

## The Crystal Structure of *cis*-N-Methylcarboxamido Methylamine Tetracarbonyl Manganese(I), $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3)(\text{CONHCH}_3)^*$

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A single-crystal x-ray structure analysis of one form of a compound with empirical formula  $\text{MnC}_7\text{H}_9\text{O}_3\text{N}_2$ , previously postulated to be seven-coordinated, has been completed. The crystals are tetragonal, space group  $I4_1/a$ , 16 molecules per unit cell, with unit cell dimensions  $a=b=19.91\pm 0.05$  and  $c=11.90\pm 0.05\text{ \AA}$ , and a calculated density of  $1.45\text{ g/cm}^3$ . Using three-dimensional scintillation-counter data and a full matrix anisotropic least-squares analysis, the refinement of all non-hydrogen atoms has yielded a final unweighted reliability index of 9.5% for 1315 observed reflections. The configuration about the manganese atom is approximately octahedral, the ligands being four carbonyl groups, one methylamine group, and one N-methylcarboxamido group. The manganese-carbonyl distances are of two types,  $1.847\pm 0.011$  and  $1.775\pm 0.013\text{ \AA}$ . The shorter distance occurs trans to the methylamine group. The N-methylcarboxamido group is planar, due to partial double bond character of the C-N bond. All other bond distances and angles are reasonable when van der Waals interactions are considered.

### Introduction

A compound with empirical formula  $\text{MnC}_7\text{H}_9\text{O}_3\text{N}_2$  has recently been prepared and infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance studies have led to the postulated structure  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5(\text{NHCH}_3)(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3)$ , all seven groups being directly bonded to the central manganese atom.<sup>1</sup> Because of the uniqueness of the proposed structure, an x-ray crystallographic investigation was undertaken to obtain an unambiguous answer. The compound was found to crystallize into two crystal systems: monoclinic and tetragonal. The structure of the tetragonal form has been determined and is described below.

### Experimental Section

Crystals of this compound were kindly supplied to us by Dr. R. J. Angelici.

The space group, determined from Weissenberg and precession photographs, was found to be  $I4_1/a$ . The

observed density is approximately  $1.5\pm 0.1\text{ g/cm}^3$ , determined by flotation techniques; the calculated density is  $1.45\text{ g/cm}^3$ , assuming one molecule per asymmetric unit, 16 molecules per unit cell. The lattice parameters, determined by precession techniques, were found to be  $a=b=19.91\pm 0.05\text{ \AA}$ ,  $c=11.90\pm 0.05\text{ \AA}$ , with standard deviations estimated from repeated film measurements.

Complete three dimensional x-ray diffraction intensity data were taken at room temperature with zirconium-filtered molybdenum  $K_\alpha$  radiation from a crystal approximately 0.2 mm in average diameter. A General Electric RD-5 x-ray unit equipped with a single-crystal orienter and scintillation counter was used to collect the data by the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter technique.<sup>2</sup> At a takeoff angle of  $8^\circ$ , a 40-sec peak height intensity was recorded for each of 1753 non-equivalent reflections (including all systematically extinct reflections) in the molybdenum radiation sphere of radius  $\sin \Theta/\lambda = 0.5385$  ( $2\Theta = 45^\circ$ ).

A table of background intensities, measured at various extinct reflection positions, was prepared and found to be independent of  $\chi$  and  $\Phi$ . Various reflections of the  $h0l$  type were measured periodically to correct for decomposition effects. The maximum decrease in intensity was 20%. Streak corrections were made using the technique of Benson,<sup>3</sup> a modification of the method of Williams and Rundle.<sup>4</sup> All intensities were corrected for background, streak, decomposition, and Lorentz-polarization effects. Because of the small absorption coefficient ( $\mu/\rho = 9.0\text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ ), no absorption correction was made. Of the 1753 reflections measured, 1315 were detectable above the background ( $|F_o| > 0.8$ ) and were used in the refinement. Errors in intensities were estimated and weights assigned using the method described by Hoard and Jacobson.<sup>5</sup>

**Structure Determination.** All the atoms are located in general positions in the centrosymmetric space group  $I4_1/a$ .<sup>6</sup> The positional parameters for the manganese atom were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson map. The rest of the molecular configuration

(2) T. C. Furnas, «Single Crystal Orienter Instruction Manual», General Electrical Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1957).

(3) J. E. Benson, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, private communication.

(4) D. E. Williams and R. E. Rundle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 1660 (1964).

(5) L. G. Hoard and R. A. Jacobson, *J. Chem. Soc.*, (A), 1203 (1966).

(6) «International Tables for X-ray Crystallography», Vol. I. The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, p. 178 (1952).

(\*) Work was performed in the Ames Laboratory of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(1) R. J. Angelici, *Chem. Commun.*, **20**, 486 (1965).

was revealed by successive electron-density maps. A difference synthesis was calculated, and it was verified that all non-hydrogen atoms had been located.

A full matrix least-squares refinement was initiated with all atoms isotropic, using the program of Busing et al.<sup>7</sup> and the Hartree-Fock-Slater atomic scattering

factors.<sup>8</sup> When the reliability index ( $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ ) reached 0.151, anisotropic refinement was begun. Then final R-factor was 0.095; the weighted R-factor ( $R_{weighted} = (\sum \omega(F_o - F_c)^2 / \sum \omega F_o^2)^{1/2}$ ) was 0.083. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table I. The final positional parameters,

Table I. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors (the first column contains the running index k, the second  $|F_o|$ , and third  $|F_c|$ ).

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The columns are organized into groups, with the first column being the running index k, the second column being the observed structure factor |F\_o|, and the third column being the calculated structure factor |F\_c|. The data is presented in a grid-like format across the page.

(7) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, «OR FLS, a Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program», ORNL-TM-305, (1962).

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

anisotropic temperature factors, and standard errors are given in Tables IIa and IIb. The more important interatomic distances and angles, and their errors, were calculated using the function and error program of Busing *et al.*<sup>9</sup> and are summarized in Table III.

**Table IIa.** Final Atomic Parameters (The origin is at  $\bar{1}$ . Standard errors  $\times 10^4$  are given in parentheses after the parameters)

Atom	x	y	z
Mn	0.2738(1)	0.7878(1)	0.5069(1)
C(1)	0.3403(6)	0.7458(5)	0.5907(8)
O(1)	0.3834(4)	0.7244(4)	0.6401(7)
C(2)	0.5393(6)	0.8244(5)	0.4264(9)
O(2)	0.3815(4)	0.8454(4)	0.3706(7)
C(3)	0.2142(6)	0.8457(6)	0.4394(8)
O(3)	0.1810(5)	0.8857(5)	0.3977(7)
C(4)	0.2668(6)	0.7219(5)	0.3986(8)
O(4)	0.2643(5)	0.6844(4)	0.3268(6)
N(1)	0.1980(4)	0.7425(4)	0.6051(6)
C(5)	0.1372(6)	0.7130(6)	0.5523(10)
C(6)	0.2752(5)	0.8590(5)	0.6340(8)
O(5)	0.2431(3)	0.8503(3)	0.7232(5)
N(2)	0.3123(4)	0.9152(4)	0.6255(6)
C(7)	0.3138(5)	0.9666(5)	0.7142(8)

**Table IIb.** Final Anisotropic Temperature Coefficients  $\times 10^3$  (Standard errors  $\times 10^3$  are given in parentheses after the parameter)<sup>a</sup>

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Mn	305(5)	239(4)	418(9)	23(4)	56(7)	16(6)
C(1)	289(37)	245(33)	739(86)	4(27)	172(46)	48(45)
O(1)	344(27)	475(32)	1404(90)	107(23)	-85(42)	211(42)
C(2)	437(45)	314(38)	619(86)	31(32)	66(51)	-26(46)
O(2)	550(34)	493(32)	1047(75)	-109(25)	317(42)	36(41)
C(3)	436(43)	399(42)	334(70)	5(34)	12(47)	-31(46)
O(3)	590(37)	551(35)	1015(81)	251(30)	-118(43)	139(44)
C(4)	504(44)	318(38)	469(73)	26(33)	11(48)	71(47)
O(4)	985(52)	408(32)	704(65)	-11(32)	-14(47)	-220(37)
N(1)	253(26)	299(27)	706(63)	-38(20)	12(34)	-9(35)
C(5)	323(37)	407(41)	1368(123)	-108(32)	-86(57)	-142(60)
C(6)	252(30)	281(32)	491(75)	34(25)	70(40)	-46(41)
O(5)	308(21)	304(21)	614(56)	-27(16)	107(28)	-69(27)
N(2)	334(28)	277(26)	598(62)	-41(22)	29(35)	-41(35)
C(7)	428(40)	334(35)	675(88)	-143(31)	0(45)	-64(44)

<sup>a</sup> The form of the anisotropic temperature expressions is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ .

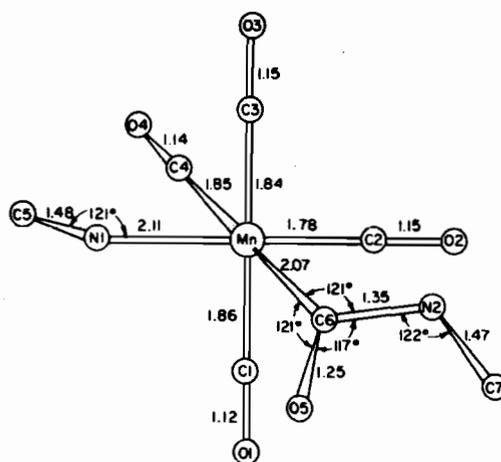
## Results and Discussion

Each manganese atom is surrounded by four carbonyl groups, one methyl amine, and one N-methylcarboxamido group in approximately octahedral configuration (see Figure 1). The average manganese-carbonyl bond distance, excluding the carbonyl group opposite the  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3$  group, is  $1.847 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ , in reasonably good agreement with 1.825 and 1.83  $\text{\AA}$  found for  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5$ <sup>10</sup> and  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ ,<sup>11</sup> respectively. The remaining manganese-carbonyl distance of  $1.775 \pm 0.013 \text{ \AA}$  appears to be significantly

**Table III.** Selected Interatomic Distances and Angles in  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3)(\text{CONHCH}_3)$ <sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Distances ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Atoms	Angle, deg.
Mn-C(1)	1.856 (0.012)	Mn-C(1)-O(1)	174.9 (1.0)
Mn-C(2)	1.775 (0.013)	Mn-C(2)-O(2)	176.5 (1.0)
Mn-C(3)	1.839 (0.013)	Mn-C(3)-O(3)	174.4 (1.1)
Mn-C(4)	1.845 (0.012)	Mn-C(4)-O(4)	175.2 (0.9)
Mn-N(1)	2.111 (0.008)	Mn-N(1)-C(5)	121.1 (0.7)
Mn-C(6)	2.072 (0.011)	Mn-C(6)-O(5)	121.2 (0.7)
C(1)-O(1)	1.124 (0.011)	Mn-C(6)-N(2)	121.4 (0.7)
C(2)-O(2)	1.148 (0.011)	C(1)-Mn-C(3)	167.8 (0.4)
C(3)-O(3)	1.146 (0.011)	C(2)-Mn-N(1)	178.3 (0.4)
C(4)-O(4)	1.135 (0.011)	C(4)-Mn-C(6)	175.7 (0.4)
N(1)-C(5)	1.484 (0.012)	C(1)-Mn-C(2)	87.2 (0.5)
C(6)-O(5)	1.251 (0.010)	C(1)-Mn-C(4)	96.2 (0.5)
C(6)-N(2)	1.345 (0.012)	C(1)-Mn-N(1)	91.1 (0.4)
N(2)-C(7)	1.470 (0.012)	C(1)-Mn-C(6)	84.7 (0.4)
		C(2)-Mn-C(3)	88.9 (0.5)
		C(2)-Mn-C(4)	88.3 (0.5)
		C(2)-Mn-C(6)	96.0 (0.5)
		C(3)-Mn-C(4)	95.2 (0.5)
		C(3)-Mn-N(1)	92.8 (0.4)
		C(3)-Mn-C(6)	84.2 (0.4)
		C(4)-Mn-N(1)	91.6 (1.4)
		N(1)-Mn-C(6)	84.1 (0.4)
		O(5)-C(6)-N(2)	117.4 (0.8)
		C(6)-N(2)-C(7)	122.4 (0.8)

<sup>a</sup> The number in parenthesis after the distance or angle is the standard deviation.



**Figure 1.** Molecular structure of  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3)(\text{CONHCH}_3)$ .

shorter than the other three. Indeed, some shortening would be expected due to the *trans* effect of the  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3$  group. A similar shortening of some of the manganese-carbon distances can also be seen in  $\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5$  (1.749  $\text{\AA}$ ),<sup>10</sup>  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$  (1.79  $\text{\AA}$ ),<sup>11</sup> and in  $(\text{BrMn}(\text{CO})_4)_2$  (1.78  $\text{\AA}$ ).<sup>12</sup> In the last two cases the effect was less certain due to larger standard deviations. Since the magnitude of the *trans* effect should be somewhat different in each of these cases the *trans* Mn-C distance would be expected to vary slightly. In the present study a distance similar to that found in  $(\text{BrMn}(\text{CO})_4)_2$  might be expected, as indeed was found. The carbon-oxygen distances in the carbonyls are all approximately normal to within the standard deviations.

(9) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, «OR FFE, a Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program», ORNL-TM-306 (1964).

(10) P. J. Hansen and R. A. Jacobson, *J. Organomet.*, 6, 389 (1966).

(11) L. F. Dahl and R. E. Rundte, *Acta Cryst.*, 16, 419 (1963).

(12) L. F. Dahl and C. Wei, *Acta Cryst.*, 16, 611 (1963).

The Mn-N(1)-C(5) bond angle of  $121.1^\circ$  is somewhat larger than the tetrahedral angle. This large angle is presumably caused by the repulsion of the methyl group from C(3) and C(4). The C(3)-C(5) distance is  $3.34 \text{ \AA}$  and the C(4)-C(5) distance is  $3.17 \text{ \AA}$ , both being somewhat less than the sum of the van der Waals radii of the two atoms, approximately  $3.6 \text{ \AA}$ .

The O(5) atom is  $2.72 \text{ \AA}$  away from N(1) in the same molecule. Distances on the order of  $2.8 \text{ \AA}$  are normal for approximately linear hydrogen bonds. However, the Mn-N(1)-O(5) angle is  $73.3^\circ$  and the C(5)-N(1)-O(5) angle is  $143.1^\circ$ , indicating strong hydrogen bonding to be unlikely in this case. The other hydrogen atom on N(1) could possibly form a weak intermolecular hydrogen bond with an O(5) atom on an adjacent molecule. The N(1)-O(5)' distance is  $2.99 \text{ \AA}$  and the C(5)-N(1)-O(5)' angle is  $111^\circ$  (see Figure 2). However the Mn-N(1)-O(5) angle is small, also  $111^\circ$ , indicating only very weak, if any, hydrogen bonding.

The C(6)-N(2) distance of  $1.35 \text{ \AA}$  implies about 50% double bond character.<sup>13</sup> In addition the Mn, C(6), O(5), N(2), and C(7) atoms all lie within  $0.01 \text{ \AA}$  of the best least-squares plane containing these atoms. The planarity of this group and the fact that all bond angles are approximately  $120^\circ$ , indicate that C(6) and N(2) are essentially  $sp^2$  hybridized.

The plane containing the N-methylcarboxamido group is tilted about  $9^\circ$  from the plane containing Mn, C(2), O(2), C(4), O(4), N(1), and C(6). This may be explained by intermolecular van der Waals repulsions among C(7) methyl groups. Each C(7) atom is  $3.60 \text{ \AA}$  from two other C(7) atoms on neighboring molecules

(13) L. Pauling, «Nature of the Chemical Bond», Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, p. 239 (1960).

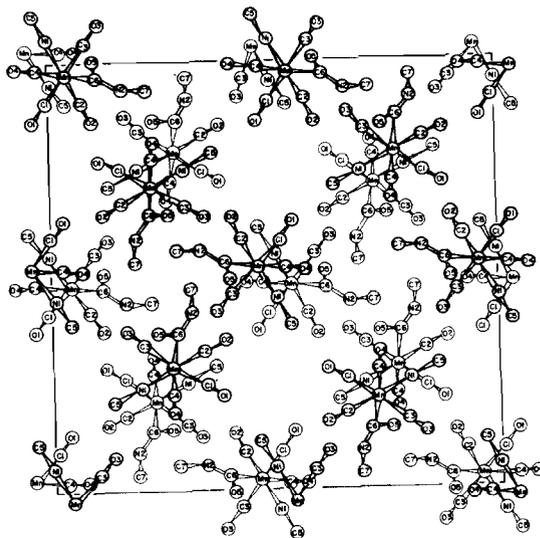


Figure 2. Crystal structure projected down the c axis.

(the sum of the van der Waals radii is  $4.0 \text{ \AA}$  for two methyl groups). The fact that the C(2)-Mn-C(6) angle is  $96^\circ$  may also be due to van der Waals repulsions between C(2) and N(2) which are  $3.03 \text{ \AA}$  apart. The sum of the van der Waals radii for these two atoms is approximately  $3.1 \text{ \AA}$ .

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