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Molecular Structure and Bonding in Diethylenetriaminechromium Tricarbonyl: The Cr(0) and Approximate Mn(0) Radii¹

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The crystal and molecular structure of *cis*-Cr(dien)(CO)₃ (dien = diethylenetriamine) has been determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction studies. The molecular structure is derived, as expected, from that of octahedral Cr(CO)₆, the substituents being mutually *cis*. The compound is crystallographically isostructural with its Mo analog, whose structure was recently reported. From the Cr-N bond lengths a single-bond radius of 1.48 ± 0.01 Å is obtained for Cr(0) in Cr(CO)₆ and its derivatives. It is also inferred that the single-bond radius for Mn in derivatives of Mn₂(CO)₁₀ is probably about 1.39 Å, with 1.43 Å being a fairly certain upper limit. Comparison of the Cr-CO bond lengths in Cr(dien)(CO)₃ with those in Cr(arene)(CO)₃ compounds implies that the arene rings show little if any π acidity toward the Cr(CO)₆ moiety in the ground states of these arene derivatives.

Introduction

Recently there has been considerable interest in this laboratory³⁻⁶ and elsewhere⁷⁻⁹ in the detailed description of the bonding of ligands to the metal atoms in very low (or zero) formal oxidation states in metal carbonyls and their derivatives. Both structural and spectroscopic observations are valuable in attempting to elucidate the problem. From the purely structural point of view, it is necessary to know general structures of the molecules, that is connexity of bonds and molecular symmetry, as well as accurate values of bond distances, from which such elusive quasi-experimental, quasi-theoretical parameters as metal single bond radii and metal-ligand bond orders can be deduced.

The present paper reports a structural study of an amine-substituted derivative of chromium carbonyl, from which information and conclusions pertinent to the question of Cr-CO bonding may be obtained.

Experimental Section

Preparation of *cis*-(Diethylenetriamine)chromium Tricarbonyl.—The Cr(dien)(CO)₃ was prepared by heating at 150° for 0.5 hr chromium hexacarbonyl, 1.5 g, with an excess of diethylenetriamine, 5 ml, under an atmosphere of nitrogen.^{3b,10} Slow cooling of the reaction mixture to room temperature allowed the formation of crystals suitable for X-ray work. The orange-brown rhombohedral crystals were washed with ethanol, then pentane, and dried in a vacuum desiccator.

X-Ray Crystallographic Study.—The rhombohedra were found to belong to the orthorhombic system with cell dimensions $a = 8.312 \pm 0.002$, $b = 11.81 \pm 0.02$, $c = 10.05 \pm 0.01$ Å. The compound just floats in iodobutane of density 1.62. Assuming the density of the crystals to be 1.60 and using the molecular weight of 239 amu the number of molecules per unit cell was

calculated to be 3.98. The systematic absences $h00$ for $h \neq 2n$, $0k0$ for $k \neq 2n$, $00l$ for $l \neq 2n$ observed on precession photographs uniquely determined the space group as P2₁2₁2₁.

The intensities of about 1530 reflections, $0 < 2\theta \leq 58^\circ$, were collected using the General Electric XRD-5 X-ray diffractometer equipped with a Furnas-Harker eucentric goniometer and a scintillation counter, with Mo K α radiation. The crystal, of approximate dimensions 0.4 mm on an edge, was mounted in a nitrogen-filled capillary with the c axis vertical and parallel to the spindle. The intensities were measured using a modification of the moving crystal-moving counter method of Furnas.¹¹ Lorentz-polarization corrections were applied but absorption was neglected ($\mu = 12 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

Solution and Refinement of Structure.—A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was computed¹² using all reflections. From the large peak in each of the Harker sections ($\frac{1}{2}, y, z$), ($x, \frac{1}{2}, z$), ($x, y, \frac{1}{2}$), the fractional coordinates of the chromium atom were estimated to be $x = 0.318$, $y = 0.896$, $z = 0.811$.

A Fourier summation was computed¹² with all phases the same as those given by the chromium atoms, and this gave a fairly clear picture of the entire molecule. Two cycles of least-squares refinement¹³ of the over-all scale factor and Cr, C, O, and N atom coordinates produced a residual¹⁴ of 0.17. Four cycles of refinement of the atom coordinates and the isotropic temperature factors lowered the residual to 0.13. A Fourier electron density map computed at this time clearly showed this compound to be isostructural with Mo(dien)(CO)₃.⁵ An error analysis, dividing the reflections into groups of 50 by relative intensity, showed nothing unusual, and it was decided best to give all reflections equal weights.

Refining the scale factor and one of the bridging carbon atoms, C₄, reduced the residual to 0.12. A difference Fourier at this stage indicated a need for anisotropic temperature factors and showed electron density in the regions where the hydrogen atoms would be expected. Working from a model and modifying the values to best fit the Fourier map the coordinates of the hydrogen atoms were estimated. Two cycles of varying only the hydrogen atom coordinates and isotropic temperature factors slightly raised the residual and only a few of the hydrogen atom positions remained reasonable. The hydrogen atoms were therefore dropped from consideration.

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(2) N.I.H. Predoctoral Fellow, 1963-1965.

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(12) All Patterson and Fourier summations were computed using the ERPR2 Fourier summation program for the IBM 709/7090 computer written by W. G. Sly, D. P. Shoemaker, and J. H. Van den Hende, 1962.

(13) C. T. Prewitt, "A Full Matrix Crystallographic Least Squares Program for the IBM 709/7090 Computer," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962. Atomic scattering factors were taken from J. A. Hoerni and J. A. Ibers, *Acta Cryst.*, **7**, 744 (1954), for C, N, and O, and from A. J. Freeman and R. E. Watson, *ibid.*, **14**, 231 (1961), for Cr.

(14) Defined as $|\Sigma w||F_0| - |F_e|||/\Sigma w|F_0|$.

TABLE I
CALCULATED, F_0 , AND OBSERVED, $|F_0|$, STRUCTURE FACTORS

H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL	H	K	F085	FCAL								
0	0	*****		10	0	315	134	6	0	2146	2111	6	0	1518	1419	5	0	593	514	6	0	1955	834	6	0	1777	100	6	0	1392	450								
2	0	1033	1116	11	0	765	817	7	0	1620	1604	6	0	310	275	9	0	1573	1594	9	1	61	165	3	0	1198	1087	0	0	1770	1638	0	0	120	340				
4	0	185	115	0	1	1483	1395	8	0	1487	1391	8	0	902	945	10	0	45	148	10	1	408	487	4	3	1465	1380	1	0	1982	187	1	1	273	217				
6	0	152	121	3	0	1483	1395	9	0	1487	1391	9	0	83	94	0	1	207	2006	0	2	408	255	5	3	974	976	2	0	1284	1241	1	1	570	520				
8	0	2224	2254	3	0	1315	155	10	0	1315	155	10	0	1547	1527	7	0	1547	1527	1	0	1216	1166	3	0	157	151	3	0	1170	1157	3	0	1204	1154				
10	0	894	649	1	0	1377	1324	11	0	105	317	11	0	547	472	2	1	4087	4198	2	2	2555	462	7	3	617	636	4	4	142	143	4	1	442	439	5	3	329	343
1	1	1405	5020	5	1	2793	2876	1	0	3106	2901	0	1	1912	1937	3	0	2669	2435	3	2	2046	1973	8	3	233	146	5	6	442	439	5	3	303	497				
2	1	212	214	5	1	1867	1792	1	0	3611	3980	1	1	538	637	4	0	1010	889	4	2	1475	1161	9	3	292	303	6	6	407	390	1	0	291	374	6	7	697	592
4	1	2313	2314	7	0	163	622	3	1	234	2170	2	1	467	249	5	2	1061	994	6	2	2425	393	10	5	428	522	7	6	495	465	1	1	591	621	0	0	1084	1113
5	1	1941	1799	6	1	641	656	4	1	125	129	4	1	1045	954	7	1	320	407	7	2	2121	1266	1	6	2364	2243	7	7	959	862	3	3	424	471	5	8	487	531
6	1	2638	2586	9	1	673	625	5	1	235	212	8	0	1433	1424	8	2	440	435	2	4	1449	1382	1	7	1404	1322	0	0	1319	1335	1	1	57	51	1	1	1035	1139
7	1	150	152	10	0	158	624	6	1	165	126	7	1	1682	1649	9	1	232	224	9	7	765	793	3	4	1425	1292	2	7	812	654	1	1	645	722	4	6	175	176
8	1	982	920	11	0	160	311	1	0	160	311	10	0	1547	1527	1	0	1547	1527	1	1	1547	1527	3	0	157	151	3	0	1170	1157	3	0	1204	1154				
9	1	881	895	8	0	155	605	8	0	155	617	8	1	1216	1130	0	2	591	597	0	3	1517	1451	5	6	476	467	7	7	498	565	5	7	493	516	0	0	1084	1113
10	1	283	342	1	0	2871	2661	9	1	1610	1057	9	1	527	559	8	0	855	893	3	3	877	867	6	7	565	595	7	7	493	516	0	0	984	1024	1	1	897	947
11	0	857	936	2	0	2292	1983	10	0	1585	633	9	0	216	302	2	2	2147	2336	2	3	1669	1586	7	7	1098	1081	6	7	553	573	3	0	984	1024	1	1	897	947
12	0	1567	1520	1	0	1567	1520	9	1	1610	1141	9	1	1602	1068	3	0	320	230	5	3	1210	1184	6	7	494	487	4	4	142	143	5	6	182	182	0	0	1084	1113
13	1	212	116	7	0	124	116	9	0	208	407	9	0	208	407	4	0	805	807	4	2	2450	2355	9	8	1516	1484	8	7	550	580	5	7	493	516	0	0	1084	1113
14	2	728	716	4	0	728	716	9	0	230	407	9	0	230	407	4	0	805	807	4	2	2450	2355	9	8	1516	1484	8	7	550	580	5	7	493	516	0	0	1084	1113
15	2	2787	1798	5	0	323	343	1	0	2955	2829	1	0	2425	289	5	2	265	211	5	3	687	892	0	0	1415	4518	0	0	1343	1351	5	6	156	163	0	0	1084	1113
16	3	2185	1870	7	0	1932	1124	2	0	2511	2389	2	0	2495	1415	6	4	1818	1190	7	3	336	372	1	0	1565	990	1	0	640	653	7	7	550	577	0	0	1084	1113
17	3	1088	1073	1	0	1585	1124	3	0	2252	2164	3	0	1818	1190	2	2	265	211	3	0	1509	477	2	0	1216	1026	2	0	1416	1146	3	0	1084	1113				
18	3	2001	1899	6	3	152	1973	4	0	2325	2149	4	0	3165	2158	7	3	611	566	7	4	200	248	2	0	708	690	4	9	1116	1109	2	0	1416	1146	3	0	1084	1113
19	3	1100	1046	7	3	1218	1118	3	0	3179	1650	3	0	2405	1913	8	0	801	750	4	6	1491	518	4	6	1461	1420	5	6	168	611	3	0	1084	1113				
20	3	1918	1842	8	3	1494	452	3	0	385	164	3	0	1033	1024	9	3	1010	1114	3	0	367	373	5	6	1487	1494	3	0	1084	1113								
21	3	1626	1626	9	3	152	152	3	0	1509	1521	3	0	1509	1521	10	0	1509	1521	3	0	1509	1521	5	6	1487	1494	3	0	1084	1113								
22	3	749	780	10	3	152	443	3	0	1676	1340	3	0	1276	1156	9	0	1094	1220	5	0	945	868	7	0	1415	1268	1	0	598	603	0	0	1084	1113				
23	3	821	818	11	3	145	457	7	3	186	410	7	3	629	392	1	0	2122	1973	1	5	1419	1223	2	0	840	884	8	5	595	602	0	0	1084	1113				
24	3	1044	41	4	0	458	422	3	0	815	865	3	0	1775	814	2	0	520	522	2	0	1074	1079	9	0	410	435	2	0	1039	1045	7	2	189	197	0	0	1084	1113
25	3	7166	7999	2	4	831	787	10	3	2496	1341	10	3	354	359	11	0	1625	1604	12	0	369	320	1	0	480	478	8	7	755	792	8	1	193	116	1	1	47	47
26	1	5212	5245	3	2	2769	2903	1	0	364	364	4	0	1594	1056	5	6	517	505	5	9	1572	1542	4	7	710	594	5	0	1298	344	5	0	1084	1113				
27	1	778	1719	13	2	1734	1624	0	0	343	280	1	0	1187	1249	9	0	518	520	6	7	612	596	2	0	1246	1206	3	0	1416	1146	5	6	162	160	0	0	1084	1113
28	1	5244	1578	14	2	2458	2588	0	0	1511	1907	4	0	343	280	1	0	1643	1642	6	5	151	162	6	5	683	623	3	0	1203	1204	5	6	162	160	0	0	1084	1113
29	1	5423	1563	15	5	656	652	0	0	1582	1533	3	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533				
30	1	5454	1555	16	5	656	652	0	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533								
31	1	5455	1555	17	5	656	652	0	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533								
32	1	571	1867	18	5	656	652	0	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533								
33	1	5770	729	19	6	592	574	0	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533	5	0	1582	1533								
34	1	5771	727	20	6	592	574	0																															

TABLE II

FINAL ATOM POSITIONAL PARAMETERS^a FOR dienCr(CO)₃

Atom	Coordinates		
	x/a	x/b	z/c
Cr	0.3095 (2)	0.3900	0.8065
C ₁	0.469	0.424	0.688
C ₂	0.465	0.404	0.933
C ₃	0.293	0.542	0.812
O ₁	0.570	0.457	0.616
O ₂	0.572	0.417	1.006
O ₃	0.301	0.642	0.804
N ₁	0.108	0.358	0.940
N ₂	0.115	0.359	0.665
N ₃	0.327	0.207	0.778
C ₄	-0.048	0.340	0.875
C ₅	-0.038	0.393	0.731
C ₆	0.112 (2)	0.240	0.614
C ₇	0.264 (2)	0.181	0.644

^a Standard deviations are all one unit in the last recorded figure except as indicated by a number >1 in parentheses.

and the components of the anisotropic thermal vibration tensors in Table III. The bond lengths and bond angles are recorded in Tables IV and V, respectively. Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the molecule with identifying numbers on the atoms.

TABLE III

ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS^a ($\times 10^3$) FOR dienCr(CO)₃

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cr	6.6	2.9	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
C ₁	9	4	7	0.3	-0.1	-0.6
C ₂	10	3	6	0.2	-0.5	0.1
C ₃	8	4	11	1	-0.4	-0.6
O ₁	15	6	11	-1	4	0.6
O ₂	15	7	9	-0.5	-5	-1
O ₃	16	4	26	0.4	-2	-0.9
N ₁	10	5	7	-0.5	0.7	-0.1
N ₂	9	6	6	0.3	-3	-0.3
N ₃	13	3	8	0.6	-0.4	0.2
C ₄	9	11	9	-0.1	0.2	2
C ₅	7	9	14	2	-0.5	2
C ₆	22	6	17	4	-10	-5
C ₇	15	6	10	1	-2	-4

^a Standard deviations for Cr, 1×10^{-4} ; for all other atoms, $1-2 \times 10^{-3}$.

TABLE IV

BOND LENGTHS (Å) IN dienCr(CO)₃

Bond	Length ^a	Bond	Length ^a
Cr-C ₁	1.822 ± 0.008	C ₁ -O ₁	1.173 ± 0.011
Cr-C ₂	1.822 ± 0.008	C ₂ -O ₂	1.162 ± 0.011
Cr-C ₃	1.804 ± 0.007	C ₃ -O ₃	1.183 ± 0.009
Cr-N ₁	2.185 ± 0.007	N ₁ -C ₄	1.467 ± 0.012
Cr-N ₂	2.187 ± 0.007	N ₂ -C ₅	1.495 ± 0.012
Cr-N ₃	2.183 ± 0.006	N ₂ -C ₆	1.488 ± 0.013
C ₄ -C ₅	1.579 ± 0.016	N ₃ -C ₇	1.474 ± 0.012
Cr-C ₇	1.478 ± 0.016		
Mean values			
Cr-N(av)	2.185 ± 0.004		
Cr-C(av)	1.816 ± 0.005		

^a Uncertainty intervals are standard deviations of individual values or of the mean, as appropriate.

Discussion

The symmetry of the CrN₃(CO)₃ portion of Cr(dien)(CO)₃ is approximately C_{3v}. The three Cr-N and the three Cr-CO distances are equal within the experimental uncertainties, as would be expected. The crystal and molecular structures of this compound

TABLE V

BOND ANGLES^a (DEG) IN dienCr(CO)₃

C ₁ CrC ₂	85.3 ± 0.4	N ₃ CrC ₁	94.7 ± 0.3
C ₂ CrC ₃	86.5 ± 0.4	N ₃ CrC ₂	97.9 ± 0.3
C ₁ CrC ₃	81.7 ± 0.4	N ₁ CrC ₁	176.1 ± 0.3
N ₁ CrN ₂	78.7 ± 0.3	N ₂ CrC ₂	174.6 ± 0.3
N ₂ CrN ₃	78.2 ± 0.3	N ₃ CrC ₃	174.2 ± 0.4
N ₁ CrN ₃	87.6 ± 0.3	CrC ₁ O ₁	173.3 ± 0.8
N ₁ CrC ₂	97.6 ± 0.3	CrC ₂ O ₂	174.3 ± 0.7
N ₁ CrC ₃	95.8 ± 0.4	CrC ₃ O ₃	170.8 ± 0.9
N ₂ CrC ₁	98.5 ± 0.3	CrNC (av)	112 ± 5
N ₂ CrC ₃	97.8 ± 0.3	NCC (av)	111 ± 3

^a Uncertainty intervals are standard deviations.

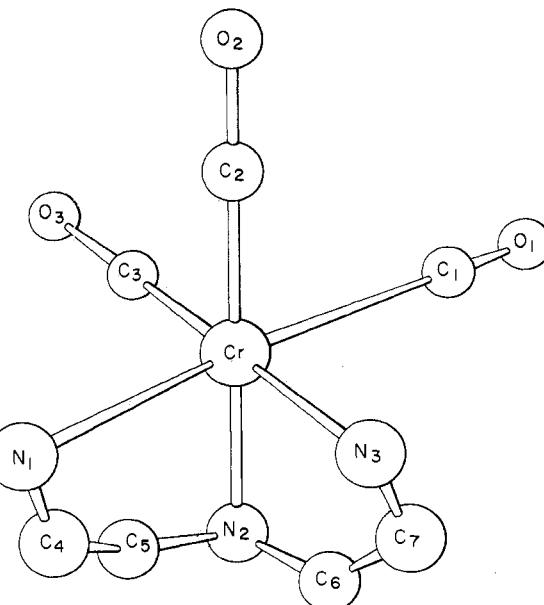


Figure 1.—A perspective view of the dienCr(CO)₃ molecule, with atoms numbered as in Tables II-V. There are no crystallographic symmetry elements present.

are practically identical with those of Mo(dien)(CO)₃, which were recently reported.⁵ It is to be noted, however, that the structure of the chromium compound was solved independently without any reference to that of the molybdenum compound.

The mean Cr-CO distance in Cr(dien)(CO)₃, 1.817 ± 0.006 Å, is markedly shorter than that in Cr(CO)₆ (1.91 ± 0.02 Å), and a substantial increase in the extent of metal-carbon π bonding is unmistakably demonstrated, as expected.¹⁵

Finally, it is to be noted that the mean of the Cr-N distances in the compound is 2.185 ± 0.004 Å. This mean value will be used in all subsequent discussions.

The Single-Bond Radius of Chromium(0).—One of the fundamental but difficult problems in connection with formulating detailed descriptions of the bonding in metal carbonyls and other compounds of formally zerovalent metals is the estimation of appropriate single-bond radii of the metals. One of the major objectives of the investigation reported here was to do this for

(15) A semiquantitative interpretation similar to that given earlier⁵ for the molybdenum compounds could also be made here. However, in view of the suggestions made by Dobson⁹ for modification of the numerical values to be assumed for the π -bond orders, with which we at least partially agree, further quantitative discussion will be deferred.

$\text{Cr}(0)$. Formally zerovalent metal atoms can be expected to occur only when surrounded by a considerable number of ligands capable of accepting electrons from $d\pi$ orbitals of the metal (that is, ligands which are π acids), and, of course, the lengths of such bonds, which have multiple bond character, cannot be used to derive a single-bond radius for the metal.

However, it is reasonable to assume that when one or several π acid ligands, such as CO, are replaced by ligands which are simple donors but not π acids, such as NH_3 and amines, and sufficient π acid ligands remain to stabilize the molecule, the bonds to the amine ligands will be simple single bonds and their lengths will be the sum of the nitrogen tetrahedral radius,^{16a} 0.70 Å, and the metal atom single-bond radius. Thus, from the average of the Cr–N distances in $\text{Cr}(\text{dien})(\text{CO})_3$, 2.18 ± 0.01 Å, we estimate a $\text{Cr}(0)$ single-bond radius of 1.48 ± 0.02 Å. This may be compared with a single-bond radius of about 1.62 Å, which can be estimated in the same way for Mo(0) in $\text{Mo}(\text{dien})(\text{CO})_3$ from the structural data recently published for that compound.⁵

It has been shown⁴ from the CO stretching force constants that the extent of back donation in analogous carbonyl derivatives of Cr, Mo, and W is approximately the same. Thus the difference in radii, 0.14 Å, should be approximately reflected in the differences between Cr–CO and Mo–CO distances in analogous pairs of compounds. This is the case in both the M–(dien)(CO)₃ compounds, where the difference is $1.94 - 1.82 = 0.12$ Å, and the hexacarbonyls, where it is $2.04 - 1.92 = 0.12$ Å.

Finally, it may be noted that the Cr–CO and Mo–CO bonds are about 0.27 and 0.35 Å shorter than would be expected for M–C single bonds in the M(CO)₆ and M(dien)(CO)₃ compounds, respectively. These shortenings are considerably greater than the ~ 0.1 Å proposed by Pauling^{16b} on the basis of unspecified assumptions as to the single-bond radii and suggest that his statement that "the bonds have some double-bond character" might well be made more emphatic.

The Radius of Mn in Derivatives of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5$.—The Cr radius in dienCr(CO)₃ can be obtained by subtracting the nitrogen radius, 0.70 Å, from the mean Cr–N distance, 2.18 ± 0.01 Å, giving 1.48 Å, as noted above. Since we should naturally assume that the manganese atom is inherently smaller than the chromium atom due to its greater nuclear charge, we must regard this as an upper limit on the Mn(0) radius. More specifically, comparing the mean Mn–CO distance¹⁷ in HMn(CO)₅ with that¹⁸ in $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5\text{NH}_3$, in

(16) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed., Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960; (a) Table 7-18, p 246; (b) p 335.

(17) S. J. LaPlaca, J. A. Ibers, and W. C. Hamilton, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 2282 (1964).

which all factors save the inherent size of the metal atom should be essentially the same, it is found that the Mn radius is, in fact, about 0.05 Å smaller than that of Cr. Thus, we may establish an upper limit of ~ 1.43 Å for the Mn radius. This is in substantial agreement with one-half the Mn–Mn distance in $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$, 1.46 Å, which is also to be considered an upper limit because of some repulsive force between the $d\pi$ electrons of the two metal atoms.^{6,19}

It is even possible, using the CO stretching force constants for HMn(CO)₅²⁰ and for $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5\text{NH}_3$ ²¹ and the relations between M–C bond lengths, M–C and C–O bond orders, and CO stretching force constants which have been previously described,³⁻⁵ to estimate that Mn–C bond lengthening relative to the Cr–C bonds, because of lower back donation, is probably about 0.05 Å. Thus, the Mn radius would seem likely to be about 1.39 Å.

Relevance to Metal–Arene Bonding.—The present results, specifically the metal-to-carbon bond lengths in dienCr(CO)₃, afford some information concerning the electron distribution in chromium-to-benzene bonding, at least as it occurs in the $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_3$ and $[(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6)_2]\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_3$ molecules. Each of these has recently been studied by Bailey and Dahl.²² Aside from the general similarity of the dimensions of the Cr(CO)₃ groups in these two compounds to each other and to those of the Cr(CO)₃ group in Cr(dien)(CO)₃, the essential equality of the mean Cr–C distances in the three compounds is especially noteworthy. For the benzene, hexamethylbenzene, and dien compounds, the mean Cr–C distances and the standard deviations of the mean are, respectively, 1.842 ± 0.007 , 1.814 ± 0.007 , and 1.816 ± 0.005 Å. If it be accepted that the dien group entirely lacks the capacity to back-accept $d\pi$ electrons from the metal atom, then these results imply that the benzene and hexamethylbenzene rings fail to do so even though they may in principle be capable of doing so by means of their e_2 orbitals. Of course, this conclusion is only valid provided one also assumes that the Cr–CO σ bonding is very similar in character in both the arene and dien complexes, but such an assumption seems plausible and there are no data available which contradict it.

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(18) F. C. Rauch, Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1964.

(19) C. E. Coffey, J. Lewis, and R. S. Nyholm, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1741 (1964).

(20) D. K. Huggins and H. D. Kaesz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 2734 (1964).

(21) The spectrum shows four bands (in CHCl_3) at 2065, 1980, 1935, and 1885 cm^{-1} . From these, the force constants³⁻⁴ are found to be $k = 14.6$, $k_2 = 15.8$, $k_3 = 0.33$ mdyne/A.

(22) M. F. Bailey and L. F. Dahl, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1298, 1314 (1965).