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Structural Studies of Organonitrogen Compounds of the Transition Elements.

II. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Di- μ_3 -methylimido-tris(tricarbonyliron), $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9^{1,2}$

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A single-crystal X-ray structural analysis has confirmed the proposed structure of $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$, one of several products of the reaction of methyl azide or nitromethane with $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$. This material crystallizes in space group $C_1^1\text{-P}\bar{1}$ of the triclinic system, with reduced cell constants $a = 8.31$ (2) Å, $b = 8.90$ (2) Å, $c = 12.79$ (3) Å, $\alpha = 80^\circ 29'$ (10'), $\beta = 108^\circ 27'$ (10'), and $\gamma = 111^\circ 29'$ (10'). Observed and calculated densities for two molecules per unit cell are 1.89 (2) and 1.90 g/cm³, respectively. The structural determination was based upon 773 independent film data; full-matrix least-squares refinement resulted in a conventional R factor of 6.5%. The crystal structure is made up of discrete $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ molecules, in which the iron atoms of three $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ groups are triangularly situated and triply bridged on opposite sides of the Fe-Fe-Fe plane by the two N-CH₃ groups. Two of the iron-iron distances (mean 2.462 (7) Å) are of a magnitude indicative of iron-iron bonds, and the third is a nonbonded contact of 3.044 (8) Å. The six iron-nitrogen bond distances are equal within experimental error and have an average value of 1.928 (11) Å.

Introduction

A variety of organonitrogen-iron carbonyl derivatives have recently been prepared by the reactions of organic azo, azido, nitro, and isocyanato compounds with the iron carbonyls.³⁻⁷ Several of these reactions have been interpreted as proceeding through nitrene intermediates,⁷ and a number of the products may be regarded as containing nitrenes as ligands. The structures of these compounds are of interest because of their possible relevance to the proposed reaction mechanisms, because of the presence of several new types of ligand systems in the proposed structures, and because of the close analogy of some of the proposed structures to the known structures of other compounds, particularly to sulfur-containing iron carbonyl derivatives. Compounds containing one, two, and three iron atoms are known, and a number of these compounds are the subjects of structural investigations in this laboratory. This paper reports the results of a crystallographic analysis of $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$, for which the proposed structure⁷ analogous to that of $\text{S}_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ ⁸ has now been confirmed.

Experimental Section

Preliminary precession and Weissenberg photographs of the deep purple crystals of $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ suggested that this compound crystallizes in the triclinic crystal system. These photographs were indexed on the basis of a face-centered triclinic unit cell, chosen because of its near-orthogonality. Lattice constants of this cell at 22°, determined from NaCl-calibrated ($a(\text{NaCl}) = 5.640$ Å, $\lambda(\text{Mo K}\alpha) 0.7107$ Å) $h0l$ and $hk0$ precession

photographs, are: $a = 8.31$ (2) Å, $b = 16.66$ (4) Å, $c = 24.26$ (6) Å, $\alpha = 86^\circ 47'$ (10'), $\beta = 90^\circ 11'$ (10'), and $\gamma = 96^\circ 10'$ (10'). The standard deviations in parentheses are estimates based on the reproducibility of the measurements and on previous experience with this technique. No evidence of higher symmetry resulted from a Delaunay reduction of this cell. The three shortest noncoplanar lattice translations define a reduced cell with $a' = 8.31$ (2) Å, $b' = 8.90$ (2) Å, $c' = 12.79$ (3) Å, $\alpha' = 80^\circ 29'$ (10'), $\beta' = 108^\circ 27'$ (10'), and $\gamma' = 111^\circ 29'$ (10'). All results are reported in terms of the face-centered cell, from which the reduced cell may be derived by the transformations: $a' = -a$, $b' = 1/2(a + b)$, $c' = 1/2(a - c)$. The observed density of 1.89 (2) g/cm³, determined by flotation in aqueous zinc bromide solution, agrees well with the value of 1.90 g/cm³ calculated on the basis of eight formula units per face-centered cell. The centrosymmetric space group $C_1^1\text{-P}\bar{1}$ {equivalent general positions: $[(0, 0, 0), (1/2, 1/2, 0), (1/2, 0, 1/2), (0, 1/2, 1/2)] \pm (x, y, z)$ } was assumed; no evidence arose in the course of the structural analysis to contradict this assumption. In the centrosymmetric space group with $Z = 8$, all atoms may occupy general positions, and thus no crystallographic molecular symmetry is imposed.

Intensity data for reciprocal lattice levels $0kl-7kl$ were collected by the multiple-film equiinclination Weissenberg technique from a fragment of a tabular crystal of dimensions $0.23 \times 0.22 \times 0.10$ mm mounted parallel to its longest dimension in a sealed thin-walled glass capillary. Zirconium-filtered Mo K α radiation and a Supper nonintegrating Weissenberg camera were employed in the data collection. A full 360° of data was collected for each nonzero reciprocal lattice level, and the intensities of only the reflections recorded on the top halves of the films were measured. Intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a calibrated strip, and the usual Lorentz-polarization and spot-shape corrections were applied. With $\mu = 25.3$ cm⁻¹, the maximum variation due to absorption of the intensities observed on a given layer was estimated to be of the same order of magnitude as the uncertainty in judgment of the data, and hence no absorption correction was attempted. The total number of independent data measured above background was 773, which represents 51% of the experimentally accessible data with $\theta \leq 20^\circ$. Beyond this value of the Bragg angle, very few reflections were above background. No attempt to place the data on a common scale was made prior to the preliminary least-squares refinement; for the calculation of the Patterson map, it was assumed that all data were on a common scale by virtue of the identical exposure times for all levels. In the final refinement, the observed structure factors were assigned standard deviations as follows:

(1) Part I: R. J. Doedens, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2323 (1968).

(2) Presented in part at the 156th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept 1968.

(3) T. A. Manuel, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 1703 (1964).(4) M. M. Bagga, P. L. Pauson, F. J. Preston, and R. I. Reed, *Chem. Commun.*, 543 (1965).(5) W. T. Flannigan, G. R. Knox, and P. L. Pauson, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, 1094 (1967).(6) M. M. Bagga, P. E. Baikie, O. S. Mills, and P. L. Pauson, *Chem. Commun.*, 1106 (1967).(7) M. Dekker and G. R. Knox, *ibid.*, 1243 (1967).(8) C. H. Wei and L. F. Dahl, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 493 (1965).

if $F \leq 4F_{\min}$, $\sigma(F) = 1.0$; if $F > 4F_{\min}$, $\sigma(F) = F/4F_{\min}$. F_{\min} is the minimum observed F for the entire data set.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

Trial coordinates of the three iron atoms were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson function and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to discrepancy factors $R_1 = 100 \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o| = 27.6\%$ and $R_2 = 100 [\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w|F_o|^2]^{1/2} = 36.0\%$. A difference Fourier map clearly revealed the locations of the remaining nonhydrogen atoms. Refinement of all atomic positional parameters, isotropic atomic temperature factors, and individual scale factors for each reciprocal lattice level yielded discrepancy factors $R_1 = 8.2\%$ and $R_2 = 9.8\%$. A difference Fourier map revealed positive peaks of up to $1.1 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ in the immediate vicinity of the iron atoms and no other peaks greater than $0.6 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$. For comparison, peaks due to light atoms on the previous difference map ranged in height from 2.0 to $4.1 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$. Further refinement with anisotropic temperature factors for the iron atoms resulted in a reduction of R_1 and R_2 to their final values of 6.5 and 7.9%, respectively. In the final least-squares cycle, no parameter shifted by more than 10% of its standard deviation. Unit weights were used during the early stages of refinement; commencing with the final cycles of isotropic refinement, weights were taken as $1/\sigma^2(F_o)$ for each reflection. The appropriateness of the weighting scheme was tested by calculation of average values of $\Delta F/\sigma$ for various subsets of the intensity data; it was found that this average was essentially independent of the range of the magnitude of F_o , the uncorrected intensity, or the Bragg angle included in a subset. The final standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 0.85.

Final observed and calculated structure factors (in electrons) are tabulated in Table I. Unobserved data were not included in the refinement and are not listed. Only six experimentally accessible unobserved data with $\theta \leq 20^\circ$ had calculated structure factors greater than twice the minimum observed value for their reciprocal lattice level. Final positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table II, and intramolecular distances and angles are given in Tables III and IV, respectively. Standard deviations include correlation effects, and in the case of bond lengths and angles the effects of cell constant errors are also included.

The scattering factors tabulated by Ibers⁹ were used in all structure factor calculations, and the $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ values of Cromer¹⁰ were employed in the correction of the calculated structure factors for the anomalous scattering of the iron atoms. Programs for the IBM 360/50 computer used in this structural determination included modified versions of Zalkin's FORDAP Fourier summation program, the Busing-Martin-Levy ORFLS and ORFFE least-squares and error analysis programs, the Brookhaven-Northwestern data

reduction programs, and various locally written programs.

Description and Discussion of the Structure

The crystal structure of $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ is made up of monomeric molecular units, in which the three iron atoms are triangularly situated. Two of the iron-iron distances (2.436 (7) and 2.488 (7) \AA) are of a magnitude generally associated with iron-iron bonding, while the third (3.044 (8) \AA) is in the range of non-bonded iron-iron distances. Each iron atom is bonded to three terminal carbonyl groups, and the two methyl-imido groups triply bridge the iron atoms on opposite sides of the Fe-Fe-Fe plane. The bridging groups are symmetrically situated, as shown by the fact that none of the six Fe-N bond distances deviates significantly from their mean of 1.928 (11) \AA and by the small range of 121.9 (14)-128.3 (13) $^\circ$ for the Fe-N-C (methyl) angles. Though no crystallographic symmetry is imposed on the molecule, the plane of the iron atoms is an approximate mirror plane. The molecular structure is shown in Figure 1, and in Figure 2 the central portion of the molecule is viewed from another perspective.

The molecular structure of $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ is closely related to that of $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CNN}]_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$, the only other compound for which a structure containing three iron atoms bridged by an N-R group has been reported.¹¹ These two compounds, in turn, are directly related to a variety of binuclear N-bridged iron carbonyls whose structures are known. For example, the structure of the μ_3 -methylimido complex may be formally derived from that of the dimethylureylene-bridged compound, $[(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{CO}]\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_6$,¹ by replacement of the carbonyl group of the bridging ligand by a third $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ moiety and formation of a metal-metal bond to the new iron atom from one of the two original iron atoms. The central portion of the resulting configuration may be envisioned as consisting of two Fe_2N_2 tetrahedra which share a N-Fe-N triangular face. The mean iron-nitrogen distance of 1.928 (11) \AA is at the low end of the range of 1.94-2.00 \AA for mean Fe-N distances in a variety of closely related binuclear and trinuclear species. All of these bonds may be regarded as single bonds, and the variations within this range are reasonable ones. The shorter distances occur for tetrahedral triply bridging nitrogen atoms [1.928 (11) \AA in $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ and 1.95 \AA in $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CNN}]_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$] and for trigonal doubly bridging nitrogen atoms [1.94 (1) \AA in $[(p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{CNFe}(\text{CO})_3]_2$].¹² Bonds from iron atoms to tetrahedral doubly bridging nitrogen atoms are in general longer than these values [e.g., 1.98 (1) \AA in $[\text{H}_2\text{N-Fe}(\text{CO})_3]_2$,¹³ 1.996 (6) \AA in $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CO}]\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_6$,^{14,15}

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

TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (IN ELECTRONS) FOR (CH3N)2Fe3(CO)9

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure amplitudes. Includes headers like 'OBSERVED' and 'CALCULATED' and various indices.

TABLE II
Atomic Positional and Thermal Parameters for (CH3N)2Fe3(CO)9

Table with columns for atom types (Fe1, Fe2, Fe3, C1-1, O1-1, etc.), x, y, z coordinates, and B values.

Table with columns for atoms (Fe1, Fe2, Fe3) and anisotropic thermal parameters (beta11, beta22, beta33, beta13, beta12, beta23).

a Numbers in parentheses in tables and in the text are standard deviations in the least significant figures. b The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is exp[-(beta11h^2 + beta22k^2 + beta33l^2 + 2beta12hk + 2beta13hl + 2beta23kl)].

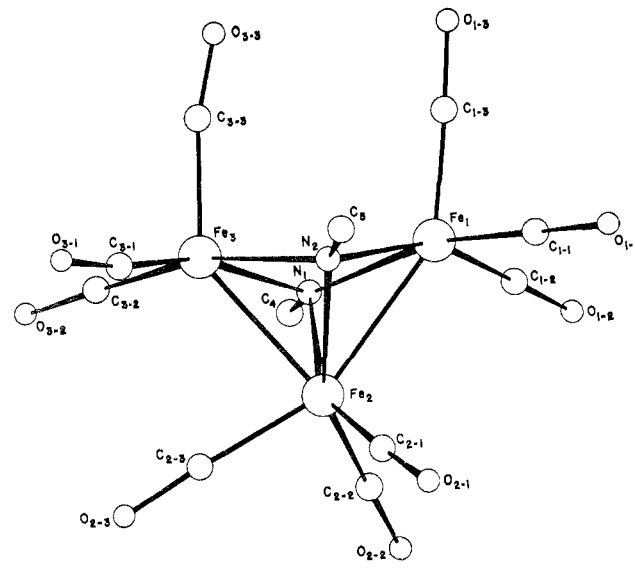


Figure 1.—The molecular configuration of (CH3N)2Fe3(CO)9.

pairs of planes (Fe1-Fe2-N1, Fe1-Fe2-N2) and (Fe3-Fe2-N1, Fe3-Fe2-N2), respectively. These values are intermediate between the observed dihedral angles of 104.0 (10)° in [H2NFe(CO)3]2, in which the amido groups are unconstrained by any bond or bridging group between them, and 84.9 (10)° in [(CH3N)2CO]-Fe2(CO)6, in which the bridging nitrogen atoms are bridged in turn by a CO group. The nonbonded N...N distance of 2.24 (2) Å between the two triply bridging nitrogen atoms is likewise intermediate between the values of 2.10 (2) and 2.50 (3) Å reported for the corresponding distance in the (CH3N)2CO-bridged complex and NH2-bridged dimer, respectively.

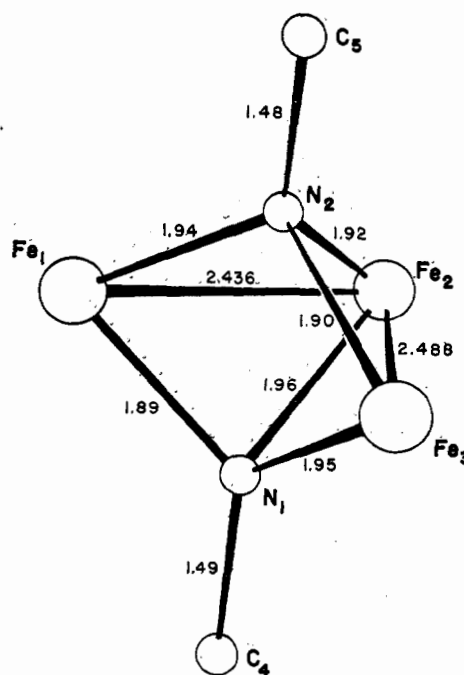
The confirmation of the proposed structure of (CH3N)2Fe3(CO)9 extends the analogy between nitrogen- and sulfur-bridged iron carbonyls and permits further comparisons of the geometries of these two types of

TABLE III
BOND LENGTHS AND SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR NONBONDED CONTACTS (Å)

Fe ₁ -Fe ₂	2.436 (7)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃	2.488 (7)	Fe ₁ ...Fe ₃	3.044 (8)
Mean Fe-Fe	2.462 (7)				
Fe ₁ -N ₁	1.89 (2)	Fe ₂ -N ₁	1.96 (2)	Fe ₂ -N ₁	1.95 (2)
Fe ₁ -N ₂	1.94 (2)	Fe ₂ -N ₂	1.92 (2)	Fe ₂ -N ₂	1.90 (2)
Mean Fe-N	1.928 (11)				
Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₁	1.70 (3)	Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₁	1.72 (3)	Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₁	1.76 (3)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₂	1.73 (3)	Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂	1.72 (3)	Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₂	1.74 (3)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃	1.76 (3)	Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	1.75 (3)	Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃	1.77 (3)
Mean Fe-C	1.739 (9)				
N ₁ -C ₄	1.49 (3)	N ₁ -C ₅	1.48 (2)		
Mean N-C	1.482 (18)				
C ₁₋₁ -O ₁₋₁	1.19 (3)	C ₂₋₁ -O ₂₋₁	1.21 (3)	C ₃₋₁ -O ₃₋₁	1.18 (3)
C ₁₋₂ -O ₁₋₂	1.20 (3)	C ₂₋₂ -O ₂₋₂	1.20 (3)	C ₃₋₂ -O ₃₋₂	1.19 (3)
C ₁₋₃ -O ₁₋₃	1.19 (3)	C ₂₋₃ -O ₂₋₃	1.14 (3)	C ₃₋₃ -O ₃₋₃	1.14 (3)
Mean C-O	1.181 (9)				
C ₁₋₁ ...C ₁₋₂	2.46 (4)	C ₂₋₁ ...C ₂₋₂	2.50 (4)	C ₃₋₁ ...C ₃₋₂	2.51 (4)
C ₁₋₁ ...C ₁₋₃	2.60 (4)	C ₂₋₁ ...C ₂₋₃	2.58 (4)	C ₃₋₁ ...C ₃₋₃	2.60 (4)
C ₁₋₂ ...C ₁₋₃	2.57 (4)	C ₂₋₂ ...C ₂₋₃	2.55 (4)	C ₃₋₂ ...C ₃₋₃	2.60 (4)
N ₁ ...C ₁₋₂	2.67 (3)	N ₂ ...C ₁₋₁	2.69 (4)		
N ₁ ...C ₂₋₂	2.66 (3)	N ₂ ...C ₂₋₁	2.65 (3)		
N ₁ ...C ₃₋₂	2.76 (3)	N ₂ ...C ₃₋₁	2.74 (3)		
N ₁ ...C ₃₋₂	2.81 (3)	N ₂ ...C ₃₋₃	2.79 (3)		
N ₁ ...C ₃₋₃	2.94 (3)	N ₂ ...C ₁₋₂	2.99 (3)		
N ₁ ...C ₃₋₃	3.01 (3)	N ₂ ...C ₂₋₃	3.05 (3)		
N ₁ ...N ₂	2.24 (2)				

TABLE IV
INTRAMOLECULAR ANGLES (DEG)

Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -Fe ₃	52.6 (2)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃ -Fe ₁	51.0 (2)
Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -N ₁	51.9 (5)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃ -N ₁	50.5 (5)
Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -N ₂	50.6 (5)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃ -N ₂	49.8 (5)
Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₁	107.7 (9)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₁	108.4 (8)
Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₂	104.4 (8)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₂	113.3 (9)
Fe ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃	147.1 (9)	Fe ₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃	141.8 (9)
N ₁ -Fe ₁ -N ₂	71.5 (7)	N ₁ -Fe ₃ -N ₂	71.1 (7)
N ₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₁	159.6 (10)	N ₁ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₁	158.9 (10)
N ₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₂	94.9 (10)	N ₁ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₂	96.3 (10)
N ₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃	100.9 (10)	N ₁ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃	103.9 (10)
N ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₁	95.0 (11)	N ₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₁	96.6 (10)
N ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₂	154.9 (10)	N ₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₂	162.9 (10)
N ₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃	107.9 (10)	N ₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃	98.7 (10)
C ₁₋₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₂	91.6 (12)	C ₃₋₁ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₂	91.7 (12)
C ₁₋₁ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃	97.8 (12)	C ₃₋₁ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃	94.7 (12)
C ₁₋₂ -Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃	95.1 (12)	C ₃₋₂ -Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃	95.4 (12)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -Fe ₃	76.4 (2)	Fe ₃ -Fe ₂ -N ₁	50.4 (6)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -N ₁	49.5 (5)	Fe ₃ -Fe ₂ -N ₂	49.0 (6)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -N ₂	51.3 (6)	Fe ₃ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₁	131.8 (9)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₁	104.1 (9)	Fe ₃ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂	134.7 (9)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂	100.1 (9)	Fe ₃ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	77.9 (9)
Fe ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	153.9 (9)	Fe ₃ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₁	93.0 (10)
N ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₁	153.7 (10)	N ₂ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂	151.4 (10)
N ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂	92.6 (10)	N ₂ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	112.2 (11)
N ₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	108.8 (10)		
C ₂₋₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂	93.3 (13)		
C ₂₋₁ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	96.2 (12)		
C ₂₋₂ -Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃	94.8 (13)		
Fe ₁ -N ₁ -C ₄	128.2 (14)	Fe ₁ -N ₂ -C ₅	125.5 (14)
Fe ₂ -N ₁ -C ₄	128.3 (13)	Fe ₂ -N ₂ -C ₅	127.8 (13)
Fe ₃ -N ₁ -C ₄	121.9 (14)	Fe ₃ -N ₂ -C ₅	124.2 (14)
Fe ₁ -N ₁ -Fe ₂	78.6 (7)	Fe ₁ -N ₂ -Fe ₂	78.0 (7)
Fe ₁ -N ₁ -Fe ₃	104.7 (8)	Fe ₁ -N ₂ -Fe ₃	104.7 (8)
Fe ₂ -N ₁ -Fe ₃	79.1 (7)	Fe ₂ -N ₂ -Fe ₃	81.2 (7)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₁ -O ₁₋₁	177.4 (26)	Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₁ -O ₃₋₁	173.8 (23)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₂ -O ₁₋₂	178.0 (24)	Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₂ -O ₃₋₂	179.3 (33)
Fe ₁ -C ₁₋₃ -O ₁₋₃	177.4 (24)	Fe ₃ -C ₃₋₃ -O ₃₋₃	171.8 (22)
Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₁ -O ₂₋₁	176.9 (24)		
Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₂ -O ₂₋₂	178.0 (26)		
Fe ₂ -C ₂₋₃ -O ₂₋₃	174.1 (23)		

Figure 2.—The central portion of the $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ molecule, with bond lengths (in Å).

chalcogen atoms in $\text{Se}_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ ¹⁶ and $\text{S}_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ ⁸; the doubly bridging $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{S}$ groups in $[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SFe}(\text{CO})_3]_2$ ¹⁷ have found parallels in the nitrogen-bridged compounds $[\text{H}_2\text{NFe}(\text{CO})_3]_2$ and $[(\text{RN})_2\text{CO}]\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_6$ ($\text{R} = \text{CH}_3, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$). In these compounds, the SR and NR_2 groups are formal three-electron donors, and the NR group and the S atom function as four-electron donors. The shortening of the mean Fe-N distance from 1.965 (10) Å in $[(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{CO}]\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_6$ to 1.928 (11) Å in $(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$ is closely similar to the contraction in the mean Fe-S distance from 2.259 (6) Å in $[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SFe}(\text{CO})_3]_2$ to 2.229 (5) Å in $\text{S}_2\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_9$. The mean

bridging systems. The methylimido groups in the present compound are analogous to the triply bridging

(16) L. F. Dahl and P. W. Sutton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 1067 (1963).(17) L. F. Dahl and C. H. Wei, *ibid.*, **2**, 328 (1963).

values of 79.2 (4) and 104.7 (6) $^\circ$ for the two independent Fe–N–Fe angles are greater than the values of 71.2 (2) and 98.4 (4) $^\circ$ observed for the corresponding Fe–S–Fe angles in $S_2Fe_3(CO)_9$; the difference is of a comparable magnitude to that observed in the corresponding binuclear compounds [e.g., 75.0 $^\circ$ in $[(CH_3-N)_2CO]Fe_2(CO)_6$ vs. 68.4 $^\circ$ in $[C_2H_5SFe(CO)_3]_2$].

The two outer iron atoms, Fe_1 and Fe_3 , are each coordinated to three terminal carbonyl groups, the two bridging nitrogen atoms, and Fe_2 in a distorted octahedral configuration similar to that found in a variety of related compounds. The central iron atom, Fe_2 , has a seven-coordinate geometry of the type observed in the isostructural sulfur complex $S_2Fe_3(CO)_9$ ⁸ and closely related to that of the selenium analog $Se_2Fe_3(CO)_9$.¹⁶ A view of this coordination, projected onto a plane perpendicular to the vector defined by Fe_2 and the point midway between Fe_1 and Fe_3 , is shown in Figure 3.

The two iron–iron bond distances of 2.436 (7) and 2.488 (7) Å differ significantly on the basis of their estimated standard deviations. As can clearly be seen in Figure 3, the seven-coordinate configuration about Fe_2 is one which leaves the outer iron atoms Fe_1 and Fe_3 nonequivalent. The steric and electronic factors which might lead to a difference in iron–iron bond lengths cannot be sorted out with any confidence; it is, however, worth noting that the $Fe_3 \cdots C_{2-3}$ contact is a rather short one of 2.72 (3) Å while the $Fe_1 \cdots C_{2-1}$ and $Fe_1 \cdots C_{2-2}$ nonbonded distances are 3.31 (3) and 3.22 (3) Å, respectively. The Fe–Fe bond lengths in $[C_6H_5CNN]_2Fe_3(CO)_9$ are reported to differ by 0.03 Å,¹¹ but it cannot be determined from the preliminary published results whether this difference is significant or whether it is consistent with that observed in the present case. The mean iron–iron bond distance of 2.462 (5) Å in this compound and that of 2.445 Å in $[C_6H_5CNN]_2Fe_3(CO)_9$ are significantly longer than the range of 2.37–2.40 Å observed for iron–iron bond distances in compounds containing two Fe–N–Fe bridges.¹⁸ This effect is also observed in the analogous doubly and triply bridged sulfur compounds. The nonbonded Fe_1 – Fe_3 distance of 3.044 (8) Å is again close to the value of 3.06 Å found for the corresponding distance in $[C_6H_5CNN]_2Fe_3(CO)_9$; it is longer than any reported iron–iron bond, and simple electron-counting considerations suggest that no bond should be required.

The only other compound in which a crystal struc-

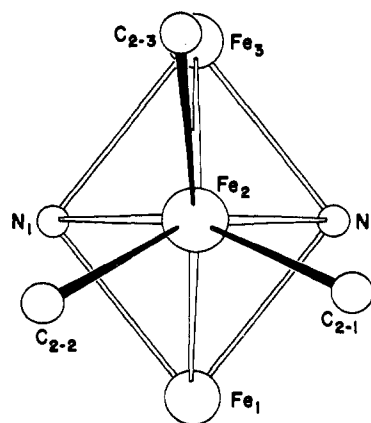


Figure 3.—The coordination of Fe_2 , as projected onto the plane perpendicular to the line defined by Fe_2 and the Fe_1 – Fe_3 midpoint.

ture analysis has confirmed the presence of a triangle of metal atoms triply bridged by an N–R group is the paramagnetic nickel complex $t-C_4H_9N(NiC_5H_5)_3$.¹⁹ Though final comment on this structure must be reserved until full structural results are published, the preliminary bond lengths quoted do not appear to fall into the pattern established by the iron compounds.

Normal values are observed for the mean Fe–C, C–O, and N–C bond lengths, with none of the individual bonds of these types showing significant variations from the averages. The Fe–C–O angles range from 171.8 (22) to 179.3 (33) $^\circ$. Intermolecular contacts are of normal lengths for molecular crystals, with the shortest (not considering the methyl hydrogen atoms) being a distance of 3.11 (3) Å between two carbonyl oxygen atoms. The trends in the isotropic temperature factors of the light atoms are in accord with qualitative expectations, and the anisotropic thermal parameters for the three iron atoms give rise to reasonable principal rms amplitudes of motion—0.165 (8), 0.176 (7), and 0.195 (11) Å for Fe_1 ; 0.134 (8), 0.188 (6), and 0.214 (13) Å for Fe_2 ; and 0.155 (7), 0.186 (9), and 0.192 (9) Å for Fe_3 .

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(18) See ref 13 for a summary of these bond lengths.