43<br>1 23 22 h.K. 0, 17<br>L.FOB FCA  $+4.5$ <br> $+6.6$  FCA<br> $-6$  14 10  $rac{H+K}{L}$  FOR FCA  $H_1K = 3$  $H_1K_1 = 5$ , 0<br>L FOB FCA **H.K. 8.15**<br>L FCB FCA  $H_1X_2 = 2, 12$ 1 262 286<br>
2 182 177<br>
3 120 107<br>
4 162 159<br>
5 120 107<br>
5 22 30<br>
6 30<br>
7 22 30<br>
6 6 83<br>
10 66 630<br>
11 62 160 FCA<br>1186 139<br>1100 60<br>1100 60<br>3 62 69<br>5 53 73<br>5 644 64<br>7 28 27<br>6 644 64<br>5 7 28 27<br>5 644 64<br>1  $\begin{array}{cccc} 0.166 & 152 \\ 1.232 & 221 \\ 2.196 & 182 \\ 3.208 & 212 \\ 4.297 & 269 \\ 5.499 & 481 \\ 6.231 & 212 \\ 7.203 & 198 \\ 6.499 & 7.2 \\ 1.2 & 0.3 \\ 1.3 & 0.3 \\ \end{array}$ 0 242 254<br>2 18 220<br>2 4 4 5 16 16 17<br>3 4 4 16 17 27 38<br>4 16 17 38 55 66<br>6 10 4 4 4 7<br>11 14 4 4 5<br>10 4 4 4 7  $\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 17 & 15 \\ 7 & 36 & 30 \\ 8 & 0 & 9 \\ 9 & 32 & 21 \\ 10 & 42 & 46 \end{array}$ 1 80 78<br>2 77 81<br>3 130 132<br>4 24 18<br>5 81 77<br>6 29 22<br>7 37 26 8 107 92<br>7 150 141<br>8 40 36<br>9 53 61<br>10 58 54  $\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 105 & 100 \\ 7 & 42 & 37 \\ 8 & 102 & 104 \\ 9 & 0 & 12 \end{array}$ C 54 59<br>2 56 60<br>2 56 83 467<br>4 45 463 467<br>5 45 54 47<br>6 54 54 47  $\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 138 & 142 \\ 8 & 67 & 78 \\ 9 & 61 & 57 \\ 10 & 0 & 16 \\ 11 & 39 & 43 \end{array}$ 2 56 57<br>3 187 187<br>4 76 75<br>5 19 17<br>6 16 36<br>7 25 23 1, K= 7, 9<br>
167 168 FCA<br>
167 168 159 159 169<br>
2 3 35 282 40<br>
3 35 4 45 52<br>
5 4 3 7 25 29<br>
8 127 1250<br>
9 8 2  $\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 48 & 59 \\ 7 & 48 & 47 \\ 8 & 68 & 66 \\ 9 & 22 & 20 \\ 10 & 74 & 72 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 30 & 38 \\ 11 & 6 & 18 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 70 & 78 \\ 7 & 72 & 73 \end{array}$ 11 C 16<br>
1246 2736 1407<br>
1230 2346 1409<br>
245 3453 2469<br>
25 26 130 1409<br>
5 81 23 122 7<br>
5 81 23 122 7<br>
7 5 81 23 122 7<br>
7 5 81 23 122 7<br>
7 123 122 7<br>
10 8 10 56 54<br>
H<sub>F</sub>Km 4, 68<br>
LFOR FCA<br>
10 70 6831<br>
2 36 311 10<br>
4 98 81<br>
5 24 98 25<br>
7 127 1220<br>
8 95 21 20<br>
8 95 21 220<br>
8 95 21 220<br>
8 95 21 220<br>
95 21 220<br>
95 21 4 10 42 46<br>
H.K. I.F.C6 50 5<br>
123 125 125 126<br>
2 9 4 33 121<br>
5 137 125 28<br>
6 33 121<br>
6 7 69 27 37<br>
8 25 26<br>
7 69 27 37<br>
10 1 H, K= 8, 16<br>
L FCB FCA<br>
C 37 39<br>
1 46 61<br>
2 24 5 6 1<br>
3 4 5 6 4 7<br>
6 4 7  $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{11} \text{ } \mathbf{12} \text{ } \mathbf{13} \text{ } \mathbf{14} \text{ } \mathbf{15} \text{ } \mathbf{16} \text{ } \mathbf{17} \text{ } \mathbf{18} \text{ } \mathbf{$ H.K = 8. 17<br>
L FCB FCA<br>
C 19 9<br>
2 2 2 2 4<br>
3 47 4 4<br>
4 74 70<br>
5 25 20 - The Research of the Contract 0 11 14<br>  $\frac{19}{100}$  FCA<br>
1 60 96 102<br>
1 60 96 102<br>
1 60 96 11<br>
3 19 11<br>
5 7 5 67<br>
5 7 67 H<sub>\*</sub>k\* 2.18<br>
LFCBFCA<br>
C 98 99<br>
1 33 30<br>
2 22 29<br>
3 50 57<br>
4 32 34 11 0 11 0<br>
12 4 10 6 4 10<br>
12 4 110<br>
2 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 5 7<br>
3 6 7 5 4 4 7 7<br>
4 6 6 6 6 7<br>
5 6 6 7<br>
6 7 6 7 8 9 7<br>
11 11 23<br>
11 11 23 11 0 6 7 4 5 6 7 4 5 1 6 7 4 7 6 7 7 4 7 7 8 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 1 7 8 7 7 8 1 7 8 7 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 1 7 8 H, K= 8, 19<br>1 FCB FCA<br>2 37 43<br>1 30 32<br>2 45 40<br>3 30 35  $\begin{array}{cccccccc} \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} \\ \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} \\ \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} \\ \textbf{r} & \textbf{r} \\ \text$ 9 79 87<br>
H, K = 3, 20<br>
1 60 8 74<br>
1 35 34<br>
2 74 73<br>
3 86 84<br>
4 56 67 11 14 25 7<br>
1 FCB 6 0 3 9 3 9 4 7<br>
1 6 3 9 9 9 9 9 10 1<br>
2 30 9 9 9 9 9 10 1<br>
4 8 3 9 9 10 7 1<br>
4 9 9 10 7 1<br>
2 1 1 2 3 1 1 5 7<br>
4 1 2 3 1 1 5 7<br>
5 7 1 1 2 3 1 1 7 7 8 1<br>
5 7 1 1 7 7 8 1 9<br>
H.F. B. 20<br>
L.F. B. F.CA<br>
C. 23<br>
L.F. B. CA<br>
L.T. 24<br>
17<br>
22<br>
24<br>
23<br>
23<br>
23<br>
23<br>
23<br>
24<br>
24<br>
25<br>
24<br>
25<br>
24<br>
25<br>
26 H.K\* 3, 21<br>1 FOB FCA<br>0 70 76<br>1 34 41<br>2 59 55 11 11 23<br>
16 60 50 50 60 11 21 22 7<br>
2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 7 2 4 5<br>
2 3 4 3 3 4 5 2 4 6 2 4 9 2 4 7 7 7 5<br>
2 4 9 2 4 9 2 4 7 7 7 5<br>
2 4 9 2 4 7 2 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 4 9 2 4 9 2 \*\*\* 2, 16<br>1 11 30<br>2 47 80<br>2 47 80<br>3 64 85 862<br>4 5 53 661<br>5 53 661 H, K\* 4, 0<br>
L FOB FCA<br>
0 80 88<br>
1 153 152<br>
2 386 354<br>
3 37 38<br>
4 1 37 H.K. 6, 8<br>L FOB FCA<br>O 211 211  $\frac{1}{2}$  $H_2K_2 = 3.7 - 8$ 

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 $\begin{array}{ccc}\n16 & 22 & 33 \\
11 & 39 & 42\n\end{array}$ 

4<br>
H<sub>r</sub> K = 0, 15<br>
1 80 F CA<br>
1 80 F CA<br>
2 21 25<br>
4 124 130<br>
5 94 82<br>
7 25 25<br>
8 0 15

H.K. 0. 0<br>
1 FOR FCA<br>
2 45 33<br>
4 110 103<br>
6 71 69<br>
8 13 11<br>
10 0 22

4 230 221<br>
7 46 43<br>
8 13 17<br>
9 103 103<br>
10 27 30<br>
11 0 27

H.K= 1, 16<br>1 FCB FCA<br>0 137 134<br>1 61 59<br>2 70 70<br>3 119 122

 $H_2H_2 = 0.42$ <br>1.000 PCA

 $\begin{array}{cccc}\n5 & 84 & 86 \\
6 & 16 & 6 \\
7 & 60 & 51\n\end{array}$ 

- 1, 18<br>162 142 1468<br>0 142 1468<br>2 40 35<br>2 40 35<br>4 45 45 49<br>5 45 45 42<br>6 28 23

1 164 162<br>2 30 74<br>3 77 66<br>4 92 91<br>5 61 63<br>6 10 5<br>4 93 90<br>6 64 67

- 6, 11<br>FCB FCA 12<br>120 121<br>53 60 95 775 668<br>77 70 668 955<br>65 16 35 85

9, 5<br>
FOR FCA<br>
37 35 54<br>
35 35 165 156<br>
165 156 37<br>
38 60<br>
37 38 60<br>
37 46 42<br>
40 2

9, 8<br>FOB FCA<br>156 138<br>122 109<br>66 73<br>93 91<br>140 139<br>97 90

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 52 & 43 \\ 7 & 49 & 45 \\ 8 & 124 & 122 \\ 9 & 16 & 20 \end{array}$ 

9, 12<br>
FOB FC4<br>
65 63 63<br>
46 24 24 25 55<br>
48 48 48<br>
48 48

11 94 - \*\*<br>29 08 - \*\*<br>121 92

H.K. 4, 10<br>L.FOB FCA<br>O.154 151

 $H_1$  =  $\frac{9}{4}$  =  $\frac{9}{49}$  =  $\frac{4}{49}$ 

FCA<br>1287726<br>228726

 $\frac{1}{5}$   $\frac{5}{11}$   $\frac{5}{57}$ 

**Commental** 

## TABLE III

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS  $(\times 2.0)$  of PHTHALOCYANATOPYRIDINEMANGANESE(III)-µ-OXO-PHTHALOCYANATOPYRIDINEMANGANESE(III) DIPYRIDINATE

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 73 & 61 \\ 5 & 40 & 85 \\ 4 & 70 & 67 \\ 7 & 76 & 78 \\ 8 & 11 & 13 \end{array}$ 

H.K= 4, 18<br>
1 POB FCA<br>
0 15 8<br>
2 3 125 128<br>
3 125 128<br>
4 66 71<br>
5 11 151<br>
6 52 51

\* \* \* 19<br>1925 1945 1946<br>1064 3844<br>2064 1405 1635<br>205 1635 1635 1636 1645

H, K= 4, 20<br>
L FOB FCA<br>
0 28 29<br>
1 53 48<br>
2 16 11<br>
3 105 106

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 09 & 83 \\ 3 & 71 & 71 \\ 4 & 81 & 79 \\ 5 & 83 & 74 \\ 7 & 161 & 159 \\ 7 & 161 & 159 \\ 8 & 91 & 91 \\ 9 & 11 & 9 \\ 10 & 162 & 143 \\ \end{array}$ 

 $\mathbf{B}$ 



# IMPORTANT BOND^ DISTANCES (IN **A)** AND ANGLES AND THEIR STANDARD DEVIATIONS



coupling between manganese atoms through this bond system.

Parts of the phthalocyanine rings deviate significantly from planarity (Table V). This is especially true of the carbon atoms of the eight phenyl groups. These phenyl groups are themselves planar to within 0.02 **A** but are twisted out of the planes of the Pc rings. **A** study **of** the packing model of the crystal shows that there is considerable crowding around the phenyl groups. While the average of the phenyl group C-C bond dis-









 $C+-5B$  $C + -6B$ 

 $-0.31$ 

0 19 0 34

 $C + -5A$ 

*<sup>a</sup>*The least-squares planes for the Pc rings were determined using all atoms in the rings except the six carbon atoms in each phenyl group-these atoms are in italics.  $\frac{b}{b}$  The least-squares planes are not weighted. *c* See Figure 1 for the atom numbering system.  $\cdot$  The standard deviations are estimated at 0.04 A.





Figure 4.-Average bond distances and angles.

tances is typical  $(1.41 \pm 0.02 \text{ A})$ , the bond angles deviate somewhat from the expected 120'. The same two angles in each of the eight phenyl groups ( $\angle 5$ , 6, 7, and  $\angle 8$ , 9, 10; see Figure 1) are less (average,  $115 \pm 2^{\circ}$ ) than the other angles (average,  $123 \pm 2^{\circ}$ ). It is not clear whether this situation is (i) an artifact of the methods used to collect the data and refine the structure, (ii) the result of packing forces, or (iii) the result of subtle electronic effects.

The packing model also shows that the staggering of the two Pc rings by  $49^{\circ}$  rather than  $45^{\circ}$  is probably due to the coordinated pyridine on the "B" ring being wedged between the phenyl group in the  $(+-)$  quadrant of the "A" ring and the phenyl group in the  $(-+)$ quadrant of the "B" ring (see Figure 1). The  $97^\circ$  dihedral angle between the plane of the pyridine coordinated to  $Mn(B)$  and the plane of the "B" ring is also considered to arise from molecular packing forces. The corresponding dihedral angle between the **''A"**  ring and its pyridine is  $91 \pm 2^{\circ}$ .

In conclusion, the "irregularities" in the geometry of the  $(Mn^{III}PcPy)_{2}O$  molecules are considered to arise from molecular packing forces and no chemical significance is assumed except as a reflection of the flexibility of such a large molecule. The mechanisms proposed for the formation of this complex<sup>2,3</sup> need to be reexamined in the light of its formulation as  $(Mn<sup>III</sup>$ - $PcPy$ )<sub>2</sub>O rather than  $Mn^{IV}PcPyO$  as previously proposed.

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