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The Crystal Structure of Dicarboxyl- π -cyclopentadienylbicyclo [2.2.1] hepta-2 π ,5-dienemanganese(I)^{1a,b}

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The structure of dicarboxyl- π -cyclopentadienylbicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2 π ,5-dienemanganese(I), (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂, has been determined by means of a three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray investigation. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic system with space group P2₁/m in a unit cell of dimensions: $a = 6.19 \pm 0.02$, $b = 11.16 \pm 0.02$, $c = 8.98 \pm 0.02$ Å, and $\beta = 98.50 \pm 0.7^\circ$. The calculated density of 1.61 g/cm³, for two molecules in the unit cell, agrees quite well with the observed density of 1.57 g/cm³ which was determined by means of the flotation method. Anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement has yielded a final discrepancy factor of $R = 9.1\%$ for 1550 observed reflections. The crystal consists of discrete molecules of (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂, and, although the point symmetry is C_s, the coordination about the central Mn atom is distorted tetrahedral. The manganese atom is bonded to the norbornadiene moiety in an *exo* configuration; one double bond of the olefin is not coordinated. The Mn-C(carboxyl) distance is 1.794 ± 0.007 Å and the Mn-C-O angle is $177.8 \pm 0.7^\circ$. The distance from the manganese atom to the center of the cyclopentadienyl ring is 1.805 ± 0.009 Å, and the corresponding distance to the center of the metal-coordinated double bond of norbornadiene is 2.051 ± 0.011 Å. The local symmetry of the manganese and the cyclopentadienyl ring is C_{2v}, which implies no localized metal-ring interactions. It has also been observed, in agreement with a number of other structure determinations, that the metal-coordinated olefinic bond is longer than the uncoordinated bond.

Introduction

Fischer and Herberhold² have recently prepared a number of interesting organometallic manganese complexes, among them (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂. When C₅H₅Mn(CO)₃ was allowed to react with bicyclo[2.2.1]-hepta-2,5-diene (norbornadiene) in the presence of ultraviolet radiation, a yellow-brown solid was obtained. This was identified as the monosubstitution product (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂. On the basis of infrared (ir) and proton magnetic resonance (pmr) studies in solution, the manganese atom was postulated to be bonded to norbornadiene in an *exo* configuration so that only one of the double bonds was coordinated to the metal. In addition, it was proposed that the bridge carbon atom would be situated fairly close to the manganese atom.

This crystal structure determination was undertaken for three reasons: first, to determine if the proposed molecular structure was correct; second, to determine if there were any localized interactions³ between manganese and the cyclopentadienyl ring; and, third, to see if there was any increase in the length of the metal-coordinated double bond of norbornadiene, as has been noted in a number of complexes in which a metal is bonded to a nonconjugated diene.⁴⁻⁶

Experimental Section

A rectangular parallelepiped-shaped crystal of dimensions $0.09 \times 0.18 \times 0.23$ mm was selected⁷ and mounted in a glass

capillary. The oscillation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs indicated 2/m symmetry. The lattice constants and their estimated standard deviations, as determined from the zero-level precession photographs, are (22° , $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1)$ 1.5405 Å): $a = 6.19 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 11.16 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 8.98 \pm 0.02$ Å, and $\beta = 98.50 \pm 0.7^\circ$. The only observed systematic extinctions (precession films) were for $0k0$ data for k odd, this indicating the possible space groups P2₁ or P2₁/m.

The calculated density of 1.61 g/cm³, for two molecules in the unit cell, agrees quite well with the observed density of 1.57 ± 0.05 g/cm³ which was determined by means of the flotation method.

A complete set of three-dimensional data using the original crystal mounted along the b axis were taken on a General Electric XRD-5 X-ray unit equipped with a single-crystal orienter, a scintillation counter, and a pulse height analyzer. A total of 1937 reflections was measured out to a 2θ value of 60° using Mo radiation. The linear absorption coefficient⁸ for Mo radiation is 12.36 cm^{-1} . An absorption correction was not made. Consideration of the dimensions of the crystal, including the body diagonal, indicates that in all cases the transmission will be greater than 69% and the ratio of the maximum to the minimum transmission factor is only 1.3. The major effect of not including an absorption correction would be that the error in the anisotropic temperature factors would be larger than the implied esd values. The final positional parameters, however, will not have such appreciable errors, and it was felt that neglect of an absorption correction was justified.

The intensities were recorded by means of the balanced-filter peak-height technique⁹⁻¹¹ using a count time of 40 sec and a take-off angle of 8° . The zirconium and yttrium filters were originally balanced by Wilkes.¹¹ Approximately 200 reflections were scanned in order to compute a peak-integrated intensity curve.⁹

The intensities of the (400), (040), and (006) reflections were remeasured frequently in order to estimate the extent of crystal decomposition. A decomposition correction was made although

(1) (a) Work was performed in the Ames Laboratory of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Contribution No. 2165. (b) Based on part of a thesis submitted by B. Granoff to the Graduate School of Princeton University as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

(2) E. O. Fischer and M. Herberhold, *Experientia, Suppl.*, **9**, 259 (1964).

(3) M. J. Bennett, M. R. Churchill, M. Gerloch, and R. Mason, *Nature*, **201**, 1318 (1964).

(4) L. F. Dahl and C. H. Wei, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 713 (1963).

(5) J. H. van den Hende and W. C. Baird, Jr., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **85**, 1009 (1963).

(6) J. A. Ibers and R. G. Snyder, *Acta Cryst.*, **15**, 923 (1962).

(7) The author wishes to thank R. J. Angelici, Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, for preparing the compound² and making available crystals which were suitable for a single-crystal investigation.

(8) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, Table 3.2.2.B.

(9) L. Alexander and G. Smith, *Acta Cryst.*, **15**, 983 (1962).

(10) R. Young, *Z. Krist.*, **118**, 223 (1963).

(11) C. E. Wilkes, Ph.D. Thesis, Princeton University, 1964.

it was quite small (the total degree of decomposition throughout the entire data-taking period was less than 5%).

The atomic scattering factor for Mn was taken from the Hartree-Fock-Slater tables of Hanson, *et al.*,¹² scattering factors for carbon and oxygen were taken from the tabulation by Ibers^{13a} and corrected for anomalous dispersion effects.^{13b} All computations were done on an IBM 7074 computer.

Solution of the Structure

The decomposition, peak-integrated intensity, and Lorentz-polarization corrections were applied to each reflection. In addition, σ_{F_o} , the standard deviation of the observed structure factor, was computed. Using the finite difference method, it can be shown that this is given by¹⁴

$$\sigma_{F_o} = k^{-1/2}[-I_o^{1/2} + (I_o + \sigma_{I_o})^{1/2}] \quad (1)$$

where k represents a quotient of constants, I_o is the observed peak intensity, and σ_{I_o} , the standard deviation of the peak intensity, is given by

$$\sigma_{I_o} = [Z + Y + (C_z Z)^2 + (C_y Y)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

where Z and Y are the peak intensities (counts recorded on the GE scaler $\times 10$) through the zirconium and yttrium filters, respectively, and C_z and C_y are the estimated relative errors in Z and Y , respectively, to account for systematic errors. Both C_z and C_y were assigned values of 0.05 corresponding to a 5% systematic fluctuation in the peak count through the filters. Substitution of eq 2 into eq 1 gives the expression for σ_{F_o} that was employed in this investigation.

All reflections for which $F_o < 2.5\sigma_{F_o}$ were considered unobserved. These reflections, approximately 300 in number, were not included in the least-squares refinement.

On the basis of the Patterson map, it was initially decided to choose the centric space group $P2_1/m$, and the subsequent successful refinement shows that this choice was indeed the correct one. This space group has fourfold general positions¹⁵ so the two molecules in the entire cell must occupy the twofold special set and thus make use of the crystallographic mirror plane. This mirror passes through the manganese, one atom of the cyclopentadienyl group, and the bridge carbon atom of norbornadiene.

The data were sharpened according to the method of Jacobson, *et al.*,¹⁶ and a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson map was computed.¹⁷ An interpretation of the larger peaks yielded the initial x and z coordinates for the manganese atom, the y coordinate being fixed by symmetry. This trial set of coordinates was then used to compute a three-dimensional electron density map.¹⁷ An examination of this map disclosed the positions of the carbonyl group and the cyclopentadienyl ring.

These, together with the manganese atom, were then used to compute a second electron density map, and a careful study enabled the norbornadiene moiety to be located.

Four cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement¹⁷ on the positional parameters of all the atoms resulted in an agreement factor, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, of 24.3%. The function that was minimized in the process of least-squares refinement was $R' = \sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where w , the weighting factor for a reflection, is related to the standard deviation by $w = 1/(\sigma_{F_o})^2$. Further refinement would not result in a lowering of the agreement factor. A careful examination of the data revealed the following. All calculated structure factors were much greater than the observed structure factors for the ($h03$) data ($h = 0-6$). This was probably due to an improper setting of one of the angles on the single-crystal orienter, resulting in observed intensities which were much too small. These reflections were removed, and, after two cycles of isotropic refinement on the manganese atom and an additional two cycles of refinement on all the atoms, R dropped to 15.6%. Two cycles of anisotropic refinement on manganese, holding the temperature factors of all of the other atoms fixed, were then followed by three cycles of anisotropic refinement on all of the atoms. A careful check revealed that there was no extinction problem. Although there was a significant drop in the R factor upon refining anisotropically, it must be remembered that, owing to the lack of an absorption correction, the anisotropic thermal parameters are probably suspect. For 1550 observed reflections the final agreement factor was 9.1%. In the final cycle of refinement, the parameter shifts were insignificant with respect to the estimated standard deviations. Standard deviations were calculated assuming relative rather than absolute weights.

A difference electron density map was computed¹⁷ at this point, but it contained no peaks of height greater than $0.8 e^-/\text{\AA}^3$. An attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms, but this was not completely successful and therefore was abandoned.

A listing of the observed and absolute values of the calculated structure factors ($\times 10$) is given in Table I. The final positional and anisotropic thermal parameters as obtained from the final least-squares cycle are given in Tables II and III. Intramolecular distances and bond angles together with estimated standard deviations are tabulated in Table IV. The Busing-Martin-Levy function and error program ORFFE¹⁸ was used for the distance and angle calculations in which the errors were obtained from the full variance-covariance matrix.

Discussion of the Structure

The molecular structure of $(C_5H_5)_2Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$ is shown in Figure 1. The model originally proposed by Fischer and Herberhold² has been shown to be correct. The bridge carbon atom (C_4) is closer to the manganese atom than is any of the other nonbonded carbon atoms

(12) H. P. Hanson, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1040 (1964).

(13) (a) J. A. Ibers, ref 8, Table 3.3.1; (b) J. A. Ibers, ref 8, Table 3.3.2 C.

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(15) See ref 8, Vol. I.

(16) R. A. Jacobson, J. A. Wunderlich, and W. N. Lipscomb, *Acta Cryst.*, **14**, 598 (1961).

(17) D. R. Fitzwater and J. E. Benson, and J. J. Jackobs, Least-Squares Package, private communication, 1965.

(18) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, ORFFE, A Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program, Report ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1964.

TABLE II

FINAL POSITIONAL PARAMETERS, WITH STANDARD DEVIATIONS, FOR $(C_5H_5)Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$ IN FRACTIONS OF THE UNIT CELL EDGES

Atom	x	y	z
Mn	0.3531 (2) ^a	0.2500 ^b	0.0508 (1)
C ₂	0.6084 (8)	0.3126 (5)	0.2250 (6)
C ₁	0.5848 (12)	0.3520 (6)	0.3836 (7)
C ₃	0.8036 (14)	0.3114 (8)	0.4757 (9)
C ₄	0.4309 (19)	0.2500 ^b	0.4283 (11)
C ₅	0.5825 (17)	0.2500 ^b	-0.1112 (11)
C ₆	0.4534 (16)	0.3503 (6)	-0.1338 (7)
C ₇	0.2368 (14)	0.3131 (6)	-0.1740 (7)
C ₈	0.2048 (9)	0.3650 (4)	0.1298 (7)
O ₁	0.1102 (8)	0.4417 (4)	0.1773 (6)

^a Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are the estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits. ^b These coordinates are fixed by symmetry.

TABLE III

FINAL ANISOTROPIC THERMAL COEFFICIENTS^a ($\times 10^4$) FOR $(C_5H_5)Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$

Atom	B ₁₁	B ₂₂	B ₃₃	B ₁₂	B ₁₃	B ₂₃
Mn	189 (3)	56 (1)	114 (1)	0 ^b	18 (1)	0 ^b
C ₂	229 (14)	110 (4)	148 (8)	-14 (7)	-4 (9)	-14 (5)
C ₁	394 (23)	181 (8)	140 (9)	-22 (11)	-8 (1)	-29 (7)
C ₃	510 (30)	275 (14)	176 (12)	-8 (2)	-64 (16)	-36 (9)
C ₄	500 (41)	254 (17)	158 (15)	0 ^b	114 (21)	0 ^b
C ₅	326 (30)	301 (21)	129 (13)	0 ^b	78 (16)	0 ^b
C ₆	751 (41)	118 (7)	142 (10)	-126 (13)	67 (16)	16 (6)
C ₇	603 (31)	142 (7)	144 (9)	116 (12)	-6 (1)	23 (6)
C ₈	271 (16)	72 (4)	179 (9)	-2 (1)	24 (10)	-10 (5)
O ₁	441 (17)	99 (4)	300 (10)	54 (7)	132 (10)	-25 (5)

^a These are of the form $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + 2B_{12}hk + 2B_{13}hl + 2B_{23}kl)]$. ^b These thermal parameters are fixed at zero by symmetry.

TABLE IV

INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND ANGLES FOR $(C_5H_5)Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$

Atoms	Distance, Å	Atoms	Angle, deg
Mn-C ₂	2.169 (6)	O ₁ -C ₈ -Mn	177.8 (7)
Mn-C ₁	3.354 (12)	C ₈ -Mn-C ₈ '	91.9 (4)
Mn-C ₃	4.435 (9)	C ₂ -C ₂ -C ₃	102.7 (8)
Mn-C ₄	3.321 (8)	C ₂ -C ₂ '-C ₁ '	104.1 (8)
Mn-C ₅	2.178 (12)	C ₁ -C ₃ -C ₃ '	105.0 (1.0)
Mn-C ₆	2.166 (8)	C ₂ -C ₁ -C ₄	100.1 (7)
Mn-C ₇	2.159 (8)	C ₁ -C ₄ -C ₁ '	92.6 (10)
Mn-C ₁	1.794 (7)	C ₄ -C ₁ -C ₃	100.6 (9)
Mn-A	2.051 (11) ^a	C ₅ -C ₆ -C ₇	108.1 (8)
Mn-B	1.805 (9) ^b	C ₆ -C ₇ -C ₇ '	107.3 (5)
C ₂ -C ₂ '	1.397 (13)	C ₆ -C ₅ -C ₈ '	109.3 (1.2)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.519 (10)	A-Mn-C ₈	122.6 (9)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.547 (13)	B-Mn-C ₈	94.6 (9)
C ₃ -C ₃ '	1.360 (22)	A-Mn-B	120.3 (1.1)
C ₁ -C ₄	1.574 (13)		
C ₂ -C ₃	2.407 (17)		
C ₁ -C ₁ '	2.277 (18)		
C ₅ -C ₆	1.383 (12)		
C ₆ -C ₇	1.400 (14)		
C ₇ -C ₇ '	1.407 (17)		
C ₈ -O ₁	1.154 (8)		

^a A is the midpoint of C₂-C₂'. ^b B is the center of the cyclopentadienyl ring.

by X-ray diffraction in $Mn_2(CO)_{10}$ (1.82 Å),²² $HMn(CO)_5$ (1.83 Å),²³ and $(C_5H_5)Mn(CO)_3$ (1.80 Å).²¹ The C-O distance of 1.154 ± 0.008 Å also compares favor-

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(23) S. J. LaPlace, W. C. Hamilton, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 1491 (1964).

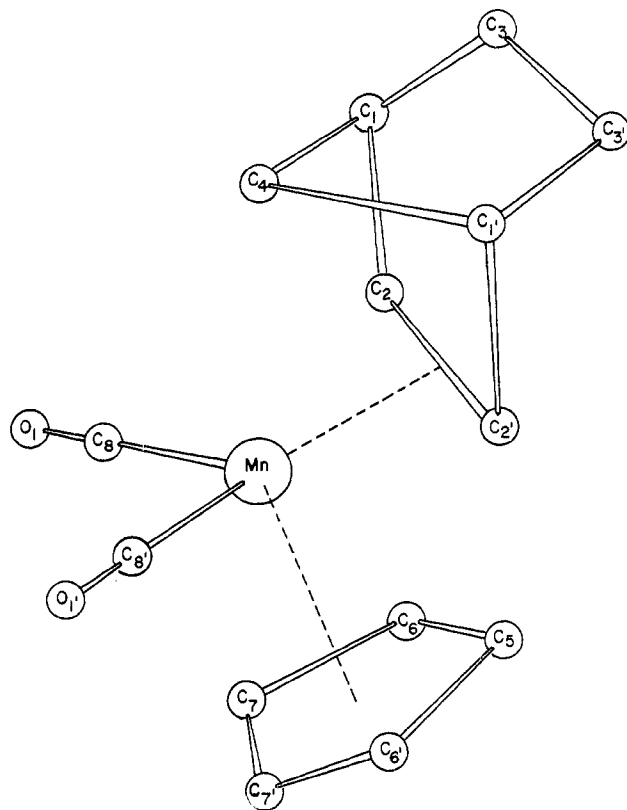


Figure 1.—The molecular configuration of $(C_5H_5)Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$.

TABLE V

COMPARISON OF SELECTED AVERAGE BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES^a IN $(C_5H_5)Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$ AND $(C_5H_5)Mn(CO)_3$ ^a

Quantity	$(C_5H_5)Mn(C_7H_8)(CO)_2$	$(C_5H_5)Mn(CO)_3$ ^b
Mn-C _{carbonyl}	1.794 (7) ^c	1.797 (20) ^c
Mn-C _{ring}	2.168 (9)	2.151 (25)
C-O	1.154 (8)	1.134 (30)
C _{ring} -C _{ring}	1.397 (14)	1.394 (30)
Mn-C-O	177.7 (7)	178.0
OC-Mn-CO	91.9 (4)	92.0
Ring planarity ^d	0.004	0.02

^a Bond distances are in ångströms and bond angles are in degrees. See ref 21. ^b Estimated standard deviations for the bond angles were not given. ^c Deviation is average estimated standard deviation. ^d Maximum derivation from least-squares plane.

ably with the corresponding average distances (1.13–1.17 Å) found in a number of other molecules.^{22–26}

The observed Mn-C-O bond angle of $177.8 \pm 0.7^\circ$ differs significantly from 180° , as has also been observed in other carbonyl complexes.^{22–26} It can be seen that, in most cases, there is a considerable deviation from the expected linearity. It is generally accepted that the bonding in transition metal carbonyls consists of: (i) a forward donation of electrons from a nonbonding σ -type orbital localized on the carbon atom to an empty metal orbital of the appropriate symmetry and (ii) a back-donation of charge from a filled d orbital to an

(24) O. S. Mills and G. Robinson, *Acta Cryst.*, **16**, 758 (1963).

(25) G. G. Summer, H. P. Klug, and L. E. Alexander, *ibid.*, **17**, 732 (1964).

(26) B. Dickens and W. N. Lipscomb, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **37**, 2084 (1962).

empty π^* -antibonding orbital of the carbonyl group.^{27, 28} It is important to realize as has been pointed out by Kettle for complexes containing the metal (CO)₃ group^{29, 30} that the two π^* -antibonding orbitals of each carbonyl group will have different symmetry properties. Each of the π^* orbitals of a carbonyl group is perpendicular to the metal-C-O axis, but whereas one of these orbitals is symmetric to reflection, the other orbital is antisymmetric. In more general cases it can be shown that each of the two sets of π^* orbitals on a carbonyl group will transform according to a different irreducible representation.

Therefore, there is no *a priori* reason to expect the metal orbitals to interact equally with the two different π^* orbitals. Because of these unequal interactions, cylindrical symmetry about the metal-C-O axis should not be observed, and the deviations which are actually found can be rationalized in terms of these simple MO considerations.

The cyclopentadienyl C-C bond lengths in (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂ are all equal within 2 estimated standard deviations. The average C-C ring distance of 1.397 Å compares favorably with the corresponding average distances (1.39-1.43 Å) found in a number of other structures.³¹⁻³⁶ All of the bond angles are within 1.2° of 108°, which is the angle of the regular pentagon. The observed equality of the Mn-C₅H₅ distances, the ring C-C bond distances and bond angles, and the fact that the ring is planar to within 0.004 Å demonstrate the C_{5v}-localized symmetry of the Mn-C₅H₅ portion of the molecule. In a number of cases, the concept of localized bonding^{3, 4} has been invoked to explain the observed variations in the cyclopentadienyl bond lengths and in the metal-C₅H₅ bond lengths.³⁷⁻³⁹ It has recently been shown by Abrahams and Ginsberg,⁴⁰ however, that in some of these structures the X-ray data are of such poor quality that the reported C-C bond length variations are *not* statistically significant. It must be concluded, therefore, on the basis of the present X-ray data, that there is no evidence for any localized metal-ring interactions in (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂.

It is informative to compare some of the bond distances and angles of the norbornadienyl group in (C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂ with the corresponding values found in C₅H₅NiC₅H₅C₂(CO₂CH₃)₂,⁴ C₇H₈PdCl₂,⁴¹ (C₇H₈-

CuCl)₄,⁴² and the norbornadiene molecule itself.⁴³ The parameters for norbornadiene have recently been obtained by means of gas-phase electron diffraction using sharpened radial distribution curves. The necessary data are listed in Table VI.

TABLE VI
COMPARISON OF NORBORNADIENYL GEOMETRY IN
(C₅H₅)Mn(C₇H₈)(CO)₂, C₅H₅NiC₅H₅C₂(CO₂CH₃)₂,⁴
C₇H₈PdCl₂,⁴¹ (C₇H₈CuCl)₄,⁴² AND C₇H₈⁴³

Atoms	(C ₅ H ₅)Mn- (C ₇ H ₈)(CO) ₂	C ₅ H ₅ NiC ₅ H ₅ C ₂ - (CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂	C ₇ H ₈ PdCl ₂	(C ₇ H ₈ CuCl) ₄	C ₇ H ₈
Intramolecular Distances, Å					
C ₂ -C ₂ '	1.397 (13)	1.450 (16)	1.366 (10)	1.345 (11)	1.35
C ₃ -C ₃ '	1.360 (22)	1.330 (21)	1.366 (10)	1.317 (11)	1.35
C ₁ -C ₃	1.547 (13)	1.529 (19)	1.552 (6)	1.517 (11)	
C ₁ -C ₂	1.519 (10)	1.551 (19)	1.554 (6)	1.549 (11)	1.55 ^c
C ₁ -C ₄	1.574 (13)	1.522 (20)	1.547 (6)	1.534 (11)	
C ₁ -C ₁ '	2.277 (18)	2.26	2.25 ^b	2.226 (11)	2.29
C ₂ -C ₃	2.407 (17)	2.50	2.38 ^b	2.386 (11)	2.37
Bond Angles, Deg					
C ₂ -C ₁ -C ₃	102.7 (8)	108.6 (1.2)	100.3 (3)	104.1 (4)	104
C ₂ -C ₂ -C ₁	104.1 (8)	105.6 (1.0)	106.9 (4)	105.9 (3)	108
C ₁ -C ₃ -C ₃ '	105.0 (1.0)	104.7 (1.4)	107.0 (4)	105.9 (3)	108
C ₂ -C ₁ -C ₄	100.1 (7)	92.6 (1.1)	99.5 (4)	97.6 (4)	98
C ₃ -C ₁ -C ₄	100.6 (9)	103.7 (1.0)	100.4 (4)	100.9 (5)	97
C ₁ -C ₄ -C ₁ '	92.6 (10)	94.8 (1.1)	93.8 ^b	97.5 (4)	97

^a Only the average C-C distance was reported. ^b Computed from reported data.

It is apparent that the basic geometry of the norbornadienyl moiety is essentially the same in the complexed state as it is in the free molecule. The Mn-C₇H₈ distance of 2.169 Å is in agreement with the corresponding mean copper-olefin distance of 2.081 Å found in (C₇H₈CuCl)₄. The distance from the manganese to the midpoint of C₂-C₂' is 2.051 Å and compares favorably with the corresponding value of 1.971 Å in (C₇H₈-CuCl)₄.⁴²

The bicyclic ring system remains highly strained in the complexed state. This is seen in the bridge angle (C₁-C₄-C₁') of 97° found in norbornadiene itself and in the similar angles observed in the complexes (Table VI). It is interesting to note that even in the nickel complex, where the bridge carbon (C₄) is involved in the bonding to the metal, the ring strain is still pronounced in the 94.8° bridge angle and in the Ni-C₄-C₁ and Ni-C₄-C₁' bond angles of 93.2 and 92.8°, respectively.⁴

The only noticeable change in the geometry of the norbornadienyl moiety, in some of the complexes, is the increased length of the metal-coordinated olefin bond, *i.e.*, C₂-C₂'. In most cases this increase in bond length is on the borderline of statistical significance, but the IR spectra usually show a decrease of about 100 cm⁻¹ in the C=C stretch in going from the free to the metal-coordinated olefin,⁴⁴ and such an effect was found in the study of this compound.² On the basis of both the IR and the present X-ray study it appears as if the double

(42) N. C. Baenziger, H. L. Haight, and J. R. Doyle, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 1535 (1964).

(43) T. W. Muecke and M. I. Davis, Abstracts, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, March 1966, p 26.

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bond (C₂-C₂') that is coordinated to manganese is significantly longer than the uncoordinated bond. This increase in the length of a double bond upon coordination with a metal is most likely due to a decrease in the π -bond order.

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The Structure of Tris(ethylenediamine)chromium(III) Hexacyanocobaltate(III) Hexahydrate, [Cr(C₂H₅N₂)₃][Co(CN)₆]·6H₂O

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The structure of tris(ethylenediamine)chromium(III) hexacyanocobaltate(III) hexahydrate, [Cr(C₂H₅N₂)₃][Co(CN)₆]·6H₂O, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The final R factor on F for the 1035 F^2 values above $\sigma(F^2)$ is 9.4%, and for the 735 reflections above $3\sigma(F^2)$ it is 6.1%. The material crystallizes with four molecules in space group C_{2h}⁶-I2/a of the monoclinic system in a cell of dimensions $a = 16.745$ (20), $b = 10.546$ (15), $c = 14.331$ (20) Å, $\beta = 96.9$ (1)°. The measured and calculated densities are both 1.46 g/cm³. The site symmetry at Co is $\bar{1}$; that at Cr is 2. The structure consists of discrete Cr(C₂H₅N₂)₃³⁺ cations and Co(CN)₆³⁻ anions. Hydrogen bonding connects the anions, cations, and water molecules. The Cr(C₂H₅N₂)₃³⁺ cation has its expected coordination geometry. For a Λ configuration of the cation the conformation of the complex is $\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$. The average Cr-N, N-C, and C-C distances are 2.081 (5), 1.481 (12), and 1.489 (9) Å. The Co(CN)₆³⁻ anion has its expected octahedral geometry. The average Co-C distance is 1.869 Å, although the three independent Co-C distances appear to differ slightly. The average C-N distance is 1.155 (8) Å.

Introduction

The successful isolation of the pentacyanonickelate(II) ion¹ prompted attempts² to isolate the HCo(CN)₅³⁻ ion and the Co(CN)₅³⁻ ion by precipitation with a large counterion of charge +3. The decomposition of Co(CN)₅³⁻ ion in aqueous solutions is apparently catalyzed by Cr(en)₃³⁺ (en = NH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂ = C₂H₅N₂).³ Attention was therefore focused on the HCo(CN)₅³⁻ ion.⁴ Yellow crystals of what was believed to be the Cr(en)₃³⁺ salt of HCo(CN)₅³⁻ were isolated. Chemical analysis of this compound did not definitely distinguish among the Co(CN)₅(OH)³⁻, HCo(CN)₅³⁻, and Co(CN)₆³⁻ salts, particularly since the exact number of waters of hydration was uncertain to within $\pm 1/2$ H₂O.

An infrared band at 2030 cm⁻¹, which disappeared upon deuteration, was interpreted as a Co-H stretching mode. The Cr(en)₃³⁺ salts of Co(CN)₅(OH)³⁻ and Co(CN)₆³⁻ were prepared by combining their aqueous solutions at room temperature. In both cases the infrared spectra of the resulting compounds were very different from what was believed to be the hydride salt. At this point, in an attempt to supplement the chemical and spectroscopic information at hand, we undertook a rapid X-ray determination of the structure of the com-

ound. This determination proved that the material is [Cr(en)₃][Co(CN)₆]·6H₂O. This salt has subsequently been made by the more direct method of combining aqueous [Cr(en)₃]Cl₃ and K₃[Co(CN)₆] solutions. The hexahydrate is obtained only at low temperatures and rapidly effloresces when opened to the air. The infrared spectrum of the compound prepared in this way is identical, including the band at 2030 cm⁻¹, with that of what was initially characterized as the hydride. When the first few waters of hydration are lost, this band disappears, and those bands which correspond to C-N stretching vibrations change markedly.

Even though the material prepared was not the one hoped for, we persisted with the refinement of the structure for the following reasons. First, we found earlier that the conformations of the two independent tris(ethylenediamine)chromium(III) ions in the pentacyanonickelate(II) salt were different⁵ from that found previously (and generally believed to be most stable). We postulated that hydrogen bonding specifically favors these different conformers. Since the present hexahydrate salt should exhibit considerable hydrogen bonding, it seemed of interest to determine the conformation of the tris(ethylenediamine)chromium(III) in the present structure. Second, there are no reliable data for any of the hexacyanides⁶ and it was therefore

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