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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Phenyltrimethylenemethaneiron Tricarbonyl

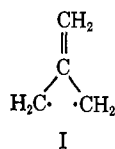
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Received September 6, 1968

Phenyltrimethylenemethaneiron tricarbonyl, $[(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$, crystallizes in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group $P2_1/a$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no. 14) with $a = 16.322 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 6.632 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 12.542 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 117.18 \pm 0.05^\circ$, and $Z = 4$. Observed and calculated densities are 1.33 ± 0.05 and 1.289 g cm^{-3} , respectively. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study has been carried out. Data complete to $\sin \theta = 0.42$ (Mo $K\alpha$ radiation) were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, and the structure was solved by a combination of Patterson, Fourier, and least-squares refinement procedures. All atoms (including hydrogens) have been located, the final discrepancy index being $R_F = 7.85\%$ for the 1459 independent, nonzero reflections. The crystal is composed of molecular units of $[(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$, separated by normal van der Waals distances. The iron atom is located directly beneath the central atom of the trimethylenemethane residue and is π bonded to the four carbon atoms of this system. The carbon atom skeleton of the trimethylenemethane moiety is significantly nonplanar, the central atom being displaced (away from the iron) by 0.315 \AA relative to the plane defined by the three terminal carbon atoms. The trimethylenemethane ligand and the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ group adopt a mutually staggered conformation.

Introduction

Trimethylenemethane (I) has been the subject of much theoretical discussion, since its central carbon



atom attains the maximum total bond order (and mobile bond order) possible for an sp^2 -hybridized carbon atom.^{1,2} This species has been detected as a stable intermediate in the low-temperature photochemical decomposition of 4-methylene- Δ^1 -pyrazoline³ and 3-methylenecyclobutanone;⁴ it has also been postulated as an intermediate in the thermal decomposition of 4-methylene- Δ^1 -pyrazoline⁵ and esters of 2-methylenepropane-1,3-diol⁶ and in the alkali metal

dehalogenation of 2-iodomethyl-3-iodopropene.^{7,8} Recent electron spin resonance studies on orientated trimethylenemethane [trapped in an irradiated (uv) single-crystal of 3-methylenecyclobutanone] confirm that it has a triplet ground state (*i.e.*, that it is a diradical) and show that its six hydrogen atoms are equivalent—*i.e.*, that the diradical possesses D_3 (or higher) molecular symmetry.⁹

As with a number of other highly reactive or intrinsically unstable organic species (such as cyclobutadiene,¹⁰ cyclopentadienone,¹¹ and azepine¹²), trimethylenemethane has been stabilized as an iron tricarbonyl adduct.¹³ Since trimethylenemethane represents a novel type of organic ligand, we decided to investigate the structure of a trimethylenemethaneiron tricarbonyl species. The parent compound, $[(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{C}]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$, has a rather low melting point ($28.4\text{--}29.6^\circ$),¹³ but phenyltrimethylenemethaneiron tricarbonyl melts

- (1) J. D. Roberts, "Notes on Molecular Orbital Calculations," W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1961, p 56.
- (2) A. Streitwieser, Jr., "Molecular Orbital Theory for Organic Chemists," John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1961, pp 43, 57.
- (3) P. Dowd, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2587 (1966).
- (4) P. Dowd and K. Sachdev, *ibid.*, **89**, 715 (1967).
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- (6) J.-P. Schirmann and F. Weiss, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 5163 (1967).

- (7) R. G. Doerr and P. S. Skell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 3002 (1967).
- (8) P. S. Skell and R. G. Doerr, *ibid.*, **89**, 4688 (1967).
- (9) P. Dowd, A. Gold, and K. Sachdev, *ibid.*, **90**, 2715 (1968).
- (10) G. F. Emerson, L. Watts, and R. Pettit, *ibid.*, **87**, 131 (1965).
- (11) M. L. H. Green, L. Pratt, and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 989 (1960).
- (12) E. O. Fischer and H. Rühle, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **341**, 137 (1965).
- (13) G. F. Emerson, K. Ehrlich, W. P. Giering, and P. C. Lauterbur, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 3172 (1966).

at a somewhat higher temperature (62–64°).¹⁴ We have therefore carried out a single-crystal X-ray diffraction study on this latter complex. A preliminary communication concerning this work has appeared previously.¹⁵

Unit Cell and Space Group

Optical examination and the observed reciprocal-lattice symmetry of C_{2h} indicated that the crystals belong to the monoclinic system. A survey of $h0l$ and $h1l$ Weissenberg photographs and $hkl0$ and $0kl$ precession photographs revealed the systematic absences $h0l$ for $h = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$, consistent with space group $P2_1/a$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no. 14).

Unit cell parameters, obtained from calibrated ($a_{NaCl} = 5.640 \text{ \AA}$) precession pictures taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\bar{\lambda} 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) at $23 \pm 2^\circ$ are $a = 16.322 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 6.632 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 12.542 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 117.18 \pm 0.05^\circ$. [Errors given are the "maximum possible errors" based on the sum of the inaccuracies involved in measuring (on precession photographs) the positions of diffraction rows from the crystal under investigation and from our standard (sodium chloride) crystal.] The unit cell volume is 1391 \AA^3 . The observed density ($\rho_{obsd} = 1.33 \pm 0.05 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, by flotation in aqueous zinc iodide solution) is in satisfactory agreement with the value calculated for $M = 270$ and $Z = 4$ ($\rho_{calcd} = 1.289 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$).

Collection and Reduction of X-Ray Diffraction Data

Pale yellow platelets of phenyltrimethylenemethane-iron tricarbonyl were supplied by the late Professor G. F. Emerson. The crystals have well-developed (100) faces and are extended along the b direction. Two crystals were used during the analysis—crystal I ($0.10 \times 0.58 \times 0.36 \text{ mm}$) was mounted along its b axis and crystal II ($0.11 \times 0.44 \times 0.31 \text{ mm}$) was mounted along its c axis. [Dimensions refer sequentially to a , b , c directions in the crystals.] The compound is rather volatile, so each crystal was enclosed in a thin-walled lithium borate capillary tube.

Intensity data (Mo $K\alpha$, $\bar{\lambda} 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) were collected with a 0.01° -incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer, using the "stationary-background, ω -scan, stationary-background" counting sequence. The angle scanned (ω) was chosen as $\omega = [2.0 + (0.8/L)]^\circ$ where $1/L$ is the Lorentz factor; initial and final backgrounds (B_1 and B_2) were each counted for one-fourth the time taken for the appropriate ω scan, and $I(hkl)$ (the intensity of the reflection hkl) was calculated as $I(hkl) = C(hkl) - 2[B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]$, where $C(hkl)$ is the count associated with the ω scan. Standard deviations assigned to reflections were: $I(hkl) > 1225$, $\sigma(hkl) = 0.1[I(hkl)]$; $I(hkl) \leq 1225$, $\sigma(hkl) = 3.5[I(hkl)]^{1/2}$. Reflections were included in the analysis if (1) $0.333 \leq B_1/B_2 \leq 3.0$ and (2) $I(hkl) \geq 3[C(hkl) + B_1(hkl) + B_2(hkl)]^{1/2}$. Condition 1 removes reflections with a large asymmetry in back-

ground count—which is usually symptomatic of overlap of adjacent reflections; condition 2 removes reflections which are not significantly different from zero at the 3σ level. All other experimental details (and concomitant precautions) are identical with those described in a previous publication.¹⁶

A total of 1575 reflections in the zones $h0l$ through $h7l$ were collected from crystal I. [This represents data complete to $\sin \theta = 0.42$ and includes all reflections photographically visible, save for the few at $\theta \leq 4^\circ$ which are shielded from the counter by a lead back-stop.] A total of 929 reflections from the zones $hkl0$ through $hk8$ was collected from crystal II. All data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, and absorption corrections were applied.¹⁷ [With $\mu = 11.16 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ transmission factors ranged from 0.725 to 0.884 for crystal I (volume 0.021 mm^3) and from 0.674 to 0.935 for crystal II (volume 0.0094 mm^3).] The 17 zones of data were merged to a common scale using a least-squares procedure which minimizes a sum of residuals linear in the logarithms of the individual scale factors.¹⁸ The resulting 1475 independent nonzero reflections were used to calculate a Wilson plot,¹⁹ which yielded an approximate absolute scale factor and an over-all isotropic thermal parameter $\bar{B} = 2.43 \text{ \AA}^2$.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis,²⁰ which had been sharpened so that the average intensity was independent of $\sin \theta$ and which had the origin peak removed, indicated an iron position at $x = 0.546$, $y = 0.296$, $z = 0.340$. A three-dimensional difference-Fourier synthesis, phased by the iron atom ($R_F = 0.40$),²¹ yielded the positions of the three carbonyl groups. A second difference-Fourier synthesis, phased now by seven atoms ($R_F = 0.35$), showed the positions of all of the remaining nonhydrogen atoms. Seven cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional and isotropic thermal parameters led to convergence at $R_F = 0.116$ and $R_{wF^2} = 0.053$.²¹ A three-dimensional difference-Fourier synthesis at this stage showed evidence of anisotropic motion for many atoms and led to the location of all ten hydrogen atoms. [Peak heights (in $e^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$) were: $H(21)$ 0.59, $H(22)$ 0.53, $H(31)$ 0.52, $H(32)$ 0.45, $H(4)$ 0.55, $H(6)$ 0.55, $H(7)$ 0.63, $H(8)$ 0.68, $H(9)$ 0.41, $H(10)$ 0.63. This may be compared with carbon atom peaks heights (on an "observed" Fourier synthesis) of $\sim 5 e^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$.] A structure factor calculation, phased now by all 27 atoms, had discrepancy indices $R_F = 0.113$ and $R_{wF^2} = 0.056$.

(16) M. R. Churchill and J. P. Fennessey, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1123 (1968).

(17) Using a locally modified version of GNABS—a general absorption correction program by C. W. Burnham.

(18) A. D. Rae, *Acta Cryst.*, **19**, 683 (1965).

(19) A. J. C. Wilson, *Nature*, **150**, 152 (1942).

(20) All crystallographic computations were performed using CRYRM—an integrated sequence of crystallographic routines for the IBM 7094 computer written by Professor R. E. Marsh and coworkers at the California Institute of Technology.

(21) $R_F = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$; $R_{wF^2} = \sum \omega(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2) \sum \omega |F_o|^4$.

(14) G. F. Emerson and K. Ehrlich, unpublished work.

(15) M. R. Churchill and K. Gold, *Chem. Commun.*, 693 (1968).

TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR $[(CH_2)_2C(CHC_6H_5)]_2Fe(CO)_8$ (IN ELECTRONS $\times 10.00$)^a

K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC	K L F0 FC
3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137	3 5 147 137

^a The table shows $k, l, 10|F_0|, 10|F_c|$ in blocks of constant h .

Refinement was continued using anisotropic thermal parameters (T) in the form: $T = \exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - \beta_{12}hk - \beta_{13}hl - \beta_{23}kl)$. Hydrogen atoms were included in calculated positions,²² each hydrogen atom being assigned an isotropic thermal parameter equal to that of the carbon atom to which it was attached [see Table II]. Neither the positions nor the thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms were allowed to refine. Positions were, however, re-defined with respect to the new carbon positions after

each cycle of refinement. Three cycles of refinement of positional and anisotropic thermal parameters led to convergence at $R_F = 0.0819$ and $R_{wF_2} = 0.0264$. Finally the list of observed and calculated structure factors was examined and 16 reflections were removed from the refinement since they were all low-angle reflections having $F_o \ll F_c$ (probably due to the diffracted beam being partially shielded from the counter by the lead backstop—the effect is far too great to be due simply to extinction). Three further cycles of refinement led to convergence (shift/ $\sigma < 0.05$ for each parameter) at $R_F = 0.0785$ and $R_{wF_2} = 0.0253$. [The average error in an observation of unit weight is 1.99,

(22) With $d(C-H) = 1.080 \text{ \AA}$ and the appropriate sp^2 geometry. All calculated positions are close to the center of the peaks observed on the 11.3% difference Fourier.

TABLE II

FINAL ATOMIC COORDINATES^a FOR $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$, INCLUDING ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ASSOCIATED^b WITH HYDROGEN ATOMS

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
Fe	0.55054 (8)	0.29552 (18)	0.34137 (10)	...
O(1)	0.3704 (6)	0.4250 (13)	0.3082 (7)	...
O(2)	0.6580 (6)	0.6590 (10)	0.4344 (8)	...
O(3)	0.6104 (7)	0.0807 (14)	0.5684 (7)	...
C(1)	0.5609 (6)	0.1534 (12)	0.2136 (8)	...
C(2)	0.6517 (6)	0.1596 (13)	0.3061 (10)	...
C(3)	0.4988 (7)	0.0333 (12)	0.2347 (8)	...
C(4)	0.5255 (5)	0.3453 (12)	0.1586 (7)	...
C(5)	0.4319 (5)	0.3772 (10)	0.0613 (7)	...
C(6)	0.3870 (6)	0.5620 (12)	0.0473 (7)	...
C(7)	0.3019 (6)	0.5941 (15)	-0.0515 (8)	...
C(8)	0.2638 (6)	0.4523 (17)	-0.1350 (8)	...
C(9)	0.3087 (6)	0.2715 (14)	-0.1242 (8)	...
C(10)	0.3910 (5)	0.2376 (12)	-0.0283 (8)	...
C(11)	0.4416 (7)	0.3777 (14)	0.3219 (9)	...
C(12)	0.6145 (7)	0.5214 (15)	0.3975 (8)	...
C(13)	0.5878 (7)	0.1630 (15)	0.4813 (9)	...
H(21)	0.6963	0.2464	0.2914	5.55
H(22)	0.6766	0.0253	0.3451	5.55
H(31)	0.5238	-0.1013	0.2734	5.06
H(32)	0.4337	0.0289	0.1683	5.06
H(4)	0.5715	0.4714	0.1922	4.61
H(6)	0.4182	0.6797	0.1131	4.30
H(7)	0.2653	0.7337	-0.0626	4.83
H(8)	0.1981	0.4826	-0.2094	5.01
H(9)	0.2793	0.1554	-0.1919	5.05
H(10)	0.4252	0.0953	-0.0222	4.43

^a Estimated standard deviations, shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the least significant digit of the preceding number. ^b Isotropic thermal parameters for hydrogen atoms are equal to the final isotropic parameter of the carbon atoms to which they are bonded (see text).

indicating a slight underestimation in the standard deviations assigned (*vide supra*) to the intensity data.] A final difference-Fourier synthesis showed no significant features, thus confirming the correctness of the structural analysis.

Throughout the analysis, scattering factors for neutral oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen were used.^{23a} The values for neutral iron^{23b} were corrected to allow specifically both for the real ($\Delta f' = 0.4 e^-$) and for the imaginary ($\Delta f'' = 1.0 e^-$) components of dispersion.^{23c} Observed and calculated structure factors (in electrons $\times 10.00$) are shown in Table I. Final atomic positions are given in Table II. Thermal parameters are collected in Table III, and their associated atomic vibration ellipsoids are defined in Table IV.

The Molecular Structure

Intramolecular distances and their estimated standard deviations (esd's) are shown in Table V; interatomic angles (with esd's) are given in Table VI. The scheme used for numbering atoms is shown in Figure 1.

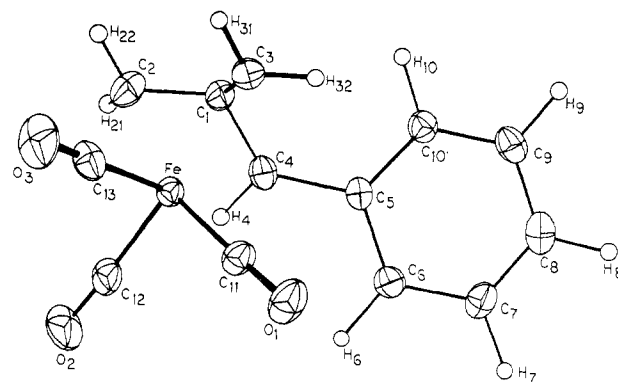


Figure 1.—Numbering of atoms within the $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ molecule. The molecule is shown projected onto the least-squares plane of the phenyl ring. This diagram also shows the 68% probability contours of the atomic vibration ellipsoids. [Constructed using OTLIPS, an IBM 1620 program by P. H. Bird.]

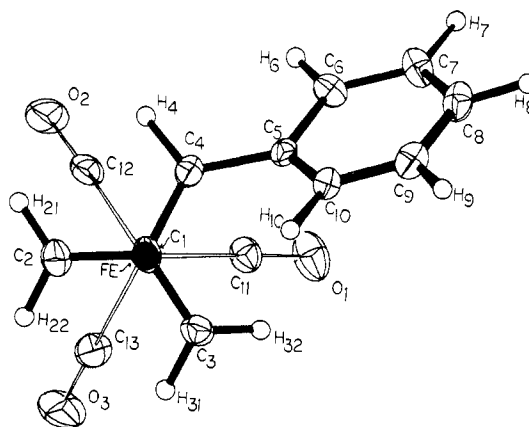


Figure 2.—The molecule projected onto the plane defined by C(2), C(3), and C(4).

The diamagnetic compound may be considered as an Fe(0) derivative in which the d^8 iron atom reaches the anticipated rare gas (Kr) configuration by the donation of two electrons from each of the three carbonyl ligands and four electrons from the trimethylenemethane residue. The iron atom is located directly beneath the central carbon atom of the trimethylenemethane system and is π bonded to all four carbon atoms of this ligand, individual distances being Fe-C(1) = 1.932 ± 0.010 Å, Fe-C(2) = 2.098 ± 0.011 Å, Fe-C(3) = 2.118 ± 0.010 Å, and Fe-C(4) = 2.161 ± 0.009 Å. As may be seen in Figure 2, the phenyltrimethylenemethane ligand and the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ moiety adopt a mutually staggered conformation.

The Phenyltrimethylenemethane Ligand

The carbon atom skeleton of the trimethylenemethane residue is significantly nonplanar, the central atom [C(1)] being displaced 0.315 Å (*away* from the iron atom) relative to the plane $-0.4763X + 0.4984Y$

(23) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962: (a) pp 202, 203; (b) p 210; (c) p 215.

TABLE III
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS (WITH ESD'S) FOR $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$

Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Fe	44.8 (0.6)	211.3 (2.7)	66.3 (1.1)	0.1 (2.5)	42.8 (1.2)	17.5 (3.3)
O(1)	73 (5)	618 (27)	130 (8)	157 (20)	101 (10)	50 (26)
O(2)	111 (6)	256 (17)	167 (10)	-148 (18)	-25 (12)	40 (22)
O(3)	130 (7)	592 (29)	96 (8)	-18 (24)	66 (12)	226 (26)
C(1)	44 (4)	278 (22)	82 (8)	43 (17)	43 (10)	-43 (22)
C(2)	48 (5)	332 (25)	138 (12)	66 (19)	76 (12)	64 (29)
C(3)	62 (5)	207 (18)	98 (9)	10 (18)	53 (11)	24 (23)
C(4)	44 (4)	279 (21)	65 (7)	-26 (16)	49 (9)	-43 (20)
C(5)	37 (4)	233 (18)	60 (6)	-28 (15)	45 (8)	15 (19)
C(6)	65 (5)	263 (21)	59 (7)	32 (18)	63 (10)	4 (21)
C(7)	53 (5)	393 (26)	73 (8)	94 (20)	67 (11)	38 (27)
C(8)	44 (5)	486 (33)	73 (8)	-11 (22)	57 (10)	8 (30)
C(9)	58 (5)	342 (27)	78 (8)	-49 (20)	70 (11)	-67 (25)
C(10)	41 (4)	249 (21)	85 (8)	-9 (15)	55 (10)	-16 (21)
C(11)	55 (5)	327 (25)	99 (9)	51 (21)	75 (12)	25 (26)
C(12)	66 (6)	269 (24)	79 (8)	4 (21)	19 (11)	87 (24)
C(13)	74 (6)	339 (28)	84 (9)	-69 (23)	56 (12)	-15 (28)

TABLE IV
DIRECTION COSINES FOR THE ATOMIC VIBRATION ELLIPSOIDS IN $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3^{a-c}$

Atom	B_{max} (dc's major axis)	B_{med} (dc's, median axis)	B_{min} (dc's, minor axis)
Fe	4.15 (-875, 408, 632)	3.74 (478, 812, 80)	3.17 (75, -418, 771)
O(1)	12.36 (-417, -899, 69)	6.34 (-51, -127, 905)	4.32 (-908, 420, 421)
O(2)	18.61 (-863, 233, 793)	6.03 (326, -419, 604)	3.14 (385, 877, 78)
O(3)	14.28 (-770, 600, 544)	10.36 (631, 668, 62)	3.15 (-92, -440, 837)
C(1)	6.12 (-554, -746, 581)	3.76 (167, 334, 749)	3.19 (-815, 576, 319)
C(2)	7.42 (-63, 477, 809)	5.98 (-518, -766, 574)	3.32 (-853, 431, 127)
C(3)	6.13 (-908, 44, 786)	4.73 (412, 291, 580)	3.52 (83, -956, 213)
C(4)	5.10 (-362, 930, 112)	3.57 (-882, -362, 134)	3.17 (-303, -56, 985)
C(5)	4.47 (-438, 893, 291)	3.07 (410, 97, 619)	2.57 (-800, -439, 729)
C(6)	5.93 (-864, -445, 184)	4.29 (-407, 893, 14)	2.71 (-297, 71, 983)
C(7)	7.86 (-434, -884, 43)	3.68 (411, -367, 555)	3.09 (-802, 290, 831)
C(8)	8.55 (-58, 998, 45)	3.81 (608, 19, 429)	3.34 (-792, -59, 902)
C(9)	6.65 (330, -866, 184)	4.40 (-895, -414, 259)	3.39 (-302, 281, 948)
C(10)	4.53 (-26, -809, 534)	4.09 (-253, 573, 809)	3.38 (-967, -128, 246)
C(11)	6.30 (423, 859, 63)	4.79 (-120, -262, 907)	3.90 (-898, 440, 417)
C(12)	8.13 (-886, 284, 731)	5.08 (429, 803, 172)	2.86 (177, -524, 660)
C(13)	7.91 (-817, 577, 368)	5.05 (-553, -780, 512)	4.12 (164, 241, 776)

^a Direction cosines (dc's) are referred to the monoclinic axes. They have been multiplied by 1000. ^b The atomic vibration ellipsoids are presented in terms of the isotropic thermal parameter B (\AA^2). The transformation to root-mean-square displacement is: $(u^2)^{1/2} = [B/8\pi^2]^{1/2}$. ^c The 68% probability contours of the vibration ellipsoids are illustrated in Figure 1.

TABLE V
INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES FOR $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3^a$

Atoms	Dist., \AA	Atoms	Dist., \AA	Atoms	Dist., \AA	Atoms	Dist., \AA
(a) Bond Distances				(b) Intramolecular Contacts ($\leq 3.5 \text{\AA}$)			
C(1)-C(2)	1.405 (13)	Fe-C(1)	1.932 (10)	Fe...C(5)	3.189 (9)	C(12)...C(4)	2.910 (12)
C(1)-C(3)	1.406 (13)	Fe-C(2)	2.098 (11)	Fe...H(4)	2.36	C(12)...C(2)	2.839 (13)
C(1)-C(4)	1.436 (12)	Fe-C(3)	2.118 (10)	Fe...H(21)	2.74	C(13)...C(2)	2.831 (13)
C(4)-C(5)	1.472 (11)	Fe-C(4)	2.162 (09)	Fe...H(22)	2.71	C(13)...C(3)	2.884 (13)
C(5)-C(6)	1.396 (12)	Fe-C(11)	1.768 (11)	Fe...H(31)	2.74	O(1)...H(6)	3.35
C(5)-C(10)	1.370 (11)	Fe-C(12)	1.776 (11)	Fe...H(32)	2.77	O(2)...H(4)	2.97
C(6)-C(7)	1.392 (13)	Fe-C(13)	1.802 (12)	C(11)...C(3)	2.865 (12)	O(2)...H(21)	3.48
C(7)-C(8)	1.331 (14)	O(1)-C(11)	1.139 (13)	C(11)...C(4)	2.946 (12)	O(3)...H(22)	3.45
C(8)-C(9)	1.379 (14)	O(2)-C(12)	1.118 (13)				
C(9)-C(10)	1.351 (13)	O(3)-C(13)	1.121 (14)				

^a ESD's, shown in parentheses, are right-adjusted to the last digit of the preceding number.

TABLE VI
BOND ANGLES WITHIN THE $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$
MOLECULE^a

Fe-C(11)-O(1)	178.0 (1.0)	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	120.0 (0.8)
Fe-C(12)-O(2)	177.1 (1.0)	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	120.7 (0.9)
Fe-C(13)-O(3)	179.5 (1.0)	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	119.9 (1.0)
C(11)-Fe-C(12)	99.7 (0.5)	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	120.0 (0.9)
C(11)-Fe-C(13)	99.0 (0.6)	C(9)-C(10)-C(5)	122.1 (0.8)
C(12)-Fe-C(13)	98.5 (0.5)	C(1)-C(4)-C(5)	124.3 (0.8)
C(2)-C(1)-C(3)	116.2 (0.9)	C(10)-C(5)-C(6)	117.2 (0.8)
C(2)-C(1)-C(4)	114.4 (0.8)	Fe-C(1)-C(2)	76.1 (0.6)
C(3)-C(1)-C(4)	115.0 (0.8)	Fe-C(1)-C(3)	77.0 (0.6)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	121.2 (0.7)	Fe-C(1)-C(4)	78.3 (0.5)
C(4)-C(5)-C(10)	117.2 (0.8)		

^a See footnote a, Table V.

TABLE VII
IMPORTANT PLANES WITHIN THE $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$
MOLECULE^{a-c}

Atoms	Dev, Å	Atoms	Dev, Å
I: $-0.7810X - 0.3786Y + 0.4964Z = -5.8591$			
C(5)*	+0.017 (8)	C(8)*	+0.008 (10)
C(6)*	-0.014 (9)	C(9)*	-0.004 (10)
C(7)*	+0.002 (10)	C(10)*	-0.008 (9)
II: $-0.4763X + 0.4984Y + 0.7243Z = -1.2340$			
C(2)*	0.000	Fe	+1.616 (5)
C(3)*	0.000	C(1)	-0.315 (9)
C(4)*	0.000		
III: $-0.7163X + 0.1763Y + 0.6751Z = -3.8988$			
C(4)*	0.000	C(7)	+0.46 (1)
H(4)*	0.000	C(8)	-0.23 (1)
C(5)*	0.000	C(9)	-0.84 (1)
C(6)	+0.58 (1)	C(10)	-0.73 (1)

Dihedral Angles: I-II, $57^\circ 8'$; I-III, $34^\circ 7'$; II-III, $23^\circ 21'$

^a Planes are defined as $c_1X + c_2Y + c_3Z = d$, where X, Y, Z are Cartesian coordinates which are related to the monoclinic cell coordinates (x, y, z) by the transformations: $X = xa + zc \cos \beta$, $Y = yb$, $Z = zc \sin \beta$. ^b Least-squares planes are calculated using unit weights for all atoms marked with an asterisk. ^c Esd's are shown in parentheses.

+ 0.7243Z = -1.2340,²⁴ which passes through the terminal carbon atoms C(2), C(3), and C(4) [see Table VII]. The trigonal-pyramidal conformation of the trimethylenemethane residue is emphasized by the angles Fe-C(1)-C(2), Fe-C(1)-C(3), and Fe-C(1)-C(4), which are 76.1 ± 0.6 , 77.0 ± 0.6 , and $78.3 \pm 0.5^\circ$, respectively.

Carbon-carbon distances within the trimethylenemethane moiety are: C(1)-C(2) = 1.405 ± 0.013 Å, C(1)-C(3) = 1.406 ± 0.013 Å, and C(1)-C(4) = 1.436 ± 0.012 Å (average 1.416 Å). Interatomic angles are: C(2)-C(1)-C(3) = 116.2 ± 0.9 , C(2)-C(1)-C(4) = 114.4 ± 0.8 , and C(3)-C(1)-C(4) = $115.0 \pm 0.8^\circ$ (average 115.2°).

As may be seen in Figure 1, the phenyl substituent has the expected D_{6h} symmetry within the limits of experimental error. Individual carbon-carbon distances vary from 1.331 ± 0.014 to 1.396 ± 0.012 Å

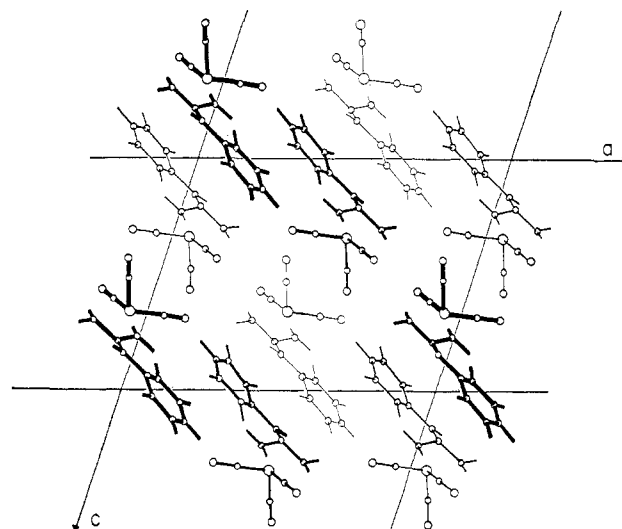
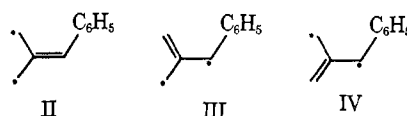


Figure 3.—Packing diagram for $[(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$. The crystal is viewed down b .

(average 1.363 Å), bond angles range from 117.2 ± 0.8 to $122.1 \pm 0.8^\circ$ (average 120.0°), and the six carbon atoms have a root-mean-square deviation of only 0.010 Å from the least-squares plane:²⁴ $-0.7810X - 0.3787Y + 0.4964Z = -5.8591$. The phenyl group is not fully conjugated with the trimethylenemethane ligand as can be seen from two measurements. (i) The plane of the carbon atom adjacent to the phenyl ring [*i.e.*, C(4), H(4), C(5)] makes an angle of $34^\circ 7'$ with the phenyl group, indicating that the $p\pi-p\pi$ overlap integral for the C(4)-C(5) bond is reduced to approximately 83% of the value it would take if C(4), H(4), and C(5) were coplanar with the phenyl group. (ii) The C(4)-C(5) bond distance of 1.472 ± 0.011 Å is not distinguishable from the C(sp²)-C(sp²) single bond distance of 1.465 ± 0.005 Å.²⁵

A final rather interesting geometric feature of the phenyltrimethylenemethane ligand concerns the fact that the Fe-C(4) bond distance of 2.162 ± 0.009 Å is significantly longer than the average (2.108 ± 0.008 Å) of the Fe-C(2) and Fe-C(3) distances; similarly the C(1)-C(4) bond is longer (although by only $\sim 2\sigma$) than the C(1)-C(2) and C(1)-C(3) bonds. A possible explanation for this involves a consideration of the resonance forms of the phenyltrimethylenemethane ligand



Canonical structures III and IV are energetically more favorable than structure II, since they involve an unpaired electron adjacent to the electron-withdrawing phenyl group. Carried forward to the metal complex this leads to the prediction that (*as observed*)

(25) "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," Supplement 1956-1959, Special Publication No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, 1965, p S15s.

(24) Cartesian coordinates—see Table VII, footnote a.

TABLE VIII
 INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS (TO 3.4 Å) WITHIN THE [(CH₂)₂C(CHC₆H₅)]Fe(CO)₃ CRYSTAL

Atoms	Transformation	Dist, Å	Atoms	Transformation	Dist, Å
O(1)···H(9)	$-x + 1/2, y + 1/2, -z$	2.68	C(8)···H(32)	$-x + 1/2, y + 1/2, -z$	3.10
H(21)	$x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, z$	2.98	H(4)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.13
H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.13	C(9)···H(4)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.00
H(8)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.18	H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.10
O(2)···H(31)	$x, y + 1, z$	2.71	C(10)···H(4)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.08
H(22)	$x, y + 1, z$	2.75	H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.24
O(3)···C(3)	$-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$	3.38	C(11)···H(8)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.33
H(8)	$x + 1/2, -y + 1/2, z + 1$	2.52	C(12)···H(31)	$x, y + 1, z$	2.96
C(1)···H(10)	$-x + 1, -y, -z$	3.00	H(21)···H(8)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	2.98
C(2)···H(9)	$-x + 1, -y, -z$	3.02	H(9)	$-x + 1, -y, -z$	3.04
C(3)···H(6)	$x, y - 1, z$	2.78	H(7)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.21
H(8)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.10	H(31)···H(6)	$x, y - 1, z$	2.44
C(5)···H(4)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.31	H(4)	$x, y - 1, z$	3.22
H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.36	H(8)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.38
C(6)···H(4)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.37	H(32)···H(6)	$x, y - 1, z$	2.39
H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.37	H(8)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	2.45
H(32)	$x, y + 1, z$	3.37	H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.20
C(7)···H(21)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.20	H(6)···H(10)	$x, y + 1, z$	3.26
H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.22	H(8)	$-x + 1/2, y + 1/2, -z$	3.34
H(4)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.30	H(7)···H(9)	$x, y + 1, z$	3.29
C(8)···H(21)	$-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$	3.07	H(10)···H(10)	$-x + 1, -y, -z$	2.58
H(7)	$-x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z$	3.09			

the Fe-C(4) and C(1)-C(4) distances should be greater than the other iron-carbon and carbon-carbon bond lengths of the system. This will, however, operate as only a minor perturbation on the bonding scheme outlined below.

Trimethylenemethane-Iron Bonding

A qualitative picture of trimethylenemethane-to-metal bonding may be obtained from simple Hückel molecular orbital theory. Using point group D_3 (which is the lowest possible for unperturbed trimethylenemethane, *vide supra*) the four $p\pi$ orbitals can be shown to form the basis for molecular orbitals of symmetry A_2 (twice) and E. If the individual atomic $p\pi$ orbitals are labeled ϕ_1 through ϕ_4 (with ϕ_1 being associated with the *central* carbon atom) then, neglecting overlap, the appropriate orthonormalized molecular orbitals (with their energies) are

$$A_2(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\sqrt{3}\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 + \phi_4), E = \alpha + \sqrt{3}\beta$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E(a) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_2 - \phi_4) \\ E(b) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\phi_2 - 2\phi_3 + \phi_4) \end{aligned} \right\} E = \alpha$$

$$A_2(2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-\sqrt{3}\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 + \phi_4), E = \alpha - \sqrt{3}\beta$$

The lowest lying ligand orbital, $A_2(1)$, has symmetry appropriate for overlap with any combination of metal s , p_z and d_{z^2} orbitals; energetically (by comparison with ferrocene²⁶) it is probable that a $d_{z^2}s$ hybrid will be used. The next lowest trimethylenemethane energy level is doubly degenerate (*i.e.*, has E symmetry) and

(26) C. A. Coulson, "Valence," 2nd ed, Oxford University Press, London, 1961, pp 298-302.

may overlap with the d_{xy} and d_{yz} orbitals of the iron atom. The highest molecular orbital, $A_2(2)$, is antibonding and will not be utilized to any appreciable extent.

The Fe(CO)₃ Group

Within experimental error, the Fe(CO)₃ group has exact C_{3v} symmetry. Individual OC-Fe-CO angles vary from 98.5 ± 0.5 to $99.7 \pm 0.5^\circ$ and average 99.1° . Average Fe-CO and C-O bond lengths are 1.782 and 1.126 Å, in good agreement with values observed in such other Fe(CO)₃-containing species as $C_6F_5Fe(CO)_3$ ²⁷ [1.802 and 1.126 Å] and $C_{10}H_8Fe_2(CO)_6$ ²⁸ [1.780 and 1.128 Å].

Intermolecular Contacts

The molecular packing within the crystal lattice (viewed down b) is shown in Figure 3. Quantitative data on intermolecular contacts are collected in Table VIII. The individual molecules of [(CH₂)₂C(CHC₆H₅)]Fe(CO)₃ are separated by normal van der Waals distances, closest approaches (of each type) being: oxygen···carbon, 3.38 Å; oxygen···hydrogen, 2.52 Å; carbon···hydrogen, 2.78 Å; and hydrogen···hydrogen, 2.39 Å.²⁹

Acknowledgments.—We wish to thank the late Professor G. F. Emerson for providing the sample. This work has been generously supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GP-8077) and the Advanced Research Projects Agency (Contract SD-88).

(27) M. R. Churchill and R. Mason, *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)*, **A301**, 433 (1967).

(28) M. R. Churchill, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 190 (1967).

(29) NOTE ADDED IN PROOF.—An electron diffraction study of unsubstituted trimethylenemethaneiron tricarbonyl [A. Almendinger, H. Haaland, and K. Wahl, *Chem. Commun.*, 1027 (1968)] shows the molecular geometry of this species to be substantially the same as the present phenyl-substituted complex.