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## Complexes of Polypyrazolylborate Ligands. V.\* Characterization of Acetyl(tri-1-pyrazolylborato)(dicarbonyl)- Iron, $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ , in Solution and in the Crystal

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The reaction of diiron enneacarbonyl with potassium tris-1-pyrazolylborate in the presence of excess methyl iodide affords an 8% yield of the new compound acetyl(tri-1-pyrazolylborato)(dicarbonyl)iron, **1**, in addition to a larger quantity of the previously characterized compound bis-(tri-1-pyrazolylborato)iron, **2**. Compound **1** has been unequivocally characterized by elemental analyses, molecular weight measurement, pmr spectrum, and X-ray crystallographic structure determination. The infrared spectrum of **1** in solution shows that conformers are present; these presumably differ in the rotational orientation of the acetyl group relative to the rest of the molecule. The principal crystallographic data are: space group  $P2_1/c$ ; cell dimensions  $a = 9.233(1)$ ,  $b = 12.331(4)$ ,  $c = 15.507(2)$  Å,  $\beta = 109.64(1)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1662.7(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>; observed and calculated densities  $\rho_o = 1.40$  gcm<sup>-3</sup>,  $\rho_c = 1.36$  gcm<sup>-3</sup> for  $Z = 4$ . Least-squares refinement using 1804 counter data gave final conventional R factors of 0.035 and 0.040. The structure consists of well-separated monomeric units of  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ . Although not required crystallographically, the molecules possess near mirror symmetry. The coordination of the Fe atom is slightly perturbed from an octahedral arrangement, owing primarily to the non-orthogonal N-Fe-N angles of  $86.8^\circ$  (av). The pyrazolylborate nitrogen atoms occupy three mutually cis positions and the two CO groups are cis to each other. The oxygen atom of the acetyl group lies over the bisector of the angle subtended at Fe by the carbonyl groups. The Fe-N bond distances are 1.992(4), 1.999(3), and 2.082(4) Å (trans to acetyl); the Fe-C distances are 1.758(6), 1.771(5), and 1.968(5) Å (acetyl).

### Introduction

The pyrazolylborate class of ligand introduced by S. Trofimenko<sup>1</sup> has been shown capable of bonding to transition metals in a number of ways. The tri-1-pyrazolylborato ligand  $(\text{HBpz}_3)$  is tridentate in  $(\text{HBpz}_3)$ -

$(\text{NNC}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mo}^2$  and bidentate in  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mo}^3$ . Recently compounds of the type  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{XRu}$  have been reported and in these the  $\text{HBpz}_3$  ligand was shown to be tridentate. However in the same paper a compound which was said to analyse as  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ , was also briefly described. The infrared spectrum of this compound was said to have four bands in the carbonyl region instead of the expected two. In previous papers in this series,<sup>3,5-8</sup> we have been particularly concerned with elucidating such observations. Conformational non-rigidity of the pyrazolylborate ligand has been shown to be a general source of multiplicity of CO stretching bands in the infrared spectrum. However, in this case, the presence of a tridentate trispyrazolyl ligand would seem likely. Since such a structural element ought to be quite rigid, another explanation, probably involving some unrecognized structural feature of this molecule seemed likely to be involved.

We have conducted a careful investigation of this substance, leading to a reformulation of it and a satisfactory explanation of its spectroscopic properties.

### Experimental Section

Diiron enneacarbonyl, 0.91 gm (0.0025 moles), 1.26 gm (0.005 moles) of  $\text{KHBpz}_3$  and 0.4 ml (excess) of  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  were refluxed gently under  $\text{N}_2$  in 40 ml of THF for one hour. During this time the suspension turned brown, a gas was evolved and a dense white precipitate formed.

The solvent was stripped and the residue extracted with 40 ml of benzene. The reddish solution was filtered and the solvent stripped. All of these operations were carried out under nitrogen. The residue

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was chromatographed on Woelm Alumina (Activity III) in benzene. Elution with benzene yielded a purple band identified as  $(\text{HBpz}_3)_2\text{Fe}$  from its ultraviolet spectrum (yield, 0.413 g). Continued elution yielded 0.13 g (8%) of a bright yellow compound. The compound gave well-formed crystals by cooling a solution in 1:1,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -hexane.

*Anal.* Calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{BN}_3\text{O}_2\text{Fe}[(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}]$ , M.W., 339.94; C, 42.40; N, 24.73; H, 3.85. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{BN}_3\text{O}_3\text{Fe}[(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}]$  M.W., 367.95; C, 42.43; N, 22.85; H, 3.56. Found: M.W., by vapor phase osmometry: 372 (benzene), 371 ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); C, 42.0; N, 24.1; H, 3.54.

Infrared spectra were recorded using a Perkin-Elmer Model 337 grating infrared spectrophotometer equipped with a scale expander, and 1.0 mm path-length sodium chloride cavity cells. The spectra were calibrated with indene. Variable temperature proton magnetic resonance spectra were recorded with a Varian HA-100 spectrometer equipped with a variable-temperature probe. Chemical shifts were calibrated by internal referencing with TMS. The temperature was measured with an uncalibrated Digitec Digital Thermocouple Thermometer (C-C type T). Analyses were performed by Meade Microanalytical Laboratories, Amherst, Mass.

*Collection of X-ray Data.* A golden-yellow crystal of dimensions  $0.16 \times 0.21 \times 0.22$  mm, with faces 110,  $\bar{1}\bar{1}0$ , 001 and their respective Friedel pairs, was examined on a Syntex P1 computer-controlled 4-circle diffractometer equipped with a graphite-crystal incident-beam monochromator. The operation of the diffractometer has been described previously.<sup>9</sup> A width at half-height of  $0.32^\circ$  was measured from  $\omega$  scans of several strong reflections. Preliminary examination of the crystal on the diffractometer suggested that it belonged to the monoclinic system. Cell constants and the calculated volume derived from least-squares refinement of the setting angles for 15 reflections in the range  $17^\circ < 2\theta(\text{Mo K}\alpha) < 32^\circ$  are:  $a = 9.233(1)$ ,  $b = 12.331(4)$ ,  $c = 15.507(2)$  Å,  $\beta = 109.64(1)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1662.7(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>. The calculated density is  $1.36 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  for  $Z = 4$  and mol. wt. = 339.93. This is in reasonable agreement with the observed density of  $1.40 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  measured by flotation in aqueous cesium bromide.

The data were collected at  $24^\circ$  with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation using the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique with a variable scan rate from 1.5 to  $24.0^\circ/\text{min}$  and a symmetric scan range from  $2\theta(\text{Mo K}\alpha_1) - 0.9^\circ$  to  $2\theta(\text{Mo K}\alpha_2) + 0.9^\circ$ . An initial data set of 1198 independent reflections in the range  $0^\circ < 2\theta \leq 35^\circ$  was collected. This was later followed by collection of 1569 independent reflections in the range  $35^\circ < 2\theta \leq 48^\circ$ .

Three representative reflections were selected as standards, and their intensities were measured periodically as a check on crystal and electronic stability. For the initial data set these reflections showed no significant decrease in intensity when compared to the standard deviations on the intensities based on

counting statistics alone. However in the second data set the three standards fell in intensity to 81%, 73%, and 70% of their original values, respectively. The non-uniform loss in intensity was approximately corrected for with a linear function and an average loss of 0.016% per reflection collected. As will be noted later, this correction was not entirely satisfactory.

Of the 2767 reflections in the range  $0^\circ < 2\theta < 48^\circ$ , 1804 reflections had  $F_o^2 > 3\sigma(F_o^2)$ . Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied<sup>10</sup> to the data. For Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation the linear absorption coefficient of the compound is  $9.45 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Preliminary calculations<sup>10</sup> showed transmission factors varying only from 83% to 87%; hence a correction was not applied. No evidence of secondary extinction was found in a survey of observed and calculated structure factors.

*Solution of the Structure.* Examination of the data showed the following conditions limiting the observation of reflections:  $hk\ell$ , no conditions;  $h0\ell$ ,  $\ell = 2n$ ;  $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n$ . Refinement was therefore carried out in space group  $P2_1/c$  of the monoclinic system. The position of the Fe atom was located from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis.<sup>10</sup> The positional parameters and a scale factor were varied in one cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement,<sup>10</sup> giving agreement factors  $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o| = 0.43$  and  $R_2 = (\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2} = 0.45$ . This was followed by a difference Fourier synthesis<sup>10</sup> which revealed the positions of fifteen other atoms. The remaining non-hydrogen atoms were located from a succeeding difference Fourier map.

The quantity minimized in least-squares refinement was  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  where  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  are the observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes and  $w$  is  $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$ . Scattering factors were calculated using a computer program by Cromer. Anomalous dispersion effects for Fe were included in calculations of  $F_c$ ;<sup>11</sup> the values of  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  were taken from Cromer and Liberman.<sup>12</sup>

A earlier report<sup>4</sup> of the compound had suggested the composition  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ . It was evident from least-squares refinements and difference Fourier maps that the molecule in the crystal did not include a methyl group bonded to the Fe atom. The geometry of the ligand in the Fourier map and successful least-squares refinement identified the supposed methyl ligand as an acetyl group. This identification was later shown to be consistent with the nmr and ir spectra and elemental analysis (*vide infra*).

Full-matrix least-squares refinement (218 variables) of the 24 non hydrogen atoms, including anisotropic

(10) The following computer programs written for the IBM 360 were used: DATARED, a data reduction program by Frenz; AGNOST, an absorption correction program by Cahen based on Coppens' DATAPP and Tompa analytical subroutines of Cullen's program; JIMDAP, a version of Zalkin's FORDAP Fourier program modified by Ibers; NUCLS, a least-squares program by Ibers and Doedens which closely resembles Busing and Levy's ORFLS program; SADIAN, a program for calculating atomic distances and angles by Baur; RSCAN, a structure factor analysis program by Doedens; ORTEP, a plotting program by Johnson; ORFFE, a function and error program by Busing, Martin, and Levy and modified by Brown, Johnson, and Thiessen; and LIST, a data listing program by Snyder.

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Table I. Values (in electrons) for 10[F<sub>o</sub>] and 10[F<sub>c</sub>] for (HBp<sub>3</sub>)(COCH<sub>3</sub>)(CO)<sub>2</sub>Fe.

Table with multiple columns (h, k, l, Fobs, Fcalc, etc.) and rows of numerical data representing electron values for different crystallographic indices.

**Table II.** Positional and Anisotropic Thermal Parameters and Their Standard Deviations for the Non-hydrogen Atoms. <sup>a</sup>

Atom	x	y	z	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>11</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>22</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>33</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>12</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>13</sub>	10 <sup>4</sup> β <sub>23</sub>
Fe	0.18735(7)	0.29960(5)	0.20900(4)	86(1)	62(1)	35(1)	9(1)	26(1)	0(1)
O(4)	0.0682(6)	0.5003(4)	0.1133(3)	278(9)	118(4)	87(3)	102(5)	82(4)	44(3)
O(5)	0.0098(5)	0.3312(4)	0.3305(3)	253(8)	161(5)	81(2)	51(5)	109(4)	10(3)
O(6)	-0.1221(5)	0.2522(5)	0.1086(5)	95(6)	223(7)	166(5)	4(5)	28(4)	-91(5)
C(4)	0.1151(6)	0.4212(5)	0.1514(3)	142(7)	89(5)	44(2)	45(5)	42(3)	13(3)
C(5)	0.0799(6)	0.3192(4)	0.2833(3)	133(7)	81(5)	51(2)	22(5)	41(4)	5(3)
C(6)	0.0080(5)	0.2246(5)	0.1239(3)	90(6)	108(6)	59(3)	-3(4)	31(3)	-11(3)
C(7)	0.0334(8)	0.1229(6)	0.0753(5)	136(8)	122(7)	67(4)	-27(6)	20(5)	-28(4)
B	0.5245(5)	0.2085(4)	0.2623(3)	97(6)	51(4)	40(2)	7(4)	26(3)	-1(3)
Pyrazolylborate ring R1:									
N(1)	0.3093(4)	0.2766(3)	0.1257(2)	93(5)	64(3)	31(2)	10(3)	24(2)	0(2)
N(2)	0.4549(4)	0.2368(3)	0.1597(2)	89(5)	50(3)	36(2)	-1(3)	29(2)	-2(2)
C(1)	0.5176(6)	0.2356(4)	0.0926(3)	135(7)	53(4)	48(2)	-4(4)	46(3)	-4(2)
C(2)	0.4123(6)	0.2748(4)	0.0144(3)	166(8)	76(4)	42(2)	0(4)	46(3)	0(2)
C(3)	0.2837(6)	0.2999(5)	0.0378(3)	147(7)	79(4)	37(2)	2(5)	35(3)	-1(3)
Pyrazolylborate ring R2:									
N(1)	0.3876(4)	0.3661(3)	0.3002(2)	120(5)	49(3)	34(2)	0(3)	26(2)	0(2)
N(2)	0.5234(4)	0.3138(3)	0.3152(2)	81(4)	59(3)	35(2)	2(3)	17(2)	0(2)
C(1)	0.6365(6)	0.3685(4)	0.3788(3)	125(6)	81(4)	39(2)	-23(5)	20(3)	-4(3)
C(2)	0.5743(7)	0.4573(5)	0.4063(3)	198(10)	69(4)	44(2)	-27(5)	36(4)	-11(3)
C(3)	0.4286(6)	0.4529(4)	0.3557(3)	167(8)	52(4)	45(2)	-9(4)	46(4)	-5(2)
Pyrazolylborate ring R3:									
N(1)	0.2665(4)	0.1584(3)	0.2687(2)	101(5)	53(3)	39(2)	-3(3)	28(2)	0(2)
N(2)	0.4155(4)	0.1293(3)	0.2860(2)	122(5)	44(3)	39(2)	12(3)	31(2)	0(2)
C(1)	0.4411(7)	0.0320(4)	0.3283(4)	189(9)	59(4)	51(3)	23(5)	48(4)	5(3)
C(2)	0.3084(7)	-0.0023(5)	0.3393(4)	242(11)	52(4)	74(3)	-3(6)	82(5)	7(3)
C(3)	0.2025(6)	0.0777(4)	0.3016(3)	158(8)	66(4)	56(3)	-18(5)	51(4)	0(3)

<sup>a</sup> Parameters x, y, and z refer to fractional coordinates. The anisotropic temperature factor is in the form of  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}h\ell + 2\beta_{23}k\ell)]$ . Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

**Table III.** Positional Parameters and their Standard Deviations for Hydrogen Atoms.

Atom <sup>a</sup>	x	y	z
H(on B)	0.652(9)	0.173(6)	0.281(5)
Methyl group:			
H(7,1)	0.139(10)	0.098(6)	0.101(5)
H(7,2)	-0.052(10)	0.077(6)	0.060(5)
H(7,3)	0.031(9)	0.147(6)	0.014(6)
Pyrazolylborate ring R1:			
H(1)	0.625(9)	0.203(6)	0.111(5)
H(2)	0.433(8)	0.287(6)	-0.041(5)
H(3)	0.180(9)	0.334(6)	0.002(5)
Pyrazolylborate ring R2:			
H(1)	0.742(9)	0.340(6)	0.395(5)
H(2)	0.635(9)	0.507(6)	0.455(5)
H(3)	0.333(9)	0.504(6)	0.356(5)
Pyrazolylborate ring R3:			
H(1)	0.544(10)	0.001(6)	0.345(5)
H(2)	0.293(9)	-0.066(7)	0.363(5)
H(3)	0.098(10)	0.088(6)	0.297(5)

<sup>a</sup> Hydrogen are numbered according to the carbon atoms to which they are bonded.

temperature factors, gave agreement factors  $R_1 = 0.050$  and  $R_2 = 0.053$ . The positions of the thirteen hydrogen atoms were readily ascertained in a difference Fourier synthesis. With the hydrogen isotropic temperature factor fixed at  $6 \text{ \AA}^2$ , the hydrogen atomic positions were refined along with the remainder of the structure. All atoms bonded to hydrogen atoms shifted away from the hydrogen atoms to which they are attached by *ca.*  $0.02 \text{ \AA}$ , the largest shift being 2.6 times the standard deviation of the parameter. The final R factors are 0.035 and 0.040. A thorough examination<sup>10</sup> of observed and calculated structure factors as a function of Miller indices,  $\lambda^{-1} \sin\theta$ , the

**Table IV.** Root-mean-square Amplitudes of Vibration ( $\text{\AA}$ ).

Atom	Min	Intermed	Max
Fe	0.162(1)	0.198(1)	0.223(1)
O(4)	0.205(6)	0.265(5)	0.406(6)
O(5)	0.176(5)	0.318(5)	0.384(5)
O(6)	0.189(6)	0.304(6)	0.523(7)
C(4)	0.180(7)	0.205(7)	0.298(7)
C(5)	0.193(7)	0.231(6)	0.267(1)
C(6)	0.178(7)	0.242(6)	0.297(7)
C(7)	0.206(8)	0.266(7)	0.335(8)
B	0.176(7)	0.205(7)	0.209(6)
Pyrazolylborate ring R1:			
N(1)	0.165(5)	0.192(5)	0.226(5)
N(2)	0.162(5)	0.192(5)	0.209(5)
C(1)	0.181(6)	0.200(7)	0.250(6)
C(2)	0.183(6)	0.242(7)	0.257(6)
C(3)	0.187(6)	0.239(6)	0.247(6)
Pyrazolylborate ring R2:			
N(1)	0.183(5)	0.195(6)	0.215(5)
N(2)	0.176(5)	0.195(4)	0.214(5)
C(1)	0.196(7)	0.215(6)	0.265(7)
C(2)	0.199(7)	0.228(6)	0.288(7)
C(3)	0.192(7)	0.201(7)	0.261(6)
Pyrazolylborate ring R3:			
N(1)	0.182(5)	0.202(5)	0.211(5)
N(2)	0.172(6)	0.196(5)	0.225(5)
C(1)	0.199(7)	0.217(6)	0.281(7)
C(2)	0.190(8)	0.232(7)	0.324(7)
C(3)	0.189(7)	0.233(7)	0.268(6)

magnitude of  $F_o$ , etc. revealed no significant trends in the first data set. However, the second data set showed increased discrepancies in R values as a function of the number of data collected. It was concluded that the poor agreement was a result of inadequate correction for the loss of intensity observed in the standards. A cycle of least-squares refinement using only the first data set and refining all atoms,

with temperature factors on hydrogen atoms fixed at  $6 \text{ \AA}^2$ , gave R factors of 0.023 and 0.025. No parameter shifted by more than three times its standard deviation, hence the inadequate correction for decomposition does not introduce significant changes in the structure. For this reason it was felt that little could be gained by recollecting the data on another crystal. A list of  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  values for both data sets is given in Table I. In the final least-squares cycle no parameter shifted by more than twice its standard deviation. The error in an observation of unit weight is 1.34. A final difference Fourier synthesis revealed no residual electron density greater than  $0.32 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ , where hydrogen atoms in a previous map appeared at  $0.41 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ . In all tables of atomic parameters and molecular dimensions, values are derived from the final least-squares refinement based on the entire data set.

Positional and anisotropic thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table II. The refined positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms are listed in Table III. Table IV gives root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration for the non-hydrogen atoms.

## Results

**Preparation and Isolation.** In this work it was shown that the title compound can be isolated in pure crystalline form without recourse to sublimation. The material isolated by crystallization from 1:1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -hexane is the pure acetyl compound,  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ .

**Crystal and Molecular Structure.** The structure of the molecule as it occurs in the crystal is shown in Fig. 1. The entire molecule constitutes the asymmetric unit and thus possesses no rigorous, crystallographic symmetry. However the molecule shows near mirror symmetry.

The iron atom is six-coordinate, with three mutually *cis* positions occupied by nitrogen atoms of the

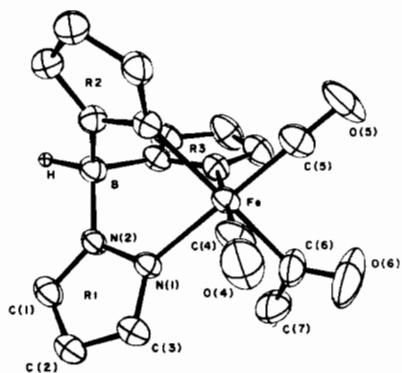


Figure 1. The molecular structure of  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$  as found in the crystal. R1, R2, and R3 identify the three rings of the pyrazolylborate ligand and are referenced in the tables and the text. The 50% probability thermal ellipsoids are shown; the size of the ellipsoid for the hydrogen on the boron atom is arbitrarily reduced. For the sake of clarity, other hydrogen atoms are not shown.

Table V. Selected Bond Distances ( $\text{\AA}$ )<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	R1	R3	R2	av <sup>b</sup>
Fe-N(1)	1.999(3)	2.082(4)	1.992(4)	2.024
N(1)-N(2)	1.360(4)	1.359(5)	1.359(5)	1.359(1)
N(2)-C(1)	1.350(5)	1.350(6)	1.350(6)	1.350(0)
C(1)-C(2)	1.362(7)	1.370(8)	1.360(8)	1.364(5)
C(2)-C(3)	1.388(7)	1.388(8)	1.374(8)	1.383(8)
C(3)-N(1)	1.334(5)	1.343(6)	1.342(6)	1.340(5)
N(2)-B	1.543(6)	1.538(6)	1.533(6)	1.538(5)

Atoms	Distance	Atoms	Distance
Fe-C(4)	1.758(6)	C(4)-O(4)	1.147(6)
Fe-C(5)	1.771(5)	C(5)-O(5)	1.139(5)
Fe-C(6)	1.968(5)	C(6)-O(6)	1.193(6)
Fe...B	3.147(5)	C(6)-C(7)	1.522(8)

B-H	1.19(8)
C-H (pz)	0.98(4) <sup>b</sup> av
C-H (methyl)	0.96(3) <sup>b</sup> av

<sup>a</sup>R1, R2 and R3 refer to rings 1, 2, and 3 as designated in Fig. 1. <sup>b</sup>Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations from the average, although in all cases this is less than or equal to the standard deviation on an individual value. No standard deviation is given for the average Fe-N distance since this is an average of non-equivalent bonds. The standard deviation on each of the individual C-H bond distance is 0.08  $\text{\AA}$ .

Table VI. Selected Bond Angles (Deg.)<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	R1	R2	R3	av <sup>b</sup>
Fe-N(1)-N(2)	119.9(2)	119.2(3)	120.8(3)	120.0(8)
Fe-N(1)-C(3)	133.2(3)	134.3(3)	133.2(3)	133.6(6)
B-N(2)-N(1)	119.7(3)	118.7(3)	119.1(3)	119.2(5)
B-N(2)-C(1)	130.9(4)	132.0(4)	131.4(4)	131.4(6)
C(3)-N(1)-N(2)	106.6(3)	106.4(4)	106.0(4)	106.3(3)
N(1)-N(2)-C(1)	109.2(3)	109.3(4)	109.3(4)	109.3(1)
N(2)-C(1)-C(2)	108.6(4)	108.9(5)	108.7(5)	108.7(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	105.3(4)	104.8(4)	105.4(5)	105.2(3)
C(2)-C(3)-N(1)	110.2(4)	110.5(5)	110.7(5)	110.5(3)
N(2)-B-H	111(3)	111(3)	113(3)	112(1)
N(1)-Fe-C(4)	89.6(2)	96.2(2)	177.3(2)	—
N(1)-Fe-C(5)	179.6(2)	93.9(2)	90.9(2)	—
N(1)-Fe-C(6)	91.7(2)	175.0(2)	89.7(2)	—
Fe-N(1)-N(2)-B <sup>c</sup>	0.6(5)	1.3(4)	2.3(5)	1.4(9)

	R1-R2	R1-R3	R2-R3	av <sup>b</sup>
N(1)-Fe-N(1)	86.0(1)	88.7(1)	85.7(1)	86.8(17)
N(2)-B-N(2)	106.5(4)	108.2(3)	106.8(3)	107.2(9)

Atoms	Angle	Atoms	Angle
C(4)-Fe-C(5)	90.8(2)	Fe-C(4)-O(4)	179.6(4)
C(4)-Fe-C(6)	88.3(2)	Fe-C(5)-O(5)	179.4(5)
C(5)-Fe-C(6)	88.3(2)	Fe-C(6)-O(6)	124.3(4)
O(6)-C(6)-C(7)	116.7(5)	Fe-C(6)-C(7)	119.0(4)

<sup>a</sup>R1, R2, and R3 refer to rings 1, 2, and 3 as designated in Fig. 1. <sup>b</sup>Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations from the average. <sup>c</sup>Values refer to the torsional angle of the chain of atoms. That these angles are very close to zero degrees implies that the four atoms are nearly planar.

tri-1-pyrazolylborate ligand and the remaining three positions occupied by the two carbonyl groups and the acetyl group. The rotational orientation of the acetyl group in the crystalline compound is such that the acetyl oxygen atom lies near the bisector of the OC-Fe-CO angle and the methyl group lies near the bisector of the N-Fe-N angle formed by the two coordinated nitrogen atoms that are *trans* to the carbonyl

groups. From the projection shown in Fig. 2 it is clear that the acetyl group is skewed relative to the rest of the structure. For example, the torsional angle O(6)-C(6)-Fe-C(5) is  $39.2(6)^\circ$  instead of the  $45^\circ$  angle needed for true mirror symmetry.

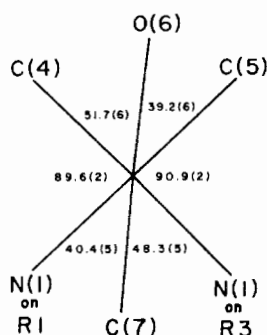


Figure 2. A projection down the C(6)-Fe-N(1) vector showing the orientation of the acetyl group relative to the rest of the molecule.

The important bond distances and angles are collected in Tables V and VI. The geometry about the iron atom has slight angular distortions from an octahedral arrangement of ligands. The main distortion is attributable to the non-orthogonal bite of the tridentate pyrazolylborate ligand. The N-Fe-N angles are  $85.7(1)^\circ$ ,  $86.0(1)^\circ$ , and  $88.7(1)^\circ$ . These are somewhat larger than the average angles of  $85.5(6)^\circ$  and  $81.8(3)^\circ$  found for  $(\text{HBpz}_3)_2\text{Co}^{13}$  and  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{NNC}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mo}^2$ .

The Fe-N distances are 1.992(4), 1.999(3), and 2.082(4) Å. The average Fe-N distance, 2.024 Å, is significantly shorter than the average Co-N distance of 2.129(7) Å found in  $(\text{HBpz}_3)_2\text{Co}^{13}$  and is ca. 0.02 Å shorter than the average Mo-N distances of 2.20(3), 2.21(3), and 2.22(1) Å reported for  $[\text{H}_2\text{B}(3,5\text{-Me}_2\text{pz})_2](\text{C}_7\text{H}_7)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mo}^8$ ,  $(\text{Bpz}_4)(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mo}^7$ , and  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{NNC}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mo}^2$  respectively.

A comprehensive comparison of dimensions of dipyrazolylborate-metal six rings in all known, accurate structures will be found in a forthcoming paper in *Inorganic Chemistry* by L.J. Guggenberger, C.T. Prewitt, P. Meakin, S. Trofimenko, and J.P. Jesson (S. Trofimenko, private communication). We shall therefore omit further discussion of the pyrazolylborate-metal moiety, except for one feature which is peculiar to this compound.

The Fe-N distance *trans* to the acetyl group is 0.087 Å longer than the average of those *trans* to the carbonyl groups. This may be due to the fact that the acetyl group forms an essentially homopolar, strong single bond to the iron atom whereas the carbonyl groups form multiple bonds, the sigma components of which are probably weaker than the Fe-C (acetyl) sigma bond. If we assume that the Fe-N bonds are mainly sigma donor bonds, it would appear that a sigma *trans* effect is operating here. A stron-

ger sigma N-Fe bond can be formed *trans* to the relatively weak Fe-CO sigma bond than *trans* to the relatively strong Fe-C (acetyl) bond. Such an effect could be rationalized in terms of competition for the optimum mix of atomic orbitals in the two oppositely-directed sigma hybrid orbitals along a given octahedral bond axis.

The Fe-C distances for the carbonyl groups average 1.765(9) Å and, as expected, are substantially shorter than the acetyl Fe-C distance of 1.968(5) Å. The acetyl distance compares favorably with the Fe-C distance of 1.97(2) Å in the benzoyl structure  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{COC}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{Fe}]^{14,15}$ .

Both of the acyl Fe-C distances mentioned are significantly shorter than the alkyl Fe-C distance of 2.11 Å found in  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]\text{Fe}^{16}$ .

A similar result has been obtained for Mo compounds where the Mo-acetyl and Mo-alkyl bond lengths are 2.264(14) Å and 2.383(10) Å in  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_5[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]\text{Mo}^{17}$  (the only other acetyl structure reported)<sup>18</sup> and  $[(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})\text{Mo}]_2^{19}$  respectively. The shortening of the acyl bond is generally accounted for by invoking  $d_{\pi}\text{-}p_{\pi}$  metal-to-acyl back-donation.<sup>15,17</sup> This means that the Fe-C (acetyl) bond is not a pure sigma bond, although the sigma component is doubtless stronger and more dominant than in the Fe-CO bonds, in accord with the previously suggested explanation of the difference in Fe-N bond lengths.

The acetyl C-C bond length of 1.522(8) Å found in the present structure is in close agreement with the bonds of 1.550(20) Å and 1.505(13) Å found in the acetyl Mo compound<sup>17</sup> and in acetamide,  $\text{H}_2\text{NCOCH}_3$ .<sup>20</sup> The C-O bond length is 1.193(6) Å and compares with reported acyl C-O bond distances:  $(\text{COC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl})(\text{CO})_5\text{Re}$ , 1.16(2) Å;<sup>21</sup>  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]\text{Mo}$ , 1.21(2) Å;<sup>17</sup>  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{COC}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3]\text{Fe}$ , 1.22(3) Å;<sup>14</sup>  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{COC}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2\text{Mn}^-$ , 1.28(3) Å.<sup>22</sup> The bond angles associated with the acetyl ligand in the present work are Fe-C-O of  $124.3(4)^\circ$ , Fe-C-C of  $119.0(4)^\circ$ , and C-C-O of  $116.7(5)^\circ$ . These are reasonably close to the corresponding values of  $120.9(10)^\circ$ ,  $121.2(9)^\circ$ , and  $117.7(12)^\circ$  found in the acetyl Mo complex<sup>18</sup> and also the average values of  $123^\circ$ ,  $121^\circ$ , and  $115^\circ$  in two benzoyl structures.<sup>15,22</sup> However they differ markedly from the corresponding bond angles of  $115^\circ$ ,  $136^\circ$ , and  $109^\circ$  in  $(\text{COC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl})(\text{CO})_5\text{Re}^{21}$ .

As illustrated in Fig. 3, the bond angles associated with the H atoms in the pyrazolborate ligands show a displacement of the H atoms toward the B and Fe atoms. For H(1) and H(3) the average N-C-H

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angle of  $117(2)^\circ$  differs significantly from the average C-C-H angle of  $133(2)^\circ$ .

The shortest intermolecular contact not involving hydrogen atoms is  $3.259(7)$  Å between O(6) and C(1) on R1. The hydrogen atom attached to this carbon atom is  $2.42(8)$  Å from the oxygen. Other short contacts are:  $2.5(1)$  Å between H(1) on R1 and H(3) on R2,  $2.62(8)$  Å between O(4) and H(3) on R3,  $2.7(1)$  Å between H on B and H(1) on R3,  $2.7(1)$  Å between H(7,3) on the methyl group and H(1) on R2. All other distances are  $2.8$  Å or greater. Additional bond distances and bond angles calculated for the structure reported here are given in Table IV and V.

**Solution Studies.** Both ir and pmr spectra vary in appearance with the age of the solution and the history of the solid used to prepare the solutions. Infrared spectra were recorded on cyclohexane solutions; only with a saturated hydrocarbon solvent could the sharp, narrow bands necessary to allow resolution of the closely spaced groups of bands be obtained. However, for pmr spectra the necessity for higher concentrations and the avoidance of solvent overlap required the use of deuteriochloroform and  $\text{CS}_2$ .

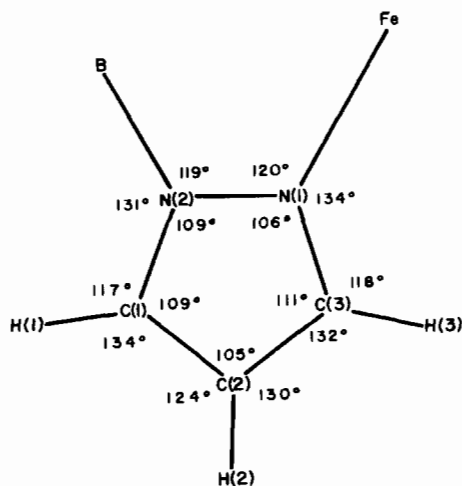


Figure 3. Average angles found in the pyrazolylborate ligand. The standard deviation on the average N-C-H and C-C-H angles is  $2^\circ$ , while an individual angle has an estimated standard deviation of  $4^\circ$  in R1 and R2 and  $5^\circ$  in R3.

When the ir spectrum of a cyclohexane solution of the acetyl compound is recorded immediately after making the solution from the freshly prepared crystalline compound, there are four bands in the terminal carbonyl stretching region at  $2047$ ,  $2032$ ,  $1987$  and  $1973$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (all  $\pm 1$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (see Fig. 4a) and two weaker bands in the region where the acetyl carbonyl stretch would be expected at  $1683$  and  $1648$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

When a solution of the type just described is allowed to stand, two additional bands appear, and gradually become more intense, in the terminal carbonyl stretching region, at  $2028$  and  $1968$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (each  $\pm 1$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). After 12-24 hours these bands cease growing relative to the original four bands. These two bands are due to the methyl compound,  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ ,

as will be shown below, and an assay by nmr (as described below) shows that the ratio of concentrations of the acetyl compound to the methyl compound is about 10:1 when this steady state ir spectrum is reached. The steady-state ir spectrum is shown in Fig. 4b.

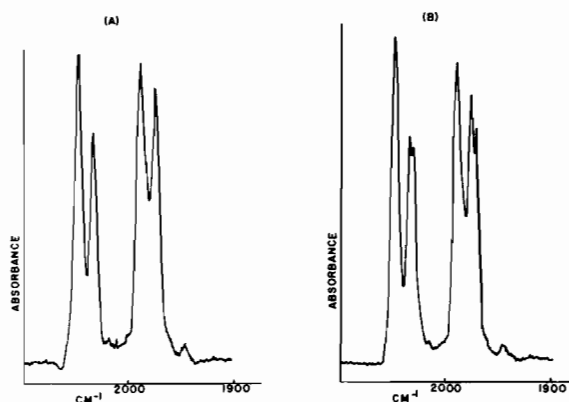
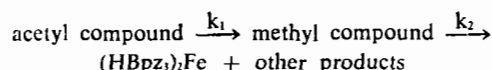


Figure 4 (a) A portion of the infrared spectrum of freshly prepared  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ . (b) A portion of the « steady state » infrared spectrum of a solution of  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$  which had been in the cell for 24 hours.

A cyclohexane solution prepared from a sublimed sample consisting of about 25% of the methyl compound (by nmr assay) has six terminal carbonyl stretching bands right from the start as well as the two acetyl CO stretching bands. The relative intensity of the two bands due to the methyl compound decreases with time, over 6-12 hours, until the complete pattern of six terminal CO stretching bands becomes essentially identical to that obtained by starting with a sample of pure acetyl compound. In addition a new band grows in at  $\sim 1725$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , and the solution becomes more red in color. Evidently the methyl compound decomposes, giving rise to  $(\text{HBpz}_3)_2\text{Fe}$  (which is responsible for the alteration and intensification of the color) and to some other product which we have not identified, that is responsible for the ir band at  $\sim 1725$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The  $1725$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  band also eventually appears in solution initially made from the pure crystalline acetyl compound.

Over long periods of time, cyclohexane solutions decompose completely. Evidently, the sequence of events is:



The ratio of  $k_1$  to  $k_2$  at the temperature and other experimental conditions used leads to the persistence of an acetyl/methyl ratio of  $\sim 10:1$ . It is also possible that the methyl compound may react, either with itself, or with CO still present in solution from earlier decomposition of the acetyl compound, to regenerate some of the acetyl compound.

Samples containing both the acetyl and the methyl compound give nmr spectra which show resonances due to both the methyl protons and the acetyl protons, which appear at  $\tau 7.68$  and  $\tau 9.75$ , respectively in

$\text{CDCl}_3$ . The pattern of resonances due to the ring protons of the pyrazole rings differs little from one compound to the other. The 3 and 5 protons appear as a multiplet of intensity 6 at  $\tau 2.28$  and the 4 protons as slightly overlapping triplets of intensities 2 and 1 centered at  $\tau 3.75$ . In all nmr spectra the total intensity of the methyl and/or acetyl protons relative to the pyrazole ring protons was in the expected ratio of 3:9. The nmr spectra can be used to assay the acetyl/methyl ratio of the solute in a cyclohexane solution by rapidly evaporating the cyclohexane solution in vacuum at room temperature, redissolving the solid residue in chloroform and immediately recording the nmr spectrum. This nmr assay was alluded to earlier.

Nmr spectra of chloroform solutions, run immediately, always give results which are consistent with the ir spectra run immediately on cyclohexane solutions with respect to the presence of the methyl compound and its relative concentration. In  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , however, the methyl compound is relatively shortlived and a solution prepared from a mixture relatively rich in the methyl compound has no trace of a methyl resonance after 12 hours, while the acetyl resonance remains. Chloroform solutions prepared from the pure acetyl compound never exhibit a resonance due to the  $\text{CH}_3$  group of the methyl compound, presumably because the methyl compound decomposes as quickly as it is formed and thus cannot accumulate.

Even the solid, crystalline acetyl compound decomposes, albeit slowly. A week-old sample dissolved in cyclohexane had weak but very definite shoulders present in the ir spectrum at the frequencies characteristic of the methyl compound. These bands intensified over a period of about 12 hours until the steady state spectrum mentioned above was reached. As mentioned in the experimental section, crystal decomposition was also noticed during collection of the x-ray data.

## Discussion

From the x-ray crystallographic results in particular, but also from other evidence, such as the molecular weights measured in solution and the ir and nmr spectra, the most important conclusion from this study emerges unequivocally. The bright yellow, crystalline solid obtained directly (without sublimation) from the preparative reaction is the acetyl compound,  $(\text{HBpz}_3)(\text{COCH}_3)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ .

Freshly prepared solutions of this compound exhibit only a single peak in the nmr spectrum, aside from the resonances attributable to the pyrazole ring protons. This peak, at  $\tau 7.68$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  has an intensity 1/3 that of the total intensity of the resonances due to the nine pyrazolyl ring protons. Further the infrared spectra of freshly prepared solutions of the compound exhibit only four absorption bands in the region of terminal CO stretching and two bands in the region of acetyl CO stretching.

The spectroscopic results find a natural explanation in terms of isomers related by internal rotations of the acetyl group about the Fe-C bond. As shown in

Fig. 5, there are four configurations which seem likely to correspond to minima in the potential energy as a function of rotational angle. Of these, A is that found in the crystal, while C and D are equivalent enantiomorphs. The infrared spectra indicate that only two nonequivalent rotomers are present in solution, in nearly but not exactly equal amounts. The nmr spectrum shows that these interconvert at a rate which is rapid on the nmr time scale.

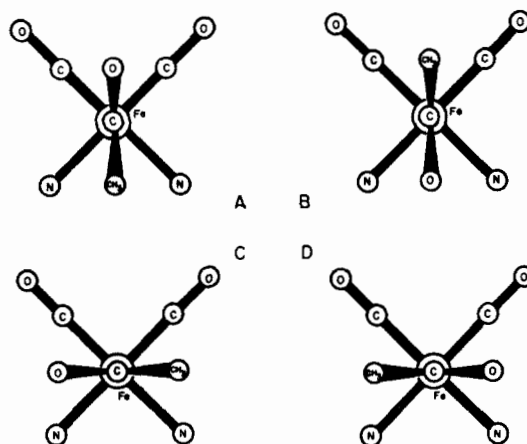


Figure 5. A diagrammatic representation of the four rotomers which involve a staggered relationship of the  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$  group to the remaining ligands.

The presence, in detectable quantities, of only two of the three distinguishable rotomers is not unusual for a molecule of this type. In the somewhat similar molecules  $(h^6\text{-arene})[\text{C}(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)](\text{CO})_2\text{Cr}$ ,<sup>23</sup>  $(h^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_2)(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ <sup>24</sup> and  $(h^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{OCCH}_3)(\text{R}_2\text{NPF}_2)(\text{CO})\text{Fe}$ <sup>25</sup> only two of the three different rotomers have been observed.

By inspection of a scale model of the molecular structure, as obtained from the crystal, it seems likely that the two rotomers present in solution are A and B. Using a model which is rigid except for rotational freedom about the Fe-C(O)CH<sub>3</sub> and FeC(O)-CH<sub>3</sub> bonds there are very close approaches ( $\sim 2.4$  Å) of the methyl group carbon atom to ring hydrogen atoms at the 3-positions of the two pyrazolyl groups which are *cis* to the acetyl group. Interconversion of rotomers A and B requires traversal of rotomers C and D; the rotational configurations with maximal energy may be judged from the model to be close to rotomers C and D. Without attempting to offer quantitative justification, we assert that it seems reasonable to believe: (1) that the barrier to rotational interconversion of A and B can be low enough ( $\leq 10$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) to allow rapid interconversion of the nmr time scale, and (2) that the free energy difference between A and B on the one hand and C and D on the other is great enough ( $\geq 3$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) to keep the concentra-

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tions of C and D below the limits of detectability ( $\sim 1\%$ ).

The acetyl compound is thermally unstable, and this appears to be the reason for earlier confusion<sup>4</sup> as to its identity and behavior. Bruce, *et al.* isolated their product by sublimation. We find that the process of vacuum sublimation always causes some degree of decarbonylation. It therefore gives a mixture of the acetyl compound and the methyl compound on the cold probe. The exact extent of decomposition depends on pot temperature, length of beating time and probably other experimental conditions. Typically, about a 3:1 mixture of the acetyl and methyl compounds is obtained.

Partial degradation of the acetyl compound occurs also when solutions, or even the solid, are allowed to stand. A new pair of bands, at 2028 and 1973  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in cyclohexane, grows into the infrared spectrum, and a new peak, at  $\tau 9.75$ , grows into the proton nmr spectrum. The two new ir bands, lying only 4-5  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  from the closest bands in the spectrum of the

acetyl compound are not easily noticeable in spectra recorded under normal instrument operating conditions, but can readily be detected, either as shoulders, or separate peaks when the spectrum is recorded on an expanded scale.

The methyl compound is, of course, expected to have only two ir peaks since, aside from rotation about the Fe-CH<sub>3</sub> bond, the methyl compound is an essentially rigid molecule which has no conformational isomers. It is reasonable that the frequencies for the methyl compound should be lower than those for either rotomer of the acetyl compound because the methyl group is less electron withdrawing than the acetyl group. In the methyl compound, therefore there is more Fe $\rightarrow$ CO  $d\pi\rightarrow\pi^*(\text{CO})$  bonding which lowers the CO bond order.

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