

The Structure of Nitrosyltricarbonyltriphenylphosphinemanganese, $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$

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Received June 20, 1968

The crystal and molecular structure of nitrosyltricarbonyltriphenylphosphinemanganese, $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data collected by counter methods. The compound crystallizes in space group $\text{C}_1^1\text{-P}\bar{1}$ of the triclinic system. There are two molecules in a cell of dimensions $a = 9.812$ (11), $b = 10.803$ (12), $c = 14.936$ (17) Å; $\alpha = 117.75$ (2), $\beta = 109.12$ (3), and $\gamma = 112.73$ (2)°. The observed and calculated densities are 1.41 g cm^{-3} . Least-squares refinement of the structure has led to a final value of the conventional R factor of 0.056 for the 1297 observed reflections with $F^2 \geq 3\sigma(F^2)$. The structure consists of well-separated monomeric units. Each molecule has the Mn atom at the center of a trigonal bipyramid with the $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ group in an axial position. It has not been possible to distinguish the nitrosyl group from the carbonyl groups from the X-ray data. However, the presence of three carbonyl infrared stretching frequencies implies that the nitrosyl group occupies an equatorial coordination site. It is thus assumed that a carbonyl group is *trans* to $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ and that the nitrosyl group and two carbonyl groups are disordered among the three equatorial coordination positions. The Mn-P distance is 2.305 (4) Å, the axial Mn-C distance is 1.83 (1) Å, and the equatorial Mn-C (or Mn-N) distances are 1.76 (1), 1.78 (1), and 1.80 (1) Å.

Introduction

Five-coordinate transition metal compounds—a chemical curiosity only a few years ago—are now fairly commonplace in inorganic chemistry. However, as structural details of these compounds have become available, it has become increasingly apparent that the energy differences between various five-coordinate geometries are quite small. Consequently, definitive structural information on closely related compounds is needed in order to evaluate the significant factors governing the stereochemistry of five-coordinate compounds. The series of compounds $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_4$, $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$, and $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ is a potentially useful one for studying the structural chemistry of five-coordinate complexes. This series permits one to observe the changes in molecular geometry as the ligands are varied systematically while the metal remains in the same formal oxidation state. The structure of $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ has been described,¹ and this paper is concerned with the structure of $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$.

The dipole moment² of $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$ is interpreted as evidence for a trigonal-bipyramidal structure with $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ and CO in the apical positions. The presence of three CO stretching frequencies in the infrared spectrum³ makes unlikely a structure with a threefold axis (*e.g.*, a trigonal bipyramid with NO and $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ *trans* to one another). The presence of three CO bands does not, however, rule out alternative trigonal-bipyramidal or tetragonal-pyramidal structures which have *trans* NO and CO groups. Moreover, such alternative structures are also consistent with the observed³ first-order reaction kinetics for the replacement of CO by $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ in $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$. This structural ambiguity further encouraged us to continue our research on the structures of the Mn-

$(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_{4-x}(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_x$ (where $x = 0, 1, 2$) compounds in the solid state.

Collection and Reduction of Data

A sample of $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$, prepared as previously described,⁴ was kindly supplied by Professor F. Basolo and Dr. H. Wawersik. Single crystals were grown by allowing *n*-pentane to diffuse slowly into a solution of $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$ in toluene. (Solutions of the compound react rapidly with oxygen. Dry, oxygen-free solvents were used, and the entire recrystallization was carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere.) The crystals are thin, orange, rectangular plates with $\{001\}$ being the major faces.

For data collection, a crystal of dimensions $0.07 \times 0.19 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$ was selected and was sealed in a thin-walled glass capillary to prevent oxidative decomposition. Preliminary precession photographs (Cu $K\alpha$) suggested that the crystal was triclinic. Neither a Delaunay reduction nor a series of precession photographs taken at 10° intervals around the spindle axis revealed any additional symmetry elements. The unit cell parameters for the reduced triclinic cell at $25 \pm 1^\circ$ are $a = 9.812$ (11), $b = 10.803$ (12), $c = 14.936$ (17) Å; $\alpha = 117.75$ (2), $\beta = 109.12$ (3), and $\gamma = 112.73$ (2)° (λ 0.70930 Å). These parameters were determined by a least-squares refinement of the setting angles of 20 reflections which has been accurately centered on a Picker four-circle automatic diffractometer as previously described.⁵ The crystal density of $1.41 \pm 0.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ observed by flotation in heptane-Freon 113 agrees with the value of 1.41 g cm^{-3} calculated for two molecules per unit cell. Two space groups, $\text{C}_1^1\text{-P1}$ or $\text{C}_1^1\text{-P}\bar{1}$, are possible; $\text{P}\bar{1}$ was assumed because it is more common and because P1 would require two molecules in the asymmetric unit. The assumption of $\text{P}\bar{1}$

(1) J. H. Enemark and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 1575 (1967).

(2) W. Hieber and H. Tengler, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **318**, 136 (1962).

(3) H. Wawersik and F. Basolo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 4626 (1967).

(4) R. F. Lambert and J. D. Johnston, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, 1267 (1960).

(5) P. W. R. Corfield, R. J. Doedens, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 197 (1967).

was confirmed by the successful solution and refinement of the structure.

Intensities were recorded with a Picker four-circle automatic diffractometer by a procedure similar to that already described.⁵ Mo K α radiation was used and the takeoff angle was 1.0°. At this angle the intensity of the diffracted beam was $\sim 75\%$ of the maximum intensity. (The mosaicity of the crystal was checked by doing ω scans on several reflections using a takeoff angle of 0.5°; the peak widths at half-height were always less than 0.1°.) The diffracted beam was filtered through 3.0-mil Zr foil, and the intensities were gathered by the θ - 2θ scan technique using a symmetric scan range of 1.2° in 2θ and a scan rate of 0.5°/min. Stationary-counter, stationary-crystal background counts of 10 sec were taken at each end of the scan range and were typically 10–40 counts. The scintillation counter was 31 cm from the crystal and had an aperture of 4 × 4 mm, and the pulse height analyzer was set to admit about 90% of the Mo K α peak. Whenever the counting rate exceeded ~ 7000 counts/sec, Cu foils with attenuation factors of 2.3 were inserted in the diffracted beam.

A unique set of reflections having $2\theta \leq 39^\circ$ was generated and arranged into an efficient order to minimize slewing time. After ~ 600 intensities had been recorded, it was noted that the crystal had moved slightly since the peaks were no longer centered on the recorder chart tracings. However, the entire reflection was still being recorded within the 1.2° scan range. After 960 data had been collected, a mechanical failure of the diffractometer necessitated the removal of the crystal. When the crystal was returned to the diffractometer, the orientation process was repeated, and new angular settings were generated for the remaining reflections in the region $2\theta \leq 39^\circ$. This simultaneously corrected for the slight movement of the crystal which had occurred and nullified any nonreproducibility in returning the goniometer head to the diffractometer. The data from the two orientations were later assigned separate scale factors in the least-squares refinement of the structure. It was apparent from the recorder chart tracings that there were few, if any, useful data beyond $2\theta = 39^\circ$.

The raw intensities were reduced to F^2 and $\sigma(F^2)$, with p taken as 0.04.⁵ Of the 1755 independent observations, 458 had $F^2 < 3\sigma(F^2)$. The maximum raw intensity was about 3×10^5 counts for reflection (20 $\bar{2}$). Four intense reflections in diverse regions of reciprocal space were monitored at least once a day during the entire data collection; none of the four showed any systematic variation in intensity. Although separate scale factors were assigned to the data gathered before and after the reorientation of the crystal, the constancy of the four standard reflections indicated that the data were essentially on the same scale.

Absorption is not a major problem in this crystal ($\mu_{\text{Mo K}\alpha} = 7.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, where μ is the linear absorption coefficient). However, because of the crystal morphology, there is a significant difference between the

minimum and maximum path lengths through the crystal. Therefore, an absorption correction was made,⁶ the correction factors ranged from 1.05 to 1.15. Secondary extinction is not a problem in this crystal (see Table I), and no extinction correction was made.

Solution of the Structure

The positions of the Mn and P atoms were readily obtained from a three-dimensional Patterson function. A structure factor calculation phased by these two atoms followed by a difference electron density map clearly revealed all remaining nonhydrogen atoms. Full-matrix least-squares refinement of the structure was begun using those 1297 reflections with $F^2 \geq 3\sigma(F^2)$. Refinement was based on F , with the weights w taken as $4F^2/\sigma^2(F^2)$. The atomic scattering factors used for Mn, P, O, N and C were those tabulated by Ibers,⁷ while those for H were taken from Stewart, *et al.*⁸ The effects of anomalous dispersion were included in F_o ;⁹ Cromer's¹⁰ values of f' and f'' for Mn and P were used. Phenyl rings were treated as rigid groups¹¹ (C–C = 1.397 Å, D_{6h} symmetry) with each ring assigned a single variable temperature factor. All nongroup atoms were allowed to vibrate isotropically. No attempt was made to distinguish the N atom, and four carbonyl groups were assumed. The initial structure factor calculation with all nonhydrogen atoms included gave

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|} = 0.31$$

and

$$R_2 = \left[\frac{\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2}{\sum w F_o^2} \right]^{1/2} = 0.39$$

Three cycles of isotropic refinement reduced these to $R_1 = 0.087$ and $R_2 = 0.110$. At this point H atoms were included as fixed contributions (C–H = 1.084 Å), the Mn and P atoms were refined anisotropically, and group C atoms were given individual temperature factors. Two additional cycles of least-squares refinement gave $R_1 = 0.063$ and $R_2 = 0.079$. Finally, all nongroup atoms were allowed to vibrate anisotropically (128 variable parameters) and two more cycles of least-squares refinement were carried out to give $R_1 = 0.056$ and $R_2 = 0.070$.

A plot of the thermal ellipsoids of the atoms after anisotropic refinement showed no significant differences in the shapes or sizes of the four "carbonyl" groups. Consequently, it was not possible to distinguish N from C solely by crystallographic criteria. This is in contrast to $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$,¹ where N was dis-

(6) The general absorption program GONO was used for this calculation. Other computer programs used included local versions of Zalkin's FORDAP Fourier summation program, Busing and Levy's ORFFE bond distance and angle program, and Johnson's ORTEP plotting program.

(7) J. A. Ibers, "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, Table 3.3.1A.

(8) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

(9) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

(10) D. T. Cromer, *ibid.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

(11) S. J. La Placa and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **18**, 511 (1965); R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 773 (1965).

TABLE I

VALUES OF $10|F_0|$ AND $10|F_c|$ (IN ELECTRONS) FOR $Mn(NO)(CO)_3(P(C_6H_5)_3)_2$

Table with columns for K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z and corresponding numerical values for F0 and Fc. The table is organized into sections for different shells (K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) and includes sub-headers for 'F0' and 'Fc' for each shell. The data is presented in a grid format with multiple columns per shell.

tinguished from C with reasonable certainty by the shapes of the thermal ellipsoids of the atoms. (Distinction of N from C by this method has also been possible in $\text{Ir}(\text{Cl})(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$.¹²) The position of the nitrosyl group can be inferred, however, by interpreting the infrared carbonyl stretching frequencies on the basis of the molecular geometry found here. As can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, the molecule is a trigonal bipyramid. Although no symmetry is imposed by the space group, the molecule would nearly have C_3 symmetry if the nitrosyl group were *trans* to the P atom. The infrared spectrum in xylene solution⁹ shows three carbonyl bands and one nitrosyl band, and the spectrum of the solid (Nujol mull) before and after recrystallization shows the same set of carbonyl and nitrosyl bands. The presence of the maximum possible number of carbonyl stretching frequencies suggests that the molecule does not possess a threefold axis. Consequently, it is unlikely that the nitrosyl group is in an axial position. Thus, it was assumed that a carbonyl group occupies the axial position *trans* to the P atom. There were no significant differences in the root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration of the three equatorial atoms. Therefore, a disordered model having $1/3\text{N}$ and $2/3\text{C}$ at each of the equatorial sites was assumed and two additional cycles of least-squares refinement were carried out. There was no change in the R factor from that for the model having four carbonyl groups, and refinement was considered complete. The two scale factors differed by only 0.5%.

There is, of course, the possibility that the true space group is $P1$ and that the resultant two independent molecules are ordered. Yet on the basis of the present refinement it follows that these two molecules would be very nearly related by a pseudo center of symmetry. This would lead to singularity problems in refinement in $P1$ that would preclude a proper test of the space group. On the basis of the values of R_1 and R_2 , the reasonableness of the thermal ellipsoids, and our past experience with similar data sets on similar compounds, we feel that the present refinement in $\overline{P1}$ is a satisfactory one.

The average standard deviation for an observation of unit weight for the 1297 reflections used in the refinement is 2.25. However, an analysis of this quantity as a function of the magnitude of F_o and also as a function of $\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta$ revealed a range of only 1.90-2.65. Thus, the relative weights are essentially correct, while the absolute weights are about twice as large as they should be.

A final structure factor calculation on all 1755 reflections gave $R_1 = 0.079$. Six reflections had $F_o^2 < \sigma(F_o^2)$ and $F_o^2 > 2\sigma(F_o^2)$. Examination of the recorder chart tracings showed that three of these reflections were in error because of the slight movement of the crystal. The three reflections are marked by asterisks in Table I.

In a final difference electron density map from which the contributions of all atoms had been subtracted and

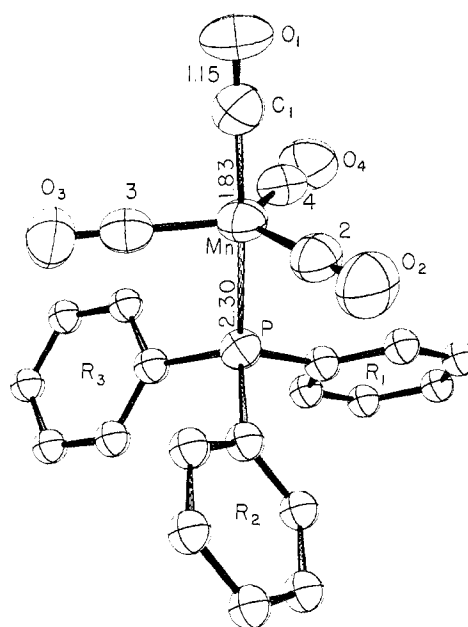


Figure 1.—Perspective view of the $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)$ molecule. The atoms labeled 2, 3, and 4 are $1/3\text{N}$ and $2/3\text{C}$. The sizes and shapes of the nongroup atoms are determined by their final anisotropic thermal parameters. For clarity, phenyl C atoms have been arbitrarily given isotropic temperature factors of 3.0 \AA^2 .

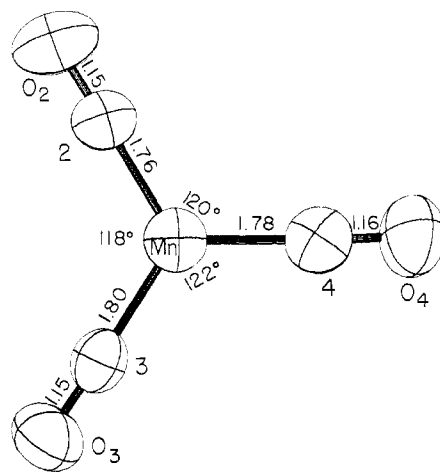


Figure 2.—View of the $\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_2$ plane.

which was calculated from all 1755 reflections, the maximum residual was 0.6 e \AA^{-3} with an estimated uncertainty¹³ of 0.09 e \AA^{-3} . On the same scale a C atom had a height of $\sim 5 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$. The maximum residuals were associated with the phenyl groups, and they may reflect slight departures of the groups from D_{6h} symmetry and/or the inadequacy of describing the thermal motion of the phenyl C atoms by an isotropic model.

Values of $10|F_o|$ and $10|F_c|$ (in electrons) for all 1755 reflections appear in Table I. The 458 reflections not used in the refinement all have $10|F_o| < 70$. On the same scale $10F_{000} = 4280$. The final structural parameters are given in Table II, and derived fractional coordinates of the group atoms are shown in Table III.

(12) D. J. Hodgson and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2345 (1968).

(13) D. W. J. Cruickshank, *Acta Cryst.*, **2**, 65 (1949).

TABLE II
FINAL ATOMIC AND GROUP PARAMETERS

Atom ^a	x	y	z	10 ³ β ₁₁	10 ³ β ₂₂	10 ³ β ₃₃	10 ³ β ₁₂	10 ³ β ₁₃	10 ³ β ₂₃
Mn	0.3832 (2)	0.3506 (2)	0.6507 (1)	25.8 (4)	20.3 (4)	10.7 (2)	16.2 (3)	10.9 (2)	9.0 (2)
P	0.4242 (3)	0.6047 (3)	0.7901 (2)	17.9 (6)	18.0 (5)	8.6 (3)	12.5 (5)	8.1 (4)	8.4 (3)
C ₁	0.349 (1)	0.151 (1)	0.5343 (10)	35 (3)	27 (3)	12 (1)	20 (3)	14 (2)	13 (2)
2 ^b	0.484 (1)	0.355 (1)	0.7744 (8)	28 (2)	23 (2)	11 (1)	18 (2)	12 (1)	11 (1)
3	0.539 (1)	0.483 (1)	0.6363 (7)	22 (2)	21 (2)	9 (1)	14 (2)	8 (1)	8 (1)
4	0.136 (1)	0.231 (1)	0.5510 (9)	28 (3)	22 (2)	10 (1)	16 (2)	10 (2)	8 (1)
O ₁	0.327 (1)	0.025 (1)	0.4619 (7)	57 (3)	30 (2)	19 (1)	32 (2)	24 (2)	13 (1)
O ₂	0.555 (1)	0.360 (1)	0.8558 (7)	50 (3)	38 (2)	16 (1)	31 (2)	18 (1)	20 (1)
O ₃	0.642 (1)	0.568 (1)	0.6291 (6)	31 (2)	34 (2)	16 (1)	18 (2)	16 (1)	16 (1)
O ₄	-0.025 (1)	0.149 (1)	0.4875 (7)	25 (2)	32 (2)	13 (1)	14 (2)	8 (1)	11 (1)

Group ^c	x ₀	y ₀	z ₀	δ	ε	η	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄	B ₅	B ₆
R ₁	0.0965 (5)	0.5186 (5)	0.8182 (3)	-3.097 (4)	-3.060 (4)	0.777 (4)	4.0 (2)	5.0 (2)	6.8 (2)	6.8 (2)	6.3 (2)	5.1 (2)
R ₂	0.8030 (5)	0.8915 (5)	1.0815 (4)	-1.938 (7)	2.140 (3)	1.771 (7)	3.6 (2)	5.1 (2)	6.4 (2)	5.8 (2)	6.3 (2)	5.4 (2)
R ₃	0.4528 (5)	0.8407 (5)	0.7122 (4)	1.845 (4)	2.466 (4)	-0.514 (4)	3.8 (2)	4.6 (2)	5.7 (2)	6.3 (2)	7.2 (3)	6.2 (2)

^a x, y, and z are in fractional triclinic coordinates. Thermal parameters are in the form: $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$. The standard deviation of the least significant figure is given in parentheses. ^b Atoms 2, 3, and 4 are ²/₃C and ¹/₃N. ^c x₀, y₀, and z₀ are the fractional coordinates of the group centers. The angles δ, ε, and η (in radians) which bring about alignment (except for translation) of an internal-coordinate system within the ring with a fixed external-coordinate system are those previously described.¹¹ B_i is the isotropic thermal parameter in Å² of atom i in a given ring. The rings are numbered so that C₁ is attached to P; C₄ is *para* to C₁.

TABLE III
DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR GROUP CARBON ATOMS^a

	x	y	z
R ₁			
C ₁	0.2375 (7)	0.5558 (8)	0.8043 (5)
C ₂	0.1595 (8)	0.6391 (7)	0.8006 (5)
C ₃	0.0186 (9)	0.6020 (9)	0.8144 (6)
C ₄	-0.0444 (7)	0.4814 (9)	0.8320 (6)
C ₅	0.0336 (8)	0.3982 (7)	0.8358 (6)
C ₆	0.1745 (8)	0.4353 (7)	0.8220 (5)
R ₂			
C ₁	0.6371 (7)	0.7663 (14)	0.9550 (4)
C ₂	0.6343 (7)	0.8466 (12)	1.0588 (6)
C ₃	0.8003 (9)	0.9718 (7)	1.1852 (4)
C ₄	0.9690 (7)	1.0168 (14)	1.2079 (4)
C ₅	0.9717 (7)	0.9364 (12)	1.1041 (6)
C ₆	0.8058 (8)	0.8112 (7)	0.9777 (5)
R ₃			
C ₁	0.4410 (11)	0.7403 (7)	0.7478 (5)
C ₂	0.5750 (8)	0.9311 (7)	0.8417 (4)
C ₃	0.5868 (9)	1.0315 (5)	0.8062 (5)
C ₄	0.4645 (12)	0.9412 (8)	0.6768 (6)
C ₅	0.3305 (9)	0.7504 (9)	0.5828 (4)
C ₆	0.3188 (8)	0.6500 (6)	0.6183 (5)

^a The estimated standard deviations are derived from those of the group parameters and are meant to be used in error analyses on inter-ring distance. Intra-ring C-C = 1.397 Å.

Description and Discussion

The numbering scheme and perspective view of the molecule are shown in Figure 1. The size and shape of the atoms are determined by the vibrational ellipsoids associated with their final thermal parameters and by the perspective view. Phenyl C atoms have been made artificially small for clarity. Root-mean-square (rms) amplitudes of vibration appear in Table IV, and their directions can be deduced from Figures 1 and 2. Interatomic distances and angles computed from the final atomic parameters of Table II are given in Tables V and VI, respectively. The estimated standard deviations of the distances and angles were derived from the inverse

TABLE IV
ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES OF VIBRATION (Å)^a

Atom	Min	Intermed	Max
Mn	0.208 (2)	0.256 (2)	0.262 (2)
P	0.199 (4)	0.216 (4)	0.223 (4)
C ₁	0.24 (1)	0.27 (1)	0.30 (1)
2	0.22 (1)	0.24 (1)	0.27 (1)
3	0.22 (1)	0.23 (1)	0.27 (1)
4	0.22 (1)	0.27 (1)	0.28 (1)
O ₁	0.21 (1)	0.36 (1)	0.39 (1)
O ₂	0.24 (1)	0.30 (1)	0.36 (1)
O ₃	0.24 (1)	0.30 (1)	0.34 (1)
O ₄	0.24 (1)	0.32 (1)	0.34 (1)

^a Figures 1 and 2 provide an indication of the directions of these principal axes of vibration.

TABLE V
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
Mn-P	2.305 (4)	P-2	2.902 (10)
Mn-C ₁	1.833 (11)	P-3	2.879 (9)
Mn-2	1.756 (10)	P-4	2.864 (10)
Mn-3	1.798 (10)	C ₁ -O ₁	1.146 (10)
Mn-4	1.782 (11)	2-O ₂	1.149 (9)
Mn-O ₁	2.979 (8)	3-O ₃	1.154 (9)
Mn-O ₂	2.905 (8)	4-O ₂	1.161 (9)
Mn-O ₃	2.951 (8)	C ₁ -2	2.598 (14)
Mn-O ₄	2.942 (9)	C ₁ -3	2.558 (14)
P-R ₁ C ₁ ^a	1.814 (8)	C ₁ -4	2.587 (14)
P-R ₂ C ₁	1.813 (9)	2-3	3.044 (14)
P-R ₃ C ₁	1.821 (10)	2-4	3.068 (14)
P-C ₁	4.136 (12)	3-4	3.128 (14)

^a R_iC₁ means C₁ on group R_i.

least-squares matrix from the final refinement. Selected distances and angles are also indicated in Figures 1 and 2.

From Figures 1 and 2 it is readily apparent that the coordination symmetry about the Mn atom is trigonal bipyramidal. Triphenylphosphine occupies one of the axial positions, and a carbonyl group is assumed to be *trans* to it. This is the structure previously predicted² on the basis of dipole moment measurements. The Mn

TABLE VI
BOND ANGLES

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
P-Mn-C ₁	176.9 (3)	Mn-C ₁ -O ₁	179.0 (9)
2-Mn-3	117.8 (4)	Mn-2-O ₂	178.3 (8)
2-Mn-4	120.3 (4)	Mn-3-O ₃	177.9 (8)
3-Mn-4	121.8 (4)	Mn-4-O ₄	177.5 (8)
C ₁ -Mn-2	92.7 (4)	R ₁ C ₁ -P ₁ -R ₂ C ₁	104.0 (3)
C ₁ -Mn-3	89.5 (4)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	104.6 (5)
C ₁ -Mn-4	91.4 (4)	R ₂ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	104.3 (4)
P-Mn-2	90.2 (3)		
P-Mn-3	88.2 (3)		
P-Mn-4	88.0 (3)		

atom is 0.04 Å out of the weighted least-squares plane through the equatorial nitrosyl and carbonyl groups in the direction of the axial carbonyl group. The equation of the plane in triclinic coordinates is $-5.65x + 7.43y + 4.64z - 3.51 = 0$, and all six atoms are within 0.01 Å of the plane. No symmetry is imposed on the molecule by the space group, and although the apparent symmetry of the disordered molecules is nearly C₃, the effective coordination symmetry of an individual molecule can be no higher than *m* if the nitrosyl group is in the equatorial plane.

As mentioned above, the nitrosyl groups and two carbonyl groups are disordered in the equatorial plane of the trigonal bipyramid. The average equatorial Mn-C (or Mn-N) distance of 1.78 (1) Å is similar to the metal-carbon distance of 1.79 Å in Fe(CO)₅.¹⁴ The axial Mn-C distance of 1.83 (1) Å is slightly longer than the equatorial distances. The difference is only $\sim 3\sigma$ and may not be significant. On the other hand, electron diffraction studies on Fe(CO)₂(NO)₂ and Co(NO)(CO)₃¹⁵ have shown metal-nitrogen distances 0.07 Å shorter than metal-carbon distances, and the Mn-N distance in Mn(NO)(CO)₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂¹ appears to be 0.04 Å shorter than the average Mn-C distance. The fact that the average equatorial Mn-C distance found here is shorter

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than the axial Mn-C distance is further justification for assigning the nitrosyl group to the equatorial plane. Of course, the difference in axial and equatorial bond lengths may also be due to a *trans* effect of the P(C₆H₅)₃ group. In Co(SiCl₃)(CO)₄,¹⁶ the axial Co-C bond is 0.03 Å longer than the equatorial Co-C bond. These slight axial-equatorial differences observed for the five-coordinate compounds are just the reverse of the differences found for several six-coordinate carbonyl derivatives of Mn, where the axial Mn-C distances are *shorter* than the equatorial Mn-C distances. In Mn₂Fe(CO)₁₄¹⁷ the average axial and equatorial Mn-C distances are 1.805 (10) and 1.855 (10) Å, respectively, and similar differences have also been found in Mn₂(CO)₁₀¹⁸ and HMn(CO)₅.¹⁹ The mean axial-equatorial nonbonded C···C interaction of 2.58 Å in Mn(NO)(CO)₃(P(C₆H₅)₃) is identical with those observed in Mn₂(CO)₁₀.¹⁸ The C-O distances of 1.15 Å are similar to those typically found in carbonyl derivatives of the transition metals, and N-O distances ranging from 1.10 to 1.26 Å are known.²⁰ All of the Mn-C-O (or Mn-N-O) groups in this molecule are linear. The Mn-P distance is 2.305 Å, to be compared with the average Mn-P distance of 2.278 Å in Mn(NO)(CO)₂(P(C₆H₅)₃)₂.¹

There are no unusual intermolecular contacts between the molecules. No O···O contact is less than 3.0 Å; the shortest interactions with O atoms are with H atoms 2.5 Å away. The shortest Mn···Mn distance is 7.11 Å.

Acknowledgment.—We wish to thank Professor F. Basolo and Dr. H. Wawersik for providing the sample. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the National Science Foundation.

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