

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of $\pi$ -Allyl-dihydrobis-(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicarbonylmolybdenum, $H_2B[(CH_3)_2pz]_2Mo(CO)_2C_3H_5$

BY C. A. KOSKY,\* P. GANIS† AND G. AVITABILE‡

*Polymer Research Institute, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York 11201, U.S.A.*

(Received 28 September 1970)

$\pi$ -Allyl-dihydrobis(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicarbonylmolybdenum,  $H_2B[(CH_3)_2pz]_2Mo(CO)_2C_3H_5$ , crystallizes in the space group  $P\bar{1}$ . Unit-cell constants are  $a = 8.105 \pm 0.007$ ,  $b = 10.550 \pm 0.009$ ,  $c = 12.324 \pm 0.010$  Å;  $\alpha = 108^\circ 12' \pm 3'$ ,  $\beta = 117^\circ 29' \pm 3'$ ,  $\gamma = 95^\circ 22' \pm 4'$  ( $D_x = 1.48$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $D_{ms} = 1.48$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>). Data for 2328 reflections were collected at room temperature on a Picker automatic diffractometer. The crystal structure was solved by the Patterson method and refined by block-matrix least-squares calculations on 2224 observed reflections to a reliability index  $R = 0.054$ . The coordination about the molybdenum atom is distorted-octahedral and the coordination about the boron atom is nearly tetrahedral. The average Mo-N distance is 2.21 Å and the average B-N distance is 1.54 Å. Terminal carbon atoms of the allyl group are further from the molybdenum atom than the central carbon atom. The distance of 2.30 Å from the molybdenum atom to a hydrogen atom bonded to boron is rather small for a nonbonded distance and indicates the possibility of bonding between molybdenum and hydrogen.

### Introduction

Several molybdenum complexes with the new chelating agent hydrotris-(1-pyrazolyl) borate have recently been prepared (Trofimenko, 1967, 1968, 1969*a,b*). Thus far, the structures of two molybdenum complexes (Avitabile, Ganis & Nemiroff, 1971; Churchill, Gold & Maw, 1970) with this tridentate ligand have been reported. The present study is the first structural report of the apparent bidentate ligand dihydrobis-(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicarbonylmolybdenum. Some physicochemical properties of this complex have been investigated and we undertook this structural analysis to confirm the reported results (Trofimenko, 1970).

### Experimental

Crystals of  $\pi$ -allyl-dihydrobis(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicarbonylmolybdenum have been prepared by Trofimenko. From these orange-red crystals, a flat plate with dimensions 0.35 mm × 0.35 mm × 0.10 mm was chosen. Weissenberg photographs showed the crystal to be triclinic, and subsequent refinement confirmed the space group  $P\bar{1}$ . The crystal was mounted on a Picker automatic diffractometer with the  $b$  axis as the spindle axis. Unit-cell constants were determined by locating 12 independent reflections using Zr-filtered Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation. No attenuators were used. A take-off angle of  $3^\circ$ , a  $2\theta$ - $\theta$  scan mode, and a scan

range of  $1.67^\circ$  were used for the data collection. The large scan range was chosen because some of the peaks were nearly  $1.5^\circ$  wide. The peak was scanned for 100 seconds and background on either side of the peak was measured for 10 seconds. Data were collected for 2328 reflections, of which 2224 were observed and used for the subsequent refinement. Two standard reflections were measured every 100 reflections. The standard deviation of the intensities of these reflections was about 4%.

### Crystal data

Space group $P\bar{1}$	M.W. 396.15
$a = 8.105 \pm 0.007$ Å	Cell volume 886 Å <sup>3</sup>
$b = 10.550 \pm 0.009$	
$c = 12.324 \pm 0.010$	
$\alpha = 108^\circ 12' \pm 3'$	Density { Observed $1.48 \pm 0.01$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup> (by flotation) X-ray $1.48$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup>
$\beta = 117^\circ 29' \pm 3'$	
$\gamma = 95^\circ 22' \pm 4'$	
	$\mu(Mo K\alpha) = 7.4$ cm <sup>-1</sup> .

The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors after subtraction of the background. A reflection was considered observed if the total integrated intensity minus the background was greater than 200 counts for a 100-second scan. No absorption corrections were applied. The maximum and minimum value of  $\mu R$  are 0.219 and 0.074 respectively.

### Determination of the structure and refinement

The location of the heavy atom was determined by Patterson techniques. The Fourier synthesis, obtained by using structure factors phased in this way, yielded all the non-hydrogen atoms. The model was refined with isotropic thermal parameters by a block-diagonalized matrix least-squares calculation (Immirzi, 1967) to an  $R$  value of 0.103. Successive refinements were

\* Submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York 11201, U.S.A.

† On sabbatical leave from Università di Napoli, Istituto Chimico, 80134 Napoli, Italy.

‡ Università di Napoli, Istituto Chimico, 80134 Napoli, Italy.



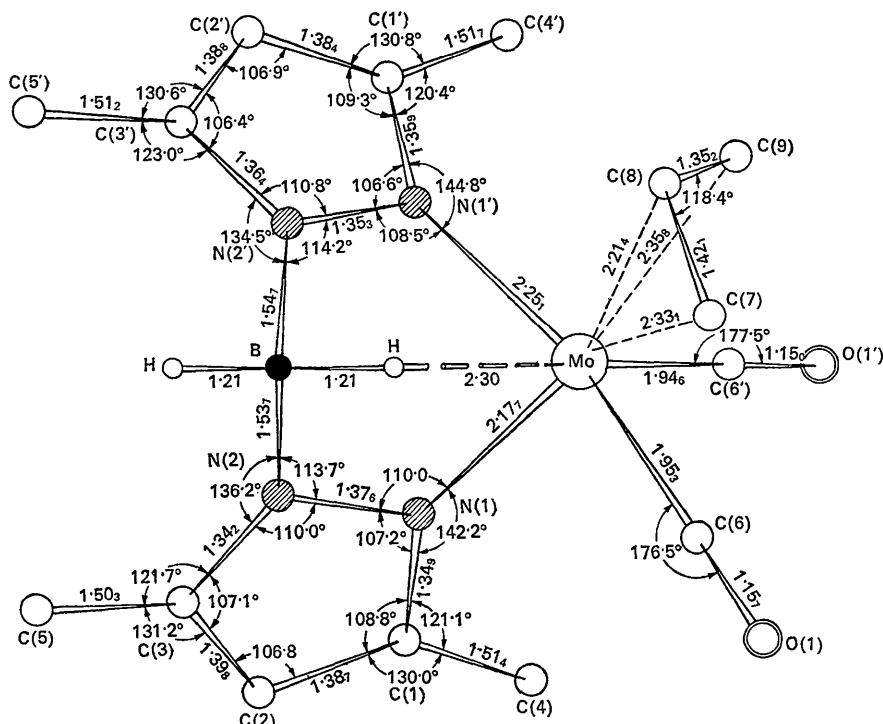


Fig. 1. Molecular geometry of  $\pi$ -allyl-dihydrobis-(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicarbonylmolybdenum. The most important conformational parameters are shown.

performed with anisotropic thermal parameters for all non-hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms, except those of boron and the methyl groups, were included with an isotropic thermal factor ( $B = 3.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ ). The  $R$  value was lowered to 0.060. At this stage a difference

Fourier synthesis showed the positions of all the hydrogen atoms. It clearly indicated  $H'(C4)$ ,  $H'(C5)$ ,  $H'(C4')$  and  $H'(C5')$  to be *trans* respectively to  $N(1)$ ,  $N(2)$ ,  $N(1')$  and  $C(2')$  and the hydrogen atoms around the boron atom to be close to tetrahedral geometry.

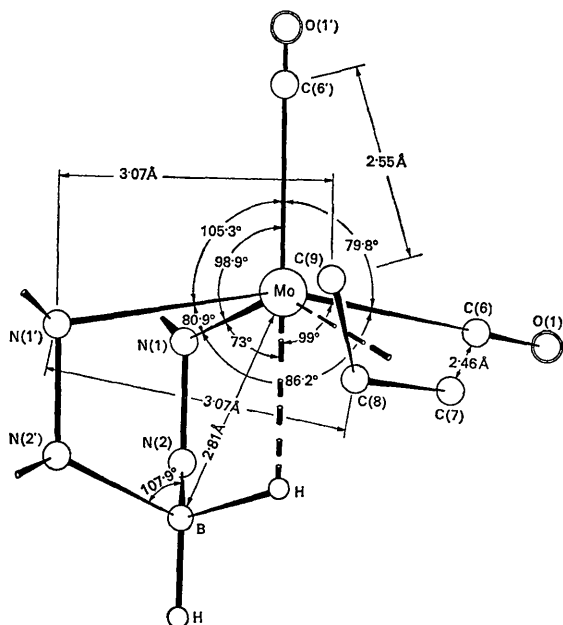


Fig. 2. Representation of the distorted octahedral geometry of the molybdenum atom.

Table 2. Positional parameters in fractional coordinates for the nonhydrogen atoms

Standard deviations are in parentheses

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
Mo	0.05263 (6)	0.19313 (4)	0.34486 (4)
O(1)	-0.2042 (7)	-0.0011 (6)	0.3532 (5)
O(1')	0.2808 (8)	-0.0588 (5)	0.3549 (6)
N(1)	-0.1335 (6)	0.1361 (5)	0.1395 (4)
N(2)	-0.2168 (7)	0.2465 (5)	0.1049 (5)
N(1')	0.1829 (7)	0.3252 (5)	0.2893 (5)
N(2')	0.0565 (7)	0.4115 (5)	0.2412 (5)
C(1)	-0.2133 (9)	0.0283 (6)	0.0353 (6)
C(2)	-0.3477 (10)	0.0703 (7)	-0.0652 (7)
C(3)	-0.3464 (9)	0.2094 (7)	-0.0185 (6)
C(4)	-0.1545 (11)	-0.1111 (7)	0.0402 (7)
C(5)	-0.4625 (12)	0.3095 (8)	-0.0817 (8)
C(1')	0.3423 (9)	0.3576 (7)	0.2906 (7)
C(2')	0.3156 (10)	0.4664 (7)	0.2455 (7)
C(3')	0.1331 (9)	0.5002 (6)	0.2145 (6)
C(4')	0.5140 (10)	0.2792 (9)	0.3388 (8)
C(5')	0.0273 (12)	0.6114 (7)	0.1632 (7)
C(6)	-0.1086 (9)	0.0742 (7)	0.3536 (6)
C(6')	0.1983 (9)	0.0358 (7)	0.3502 (6)
C(7)	0.0367 (10)	0.2751 (8)	0.5385 (7)
C(8)	0.1935 (10)	0.3311 (7)	0.5431 (6)
C(9)	0.3320 (10)	0.2510 (7)	0.5387 (6)
B	-0.1430 (10)	0.3784 (7)	0.2149 (7)

Table 3. *Thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms*Parameters are in the form:  $\exp[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}a^2h^2 + B_{22}b^2k^2 + B_{33}c^2l^2 + 2B_{12}a^*b^*hk + 2B_{13}a^*c^*hl + 2B_{23}b^*c^*kl)]$ 

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Mo	2.369 (0.022)	2.701 (0.023)	2.790 (0.023)	-0.028 (0.018)	0.857 (0.019)	1.096 (0.019)
O(1)	4.708 (0.259)	5.919 (0.295)	6.526 (0.309)	-1.400 (0.219)	1.745 (0.236)	3.823 (0.251)
O(1')	4.965 (0.269)	3.770 (0.236)	6.506 (0.307)	1.659 (0.206)	1.721 (0.237)	1.927 (0.214)
N(1)	2.292 (0.196)	2.683 (0.211)	2.380 (0.202)	-0.341 (0.161)	0.506 (0.167)	0.940 (0.167)
N(2)	2.771 (0.210)	2.693 (0.215)	3.328 (0.224)	-0.197 (0.170)	1.195 (0.183)	1.301 (0.177)
N(1')	2.143 (0.201)	2.557 (0.211)	4.109 (0.247)	-0.463 (0.163)	1.162 (0.185)	1.282 (0.183)
C(1)	3.490 (0.287)	3.321 (0.284)	3.312 (0.280)	-0.550 (0.225)	1.643 (0.241)	0.643 (0.225)
C(2)	3.694 (0.309)	4.085 (0.327)	3.460 (0.305)	-0.635 (0.252)	0.547 (0.252)	1.209 (0.249)
C(3)	2.973 (0.269)	4.264 (0.317)	3.315 (0.284)	-0.359 (0.234)	1.051 (0.232)	1.768 (0.243)
C(4)	4.807 (0.360)	3.297 (0.304)	4.317 (0.345)	-0.073 (0.265)	1.895 (0.294)	0.757 (0.262)
C(5)	4.993 (0.380)	5.138 (0.401)	4.481 (0.369)	0.835 (0.315)	0.734 (0.308)	2.772 (0.315)
C(1')	3.008 (0.277)	3.139 (0.288)	5.115 (0.355)	-0.857 (0.226)	1.997 (0.265)	0.757 (0.251)
C(2')	3.831 (0.309)	3.666 (0.308)	4.452 (0.331)	-0.957 (0.246)	1.920 (0.272)	1.175 (0.254)
C(3')	4.069 (0.297)	2.395 (0.251)	3.170 (0.275)	-0.890 (0.218)	1.661 (0.242)	0.555 (0.208)
C(4')	2.960 (0.305)	6.485 (0.450)	6.112 (0.432)	0.617 (0.297)	1.980 (0.306)	2.249 (0.353)
C(5')	5.939 (0.409)	3.378 (0.317)	4.681 (0.366)	0.744 (0.288)	2.224 (0.327)	1.702 (0.273)
C(6)	3.488 (0.288)	3.746 (0.303)	3.304 (0.287)	0.032 (0.234)	0.856 (0.240)	1.925 (0.240)
C(6')	3.327 (0.282)	3.552 (0.288)	2.990 (0.275)	-0.451 (0.229)	0.938 (0.233)	0.950 (0.225)
C(7)	4.331 (0.341)	5.312 (0.380)	3.074 (0.294)	0.641 (0.289)	1.746 (0.268)	1.037 (0.268)
C(8)	3.781 (0.307)	3.571 (0.303)	2.950 (0.284)	-0.560 (0.245)	0.640 (0.244)	0.423 (0.233)
C(9)	3.454 (0.302)	3.949 (0.324)	3.043 (0.290)	-0.742 (0.250)	0.266 (0.243)	0.596 (0.241)
B	2.689 (0.282)	3.143 (0.302)	3.435 (0.311)	0.098 (0.232)	1.256 (0.249)	1.209 (0.247)

From this evidence, geometric positions of the hydrogen atoms could be calculated and the next refinement included these hydrogen atoms with an isotropic thermal factor ( $B = 3.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ ). The  $R$  value was lowered to 0.054. After this calculation, the variations of all the parameters were of the same order as the standard deviations. The standard deviations of the electron density were lower than  $0.15 \text{ e.\AA}^{-3}$ . The best distribution of  $\sum w(\Delta F)^2$  was found using a unit weight for all reflections. Atomic scattering factors were taken from Moore (1963). Anomalous scattering for the molybdenum atom was not considered.

Table 1 shows a comparison of observed and calculated structure factors. Table 2 lists positional and thermal parameters for all non-hydrogen atoms. Table 3 contains the anisotropic thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms. Positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 4.

Table 4. *Positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms*

The isotropic thermal parameter  $B$  has been assumed equal to  $3.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ .

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
H(C2)	-0.436	0.008	-0.161
H(C4)	-0.046	-0.106	0.135
H(C4)	-0.103	-0.155	-0.029
H(C4)	-0.273	-0.172	0.018
H(C5)	-0.423	0.408	-0.013
H(C5)	-0.608	0.286	-0.115
H(C5)	-0.440	0.307	-0.162
H(C2')	0.417	0.516	0.236
H(C4')	0.484	0.202	0.368
H(C4')	0.627	0.346	0.420
H(C4')	0.553	0.235	0.263
H(C5')	-0.112	0.608	0.152
H(C5')	0.021	0.600	0.071
H(C5')	0.097	0.707	0.230

Table 4 (cont.)

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
H(C7)	-0.076	0.337	0.542
H(C7)	0.030	0.171	0.532
H(C8)	0.202	0.435	0.550
H(C9)	0.453	0.291	0.542
H(C9)	0.322	0.147	0.532
H1(B)	-0.140	0.366	0.310
H2(B)	-0.242	0.467	0.184

#### Description of the structure

The most relevant conformational parameters of  $\pi$ -allyl-dihydrobis-(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicyanomolybdenum are reported in Figs. 1 and 2 and in Table 5. Fig. 1 shows the geometry of the coordination of molybdenum and boron atoms. Except for the allyl group, the molecule is characterized by a pseudo  $C_s$  symmetry as found by Trofimenko through nuclear magnetic resonance studies (Trofimenko, 1970). The coordination of molybdenum is distorted-octahedral. Two nitrogen atoms of the pyrazolyl rings, one carbonyl group and the allyl group, occupy the corners of a square; the other carbonyl group is bonded in one apical position, while on the opposite side a hydrogen atom is bonded to the boron. The B atom shows a slightly distorted tetrahedral coordination. The distance  $\text{Mo} \dots \text{B}(2.8 \text{ \AA})$  is very short compared with the corresponding distance found in the similar compound hydrotris-(1-pyrazolyl)boratobenzene diazodicarbonylmolybdenum. This fact could be explained in terms of a possible electronic interaction between H1(B) and Mo, since this bond distance is unusually short ( $2.3 \text{ \AA}$ ). In previous studies (Trofimenko, 1968, 1970), it has been suggested that the molybdenum atom has a 16-electron configuration; however, if the two electrons of the H1(B)-Mo bond are counted among those

shared by molybdenum, which has a formal charge 1+, the molybdenum atom would have an 18-electron configuration.

Table 5. Bond distances and angles

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Distances	
Mo—N(1)	2.177 (6) Å
Mo—N(1')	2.251 (6)
Mo—C(6)	1.953 (8)
Mo—C(6')	1.946 (8)
Mo—C(7)	2.331 (8)
Mo—C(8)	2.214 (8)
Mo—C(9)	2.358 (9)
B—N(2)	1.537 (10)
B—N(2')	1.547 (11)
N(1)—N(2)	1.376 (7)
N(1)—C(1)	1.349 (10)
C(1)—C(2)	1.387 (12)
C(2)—C(3)	1.398 (11)
C(3)—N(2)	1.342 (10)
C(1)—C(4)	1.514 (10)
C(3)—C(5)	1.503 (12)

Table 5 (cont.)

Distances	
N(1')—N(2')	1.353 (8)
N(1')—C(1')	1.359 (10)
C(1')—C(2')	1.384 (10)
C(2')—C(3')	1.388 (12)
C(3')—N(2')	1.364 (9)
C(1')—C(4')	1.517 (12)
C(3')—C(5')	1.512 (11)
O(1)—C(6)	1.157 (10)
O(1')—C(6')	1.150 (9)
C(7)—C(8)	1.421 (12)
C(8)—C(9)	1.352 (11)
Mo—H1(B)	2.30
Angles	
Mo—C(6)—O(1)	176.47 (51)°
Mo—C(6')—O(1')	177.50 (42)
Mo—N(1)—N(2)	110.04 (29)
Mo—N(1)—C(1)	142.20 (64)
Mo—N(1')—N(2')	108.51 (27)
Mo—N(1')—C(1')	144.78 (69)
C(6)—Mo—C(6')	79.82 (18)
C(6)—Mo—N(1)	86.21 (15)
C(6)—Mo—N(1')	166.64 (15)

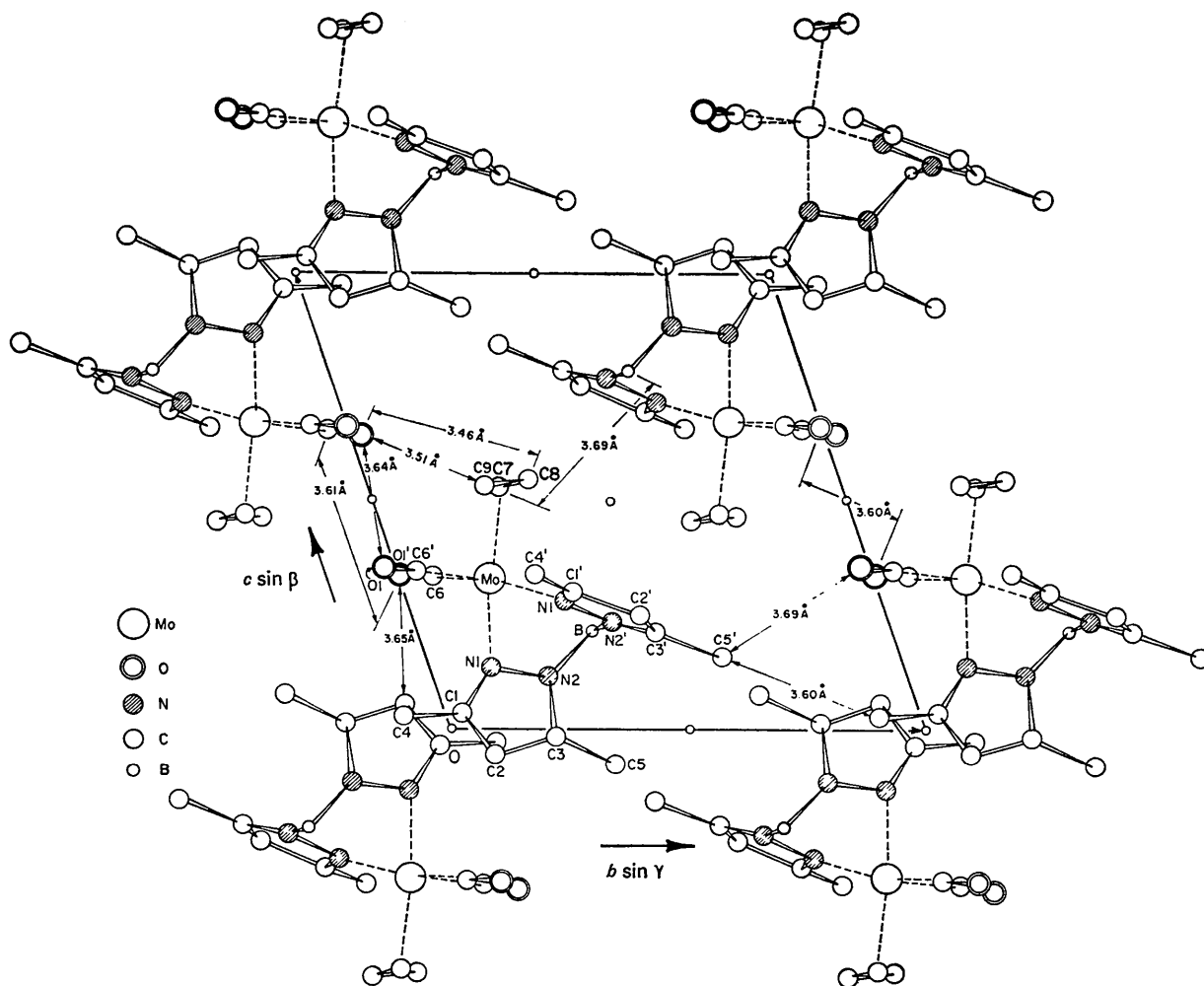


Fig. 3. Projection of the packing on [001]. The shortest intermolecular contact distances are reported.

Table 5 (cont.)

Angles	
C(6')-Mo-N(1)	98.92 (16)
C(6')-Mo-N(1')	105.33 (15)
N(1)-Mo-N(1')	80.87 (16)
N(1)-Mo-H1(B)	73.2
C(6)-Mo-H1(B)	98.9
B-N(2)-N(1)	113.72 (47)
B-N(2)-C(3)	136.24 (41)
B-N(2')-N(1')	114.21 (28)
B-N(2')-C(3')	134.53 (44)
N(2)-B-N(2')	107.90 (39)
N(1)-N(2)-C(3)	110.01 (26)
N(2)-C(3)-C(2)	107.08 (52)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	106.83 (33)
C(2)-C(1)-N(1)	108.78 (40)
C(1)-N(1)-N(2)	107.17 (25)
N(2)-C(3)-C(5)	121.67 (35)
C(2)-C(3)-C(5)	131.21 (42)
N(1)-C(1)-C(4)	121.14 (30)
C(2)-C(1)-C(4)	130.03 (45)
N(1')-N(2')-C(3')	110.80 (28)
N(2')-C(3')-C(2')	106.44 (52)
C(3')-C(2')-C(1')	106.86 (48)
C(2')-C(1')-N(1')	109.32 (31)
C(1')-N(1')-N(2')	106.59 (26)
N(2')-C(3')-C(5')	123.00 (32)
C(2')-C(3')-C(5')	130.59 (45)
N(1')-C(1')-C(4')	120.37 (33)
C(2')-C(1')-C(4')	130.78 (42)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	118.38 (36)

The allyl group is compelled by steric reasons to assume the position shown in Fig. 1. Very short contact distances from the two carbonyl groups (2.46–2.55 Å), as well as from one pyrazolyl group (3.07 Å), hinder rotation of the allyl group. For the same reason, the distances of C(7) and C(9) from Mo (2.33 and

2.36 Å) are considerably longer than the Mo–C(8) distance (2.21 Å).

As for the other geometrical parameters (Fig. 2), there are no remarkable differences between this and the similar compound hydrotris-(1-pyrazolyl)boratobenzenediazodicarbonylmolybdenum (Avitabile, Ganis & Nemiroff, 1970). Bond lengths and angles are quite normal. The greater distance Mo–N(1') (2.25 Å) with respect to Mo–N(1) (2.18 Å) can be due to the non-bonded interaction C(9)–N(1') and C(8)–N(1'), both about 3.07 Å.

Fig. 3 shows the packing of dihydro-(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)boratodicarbonylmolybdenum- $\pi$ -allyl on [100]. The shortest intermolecular contact distances are reported.

We are indebted to Professor S. Holt, who suggested this project, Dr S. Trofimenko, who provided the compound and Professor G. Allegra, who aided in the collection of the data.

#### References

- AVITABILE, G., GANIS, P. & NEMIROFF, M. (1971). *Acta Cryst.* **B27**, 725.  
 CHURCHILL, M., GOLD, K. & MAW, C. (1970). *Inorg. Chem.* **9**, 1597.  
 IMMIRZI, A. (1967). *Ric. Sci.* **37**, 743, 846, 850. (These references include Fourier, structure factor, and least-squares programs.)  
 MOORE, F. H. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 1169.  
 TROFIMENKO, S. (1967). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **89**, 3170.  
 TROFIMENKO, S. (1968). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **90**, 4754.  
 TROFIMENKO, S. (1969a). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **91**, 588.  
 TROFIMENKO, S. (1969b). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **91**, 3183.  
 TROFIMENKO, S. (1970). *Inorg. Chem.* **9**, 2493.

*Acta Cryst.* (1971). **B27**, 1864

## The Crystal Structure of a Pyrrhotite ( $\text{Fe}_7\text{S}_8$ )

BY M. E. FLEET

*Department of Geology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada*

(Received 30 November 1970)

The structure of a pyrrhotite exhibiting a hexagonal ( $a=2A$ ,  $c=3C$ ) supercell has been determined from analysis of three-dimensional single-crystal intensity data. The symmetry of the structure is trigonal, space group  $P3_1$ ; the hexagonal symmetry shown by single crystals possibly results from twinning, in which platy domains stacked normal to  $c$  are related by  $180^\circ$  rotations about  $c$ . The structure is composed of 12 subcell units stacked in three layers of four. The vacancies in the Fe sites are ordered, confined to alternate layers of Fe atoms normal to  $c$ . The distortions observed in the structure are analogous to those in the structure of troilite. Three Fe atoms in each Fe layer are displaced toward an enlarged tetrahedral site; the displacements from the ideal positions are 0.22 Å in both the vacancy layers and the full Fe layers.

### Introduction

Pyrrhotites have the general composition  $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{S}$ . Below  $370^\circ\text{C}$  most pyrrhotites exhibit some degree of

superstructure development; the  $B-8$  (NiAs) type structure of the subcell was assigned by Alsen (1925). Compositions at, or near, stoichiometric FeS have the hexagonal troilite superstructure with  $a=A\sqrt{3}$ ,  $c=2C$ , where