The Crystal Structures of Two Photodimers of 6,6-Dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone

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The structures of two photodimers of 6,6-dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone, $C_{26}H_{28}O_2$, have been determined from room temperature X-ray diffractometer data. Dimer A crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C2/c with a = 30.141 (16), b = 8.536 (4), c = 15.979 (6) Å and $\beta = 103.1$ (2)° and Z = 8. Dimer B crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with a = 7.774 (2), b = 15.503 (6), c = 16.752 (5) Å and $\beta = 100.95$ (2)° and Z = 4. Both structures were solved by direct methods and refined by blockdiagonal least-squares techniques to R values of 0.050 (1761 independent reflections) and 0.043 (1172 independent reflections) for dimer A and dimer B respectively. In both molecules the five- to six-membered ring juncture has been found to be *cis* and the six- to seven-membered ring juncture *trans*; however, in dimer A the hydrogen atoms H_b and H_c are *trans*, whereas, in dimer B they are *cis*. The location of strain in different regions of the two dimers is shown through a comparison of bond lengths and angles and dihedral angles. The conformations of the non-aromatic rings differ in the two molecules, those in dimer A being more flattened than those in dimer B.

Introduction

Recent studies (Hart, 1973; Hart, Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974) have indicated that photolysis of 6,6dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone (I) yields two crystalline dimers and no monomeric products.



An infrared spectroscopic analysis of the reaction products shows that only one of the carbonyl groups remains conjugated, an indication that the products are not simple cyclobutane dimers. Chemical and p.m.r. techniques have established the dimers to be stereoisomers with the general structure (II) which contains four chiral centers.



Mechanistic considerations (only two of eight possible dimers were detected, so the mechanism must be geometrically constrained) coupled with the knowledge gained from the chemical and spectroscopic investigations lead to two possible sets of structures. If a nonconcerted mechanism with diradical intermediates is postulated (Hart, 1973) dimers (III) and (IV) would



result; if a concerted cycloaddition mechanism (e.g., the Woodward-Hoffmann allowed $\pi 4s + \pi 2a$) is considered (Hart, Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974) dimers (V) and (VI) would be produced. Spectroscopic and chemical data cannot distinguish conclusively between the two sets of possibilities. Thus, structural investigations of photodimers A and B were initiated.



Experimental section

Crystals of 6,6-dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone photodimers A and B (henceforth dimer A and dimer B respectively), C₂₆H₂₈O₂, were supplied by Professor H. Hart.

Dimer A

Crystals were in the form of clear, colorless, flat plates. Preliminary measurements of the lattice parameters and space-group determination were made by precession camera techniques with Mo $K\alpha$, Zr-filtered radiation. All subsequent measurements were made *via* a computer-controlled, four-circle, Picker goniostat with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, graphite monochromator, and at a temperature of 23 (2) °C. The crystal used was roughly a rectangular prism (0·29 × 0·073 × 0·44 mm) mounted with the long dimension [001] parallel to the φ axis of the goniostat. Cell constants were obtained from least-squares refinement of 12 reflections which had been carefully centered (Vandlen & Tulinsky, 1971). The density was determined by flotation in aqueous potassium bromide. Crystal data for both dimers are given in Table 1.

Three-dimensional, single-crystal intensity data in one quadrant $(hkl, hk\bar{l})$ to the limit $2\theta = 45^{\circ}$ were collected by the ω -scan technique with a scan range of 0.7° , scan rate of 0.5° min⁻¹, and a $K\alpha_1 - K\alpha_2$ dispersion factor of 0.692 (Furnas, 1966). The counting system employed a scintillation counter with pulse-height discrimination. Individual background measurements were made at the endpoints of the scan range for 10 s each. Filters were not used; three attenuators were used. The maximum standard deviation from the average intensities of three periodically monitored reflections (004, 204, 131) was 1.2%, an indication that the crystal had not suffered appreciable radiation damage during the seven days of data collection. 2916 reflections were collected, exclusive of standards.

The raw data were reduced as described previously (Biefeld & Eick, 1974) and considered for use in the refinement by the criterion $I > 2\sigma(I)$. An absorption correction was considered unnecessary in view of the small μ . The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects by the program *INCOR* (Zalkin), which was altered to include a perpendicular mono-chromator correction. After Friedel pairs and equivalent reflections had been averaged, 2635 independent reflections remained with 1761 of these with intensities $> 2\sigma(I)$.

Dimer B

Crystals were in the form of clear, colorless, rectangular prisms. Preliminary space-group determination was made from an intensity-weighted plot of reciprocal space measured with a manual G.E. goniostat Measurement of cell dimensions and all subsequent measurements were made as described for dimer A. The crystal used was roughly a rectangular prism (ca. $0.21 \times 0.34 \times 0.42$ mm) mounted with the long dimension [001] parallel to the φ axis of the goniostat. Threedimensional single-crystal intensity data in one quadrant (*hkl*, *hkl*) to the limit $2\theta = 40^{\circ}$ were collected by the ω -scan technique with a scan range of 1.0° and scan rate of 1° min⁻¹. The counting system and individual background measurements were as described above. The random fluctuation of the three periodically monitored reflections (200, 040, 006) had excursions of less than 4.7% from the average for all three standards; an indication that the crystal had not suffered appreciable radiation damage during the data collection. 2041 reflections were measured exclusive of standards.

The data were reduced with the program *NUFACS* (Ibers, 1971). Errors in the intensities are calculated from equation (1):

$$\sigma(I) = [CT + 0.25(t_c/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2]^{1/2} \qquad (1)$$

in which CT is the total integrated peak count obtained in time t_c , B_1 and B_2 are the background counts each obtained in time t_b , $I = CT - (t_c/2t_b) (B_1 + B_2)$, and p is an instrumental drift factor chosen as 0.03. An absorption correction was considered unnecessary in view of the small μ . The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects by NUFACS. Of 1836 independent reflections measured, 1172 had intensities > $2\sigma(I)$.

Determination and refinement of the structures

Dimer A

Normalized structure factor magnitudes were calculated from the corrected intensity data *via* the program FAME (Dewar & Stone, 1969). The statistical distribution of the E's calculated from a Wilson plot of 20 intervals with the 2635 measured reflections is

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	Dimer A	Dimer B
Molecular formula	$C_{26}H_{28}O_2$	$C_{26}H_{28}O_2$
M.W.	372.512	372.512
a	30·141 (16) Å	7.774 (2) Å
b	8.536 (4)	15.503 (6)
с	15.979 (6)	16.752 (5)
β	103·1 (2)°	100·95 (2)°
Systematic absences	hkl, h+k=2n+1	h0l, l=2n+1
	h0l, l=2n+1; 0k0, k=2n+1	0k0, k=2n+1
Space group	C2/c, No. 15	$P2_1/c$, No. 14
V	4003·7 Å ³	1982·2 ų
Ζ	8	4
F(000)	1600 e	800 e
μ	0.823 cm^{-1} (Mo Ka)	0.830 cm^{-1} (Mo Ka)
\dot{D}_{exp}	1.228 (2) g cm ⁻³	
D_{calc}	1.236 g cm^{-3}	1.248 g cm^{-3}
λ (Mo K α , graphite monochromator)	0·70926 Å	0·70926 Å

Table 1. Crystal data for dimers A an	d.	B
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consistent with a centrosymmetric distribution; thus, the space group was assumed to be C2/c (No. 15).

The phase determination was accomplished by the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1966), facilitated through use of the program MULTAN (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1971). Initial attempts at automatic phase determination with MULTAN with several different sets of origin-specifying reflections produced solutions, and subsequently E maps, in which the molecule was located too near a symmetry element. To give the program a better set of starting signs, a hand determination of the phases was initiated with the 200 reflections of largest E magnitudes. The phases of 39 reflections were determined in terms of signs or three symbols. The two origin-specifying reflections and the three reflections which had been assigned symbolic phases along with the 200 reflections of largest Emagnitudes were processed through MULTAN. Of the eight possible solutions, the phases from the solution with the highest absolute figure of merit, ABS FOM (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1971), produced an E map which contained peaks corresponding to the positions of all 28 nonhydrogen atoms.

Four cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement (Zalkin) of positional and isotropic thermal parameters followed by two cycles of refinement on positional and anisotropic thermal parameters yielded an *R* value

Table 3. Hydrogen atom positional $(\times 10^4)$ and thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer A

	x	У	Z	$B(Å^2)$
H(2A)	4549 (8)	- 3339 (30)	4041 (15)	4.0 (6)
H(2B)	4483 (9)	- 1859 (32)	4620 (17)	5.4(7)
H(4)	4065 (7)	22 (26)	2804 (14)	2.6 (6)
H(5)	3232 (7)	-977(27)	2 611 (14)	3.0 (6)
H(7A)	2575 (10)	460 (37)	1612 (19)	7.0 (8)
H(7B)	2605 (10)	2460 (34)	1558 (18)	6.3 (8)
H(9)	2945 (9)	-370(34)	3757 (17)	5.4 (7)
H(11)	2642 (8)	2759 (30)	4182 (15)	3.9 (6)
H(12)	2983 (9)	4538 (33)	5359 (17)	5.8 (8)
H(13)	3789 (8)	4512 (33)	5916 (16)	5.0 (7)
H(14)	4281 (9)	2947 (33)	5348 (17)	5.6 (8)
H(16)	4169 (7)	90 (28)	4615 (15)	3.6 (6)
H(18)	4332 (8)	3798 (30)	3888 (15)	4.2 (7)
H(19)	5027 (10)	4893 (37)	3660 (18)	7.8 (10)
H(20)	5615 (8)	3028 (32)	3479 (16)	4.7 (7)
H(21)	5496 (8)	456 (30)	3525 (15)	3.7 (6)
H(23A)	3631 (10)	-2833(35)	2221 (18)	6.5 (8)
H(23 <i>B</i>)	4178 (9)	-2464 (32)	2345 (17)	5.5 (8)
H(23C)	4010 (10)	- 4094 (38)	2766 (20)	7.9 (9)
H(24A)	3301 (9)	- 2694 (35)	3631 (17)	6.3 (8)
H(24 <i>B</i>)	3772 (9)	-3741 (32)	4233 (17)	5.6 (8)
H(24C)	3628 (8)	-2119 (30)	4468 (15)	4.4 (7)
H(25A)	3827 (11)	2634 (37)	2443 (20)	8·0 (9)
H(25 <i>B</i>)	3408 (12)	3484 (42)	2728 (22)	10.3 (11)
H(25C)	3401 (10)	3353 (37)	1714 (19)	7.4 (9)
H(26A)	3709 (9)	344 (33)	1356 (17)	5.5 (8)
H(26 <i>B</i>)	3288 (9)	1196 (35)	819 (18)	6.3 (8)
H(26C)	3176 (13)	- 680 (49)	1037 (25)	12.2 (13)

Table 2. Final positional and thermal parameters $(\times 10^4)$ of the nonhydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer A

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

	.x	у	Z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β23
C(1)	4839 (1)	-1272(4)	3755 (2)	9 (0)	184 (7)	38 (2)	10(2)	-1(1)	-14(3)
C(2)	4465 (1)	-2161(4)	4032 (2)	13 (1)	121 (6)	43(2)	9(2)	$\frac{1}{2}$	-8(3)
C(3)	3979 (1)	-1975(4)	3481 (2)	11 00	112 (6)	33 (2)	2 (1)	$\frac{2}{2}$ (1)	-9(3)
C(4)	3866 (1)	-233(4)	3258 (2)	9 (0)	115 (6)	33 (2)	$\overline{2}$ (i)	$\frac{1}{4}$ (1)	
C(5)	3362 (1)	60 (3)	2839 (2)	9 (0)	107 (6)	35(2)	-1(1)	2(1)	-1(2)
C(6)	3258 (1)	1185 (4)	2050 (2)	10 0	164(7)	34(2)	$\frac{1}{2}(1)$	$\tilde{2}$	7(3)
C(7)	2744 (1)	1424 (4)	1919 (2)	11 (0)	237 (8)	44(2)	$\overline{8}(2)$	$\tilde{1}$ (i)	15 (3)
C(8)	2643 (1)	1269 (4)	2791 (2)	8 (0)	240(8)	56 (2)	3(2)	2(1)	-6(3)
C(9)	3058 (1)	648 (4)	3429 (2)	9 (0)	163(7)	40(2)	1(1)	$\tilde{6}(1)$	4 (3)
C(10)	3279 (l)	1860 (4)	4086 (2)	10 (0)	133 (6)	34(2)	2(1)	$\frac{1}{7}$	6 (3)
C(11)	3002 (1)	2810 (4)	4465 (2)	11 (0)	177(7)	45(2)	$\frac{1}{7}(2)$	8 (1)	5(3)
C(12)	3187 (1)	3833 (4)	5124 (2)	16(1)	184(7)	52(2)	$10(\bar{2})$	16 (1)	-2(3)
C(13)	3652 (1)	3892 (4)	5421 (2)	17 (1)	159 (7)	35(2)	$6(\bar{2})$		-7(3)
C(14)	3931 (1)	2959 (4)	5059 (2)	12 (0)	141 (6)	32(2)	$3(\overline{1})$	5 (1)	-0(3)
C(15)	3751 (1)	1948 (4)	4370 (2)	10 (0)	116 (6)	33 (2)	1 di	5 (1)	5 (3)
C(16)	4071 (1)	824 (4)	4064 (2)	9 (0)	113 (6)	33 (2)	2(1)	2(1)	-6(3)
C(17)	4517 (1)	1497 (4)	3918 (2)	9 (0)	142 (6)	30 (1)	$-\bar{3}(\bar{1})$	$\overline{2}(1)$	-13(3)
C(18)	4588 (1)	3095 (4)	3858 (2)	11 (0)	157 (6)	46 (2)	-2(1)	$\overline{6}(1)$	-7(3)
C(19)	4985 (1)	3712 (4)	3694 (2)	14 (1)	180 (7)	56 (2)	-9(2)	10 (1)	- 19 (3)
C(20)	5324 (1)	2711 (4)	3584 (2)	12 (1)	225 (8)	58 (2)	-14(2)	11 (1)	-25(3)
C(21)	5259 (1)	1132 (4)	3612 (2)	9 (0)	221 (8)	48 (2)	1 (2)	5 ÌÚ	-28(3)
C(22)	4864 (1)	497 (4)	3776 (2)	8 (0)	154 (6)	36 (2)	0 (1)	2 (1)	-15(3)
C(23)	3950 (1)	- 2911 (4)	2651 (2)	13 (1)	155 (̈́́́́́́́́́)	50 (2)	1 (2)	$\overline{3}(1)$	-14(3)
C(24)	3655 (1)	-2715(4)	3976 (2)	15 (1)	156 (7)	55 (2)	2 (2)	9(1)	21 (3)
C(25)	3500 (1)	2759 (4)	2230 (2)	16 (1)	178 (7)	49 (2)	-9(2)	1(1)	28 (3)
C(26)	3375 (1)	399 (5)	1262 (2)	15 (Ì)	283 (9)	39 (2)	4 (2)	3 (1)	10 (4)
O (1)	5135 (1)	-2022(3)	3528 (2)	13 (0)	221 (5)	82 (2)	18 (1)	9 (Ì)	-27(3)
O(2)	2280 (1)	1561 (4)	2958 (2)	10 (0)	514 (9)	74 (2)	24 (2)	6 ÌÚ	-7(3)

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of 0.124 where $R = [\sum w(\Delta F)/w(F_o)]$, $w = 1/\sigma_F^2$ and $\sigma_F = \sigma(I)F/2I$. The large number of parameters prevented simultaneous refinement of nonhydrogen and hydrogen atom parameters. Thus, block-diagonal least-squares refinement procedures (Sparks & Trueblood, undated) were used in the calculations. Four cycles of block-diagonal least-squares treatment on the non-hydrogen atom positional and anisotropic thermal parameters yielded an R of 0.119. A difference Fourier map (Rao, 1966) calculated at this point revealed the

positions of all 28 hydrogen atoms. Three cycles of block-diagonal refinement were carried out with the carbon and oxygen atomic parameters variable and the hydrogen atom positional and isotropic thermal (6.00 Å²) parameters fixed; the *R* value decreased to 0.080. Nine cycles of least-squares refinement with all atomic parameters varying served to complete the structure refinement. The largest parameter shift in the final cycle was less than 0.4 of one estimated standard deviation (e.s.d.). A final difference Fourier map contained

Table 4. Calculated and observed structure factor magnitudes for dimer A

no features other than a randomly fluctuating background below 0.2 e.Å⁻³.

Cromer & Waber's (1965) scattering factors for neutral atoms were used for carbon and oxygen, while those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) were used for hydrogen. The final atomic positional and thermal parameters appear in Tables 2 and 3; the hydrogen-atom numbers match those of the carbon atoms to which they are bonded. The e.s.d.'s were calculated from the inverse matrices of the final blockdiagonal least-squares cycle. Final R values, weighted and unweighted, respectively, are 0.043 and 0.050 for the 1761 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Calculated and observed structure factor magnitudes (×10) appear in Table 4.

Dimer B

Normalized structure factor magnitudes were calculated from the corrected intensity data *via* the program *FAME* (Dewar & Stone, 1969). The statistical distribution calculated from a Wilson plot of 20 intervals with the 1836 measured reflections is consistent with a centrosymmetric distribution as required by the space group $P2_1/c$.

The phase determination was accomplished by the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1966), facilitated by the program *MULTAN* (Germain, Main

Table 6. Hydrogen atom positional $(\times 10^3)$ and thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer B

	x	У	Z	$B(Å^2)$
H(2A)	- 458 (6)	89 (3)	-14(3)	4.9 (13)
H(2B)	-479 (5)	178 (3)	24 (3)	3.7 (11)
H(4)	-255(4)	229 (2)	136 (2)	1.3 (8)
H(5)	-161(5)	169 (2)	251 (2)	1.8 (9)
H(7A)	53 (6)	132 (3)	379 (3)	4.1 (11)
H(7B)	268 (6)	131 (3)	374 (3)	4.2(12)
H(9)	-80(5)	312 (2)	251 (2)	1.5 (8)
H(11)	319 (6)	360 (3)	294 (3)	4.4 (12)
H(12)	532 (5)	393 (3)	221 (2)	2.8 (10)
H(13)	497 (5)	362 (3)	88 (2)	2.4 (9)
H(14)	248 (6)	281 (3)	28 (3)	4.4 (12)
H(16)	10 (4)	185 (2)	43 (2)	0.9 (8)
H(18)	- 34 (5)	407 (3)	75 (3)	3.4 (10)
H(19)	- 204 (6)	506 (3)	-14(3)	4.4 (12)
H(20)	- 398 (7)	457 (4)	-127(3)	7.7 (16)
H(21)	-440 (6)	303 (3)	-148(3)	5.5 (13)
H(23A)	-456(6)	29 (3)	119 (3)	5.9 (13)
H(23 <i>B</i>)	-315 (6)	42 (3)	189 (3)	5.6 (13)
H(23C)	-455 (6)	118 (3)	154 (3)	5.9 (14)
H(24A)	-211(6)	-15 (3)	47 (3)	5.8 (13)
H(24 <i>B</i>)	-43 (7)	21 (4)	105 (3)	7.7 (16)
H(24C)	- 86 (6)	52 (3)	20 (3)	4.9 (12)
H(25A)	-97 (6)	24 (3)	299 (3)	4.3 (12)
H(25B)	-27 (7)	-15(3)	224 (3)	5.9 (14)
H(25C)	100 (6)	- 19 (3)	303 (3)	5.4 (13)
H(26A)	308 (7)	152 (3)	221 (3)	6.4 (15)
H(26 <i>B</i>)	197 (6)	85 (3)	163 (3)	4.3 (12)
H(26C)	311 (6)	52 (3)	247 (3)	4.7 (12)

Table 5. Final positional and thermal parameters $(\times 10^4)$ of the nonhydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer B

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

	x	у	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	-3123 (7)	1758 (4)	- 586 (3)	142 (12)	58 (4)	31 (2)	8 (5)	-17(5)	-12(3)
C(2)	-3863(7)	1364 (4)	98 (3)	152 (12)	49 (3)	45 (3)	-11 (5)	5 (5)	-12(3)
C(3)	-2581(7)	1091 (3)	884 (3)	180 (12)	34 (3)	31 (2)	-4(5)	14 (4)	-10(2)
C(4)	-1543 (6)	1886 (3)	1299 (3)	119 (10)	34 (3)	22 (2)	-4(4)	11 (4)	-3(2)
C(5)	-645 (6)	1790 (3)	2215 (3)	131 (11)	34 (3)	28 (2)	-7(4)	25 (4)	3 (2)
C(6)	767 (7)	1104 (3)	2611 (3)	169 (12)	34 (3)	29 (2)	3 (5)	12 (4)	6 (2)
C(7)	1351 (7)	1519 (4)	3465 (3)	219 (14)	55 (3)	29 (3)	1 (6)	18 (5)	12 (2)
C(8)	1066 (7)	2475 (4)	3388 (3)	229 (13)	51 (3)	29 (2)	-25(6)	25 (5)	-1(2)
C(9)	164 (7)	2670 (3)	2524 (3)	165 (11)	39 (3)	24 (2)	3 (5)	10 (4)	0 (2)
C(10)	1499 (6)	2979 (3)	2029 (3)	140 (11)	29 (3)	22 (2)	0 (4)	2 (4)	1 (2)
C(11)	2995 (7)	3417 (4)	2394 (3)	176 (13)	49 (3)	20 (2)	-3(5)	-1(4)	4 (2)
C(12)	4293 (7)	3630 (4)	1961 (3)	184 (13)	43 (3)	34 (3)	-31(5)	-21(5)	1 (2)
C(13)	4093 (7)	3396 (3)	1145 (3)	132 (12)	40 (3)	43 (3)	-3(5)	9 (5)	11 (2)
C(14)	2597 (6)	2966 (3)	791 (3)	128 (11)	41 (3)	27 (2)	2 (4)	4 (4)	5 (2)
C(15)	1287 (6)	2762 (3)	1217 (3)	133 (10)	28 (3)	19 (2)	5 (4)	2 (4)	-0(2)
C(16)	-368(6)	2330 (3)	760 (3)	143 (11)	31 (3)	27 (2)	7 (4)	18 (4)	-3(2)
C(17)	- 1444 (6)	2981 (3)	181 (3)	128 (10)	29 (3)	20 (2)	9 (4)	7 (4)	-1(2)
C(18)	-1275 (6)	3863 (3)	287 (3)	141 (11)	41 (3)	25 (2)	-1(5)	6 (4)	-2(2)
C(19)	-2252 (7)	4444 (3)	-246(3)	184 (13)	39 (3)	43 (3)	5 (5)	3 (5)	10 (2)
C(20)	- 3386 (8)	4147 (4)	-920(4)	213 (14)	51 (4)	49 (3)	16 (6)	-13(5)	20 (3)
C(21)	-3581 (7)	3279 (4)	-1049 (3)	180 (13)	64 (4)	32 (3)	3 (6)	-17(5)	8 (3)
C(22)	- 2654 (6)	2690 (3)	-491 (3)	155 (11)	44 (3)	28 (2)	-1(5)	9 (4)	1 (2)
C(23)	-3770(7)	729 (4)	1438 (4)	194 (14)	48 (3)	58 (3)	-26(5)	35 (6)	-3(3)
C(24)	-1434 (8)	376 (4)	636 (3)	225 (14)	39 (3)	42 (3)	4 (5)	19 (5)	-8(2)
C(25)	49 (8)	207 (4)	2732 (3)	288 (16)	36 (3)	49 (3)	8 (6)	39 (6)	14 (3)
C(26)	2363 (7)	1016 (4)	2213 (3)	186 (13)	39 (3)	41 (3)	25 (5)	17 (5)	11 (2)
O(1)	- 3036 (6)	1354 (3)	-1205(2)	347 (12)	72 (3)	35 (2)	-5(4)	3 (4)	-17(2)
O(2)	1493 (6)	3000 (3)	3922 (2)	437 (13)	66 (3)	24 (2)	- 34 (5)	2 (4)	-9 (2)

& Woolfson, 1971). The phases from the solution with the highest absolute figure of merit, ABS FOM (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1971), produced an E map which contained peaks corresponding to all 28 non-hydrogen atoms.

Eleven cycles of block-diagonal least-squares (Sparks & Trueblood, undated) refinement of positional and isotropic thermal parameters followed by twelve cycles of refinement on positional and anisotropic thermal

parameters yielded an R value of 0.102 where R is as defined above. A difference Fourier map (Rao, 1966) calculated at this point contained peaks (of more than 0.3 e.Å^{-3}) which corresponded to probable positions of all hydrogen atoms. Nine cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinement were carried out with the carbon and oxygen parameters variable and the hydrogen atom positional and isotropic thermal parameters fixed; the R value decreased to 0.050. Seven

Table 7. Calculated and observed structure factor magnitudes for dimer B

		7 R9 7 7 1 R0 80 80 2 92 80 3 129 130 5 112 14 5 112 14 5 112 14 5 112 14 104 10 1 104 10 1 100
		3 104 10 4 73 3 0 70 3 1 69 2 2 61 5 8 50 6 1 100 9
3 1 100 105 4 7 139 147 6 9 70 54-6 1 6 10 70 105 - 5 16 137 142 4 5 5 75 44 25 72 10 9 1176 117 11 4 5 7 13- 6 10 3 1 10 10 1 10 1 10 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 100 9
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	100 0	7 148 152 8 69 45 9 70 3 0 260 270 1 61 36 2 59 19 3 165 170 4 126 105 5 269 262
	93 10 8 224 220 3 6 357 11 0 69 87-3 3 8 247 11 1 122 123 3 9 51- 11 2 212 216 4 0 20- 11 3 77 92- 4 1 287 11 4 11 103 4 2 161 11 5 10 124 4 3 12 116 15 110 124 4 3 12 116 17 79 14 4 4 64 11 77 77 47-4 4 5 12 116 11 77 47-4 4 4 5 64 11 77 57-4 5 5 5 7 4 5 5 7 5 5 5 7 5 5 5 <td>6 158 160 8 149 136 9 71 13 0 77 84 1 136 113 2 106 95 3 64 17 4 64 50 5 65 61</td>	6 158 160 8 149 136 9 71 13 0 77 84 1 136 113 2 106 95 3 64 17 4 64 50 5 65 61
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	**** 1 3 210 211 6 6 135 1 4 278 275 6 7 187 1 5 57 32- 7 0 293 1 6 61 13- 7 1 147 1 7 91 8- 7 2 213 1 8 67 27- 7 3 61- 1 9 69 5- 7 4 38- 1 10 144 408 7 5 119 2 168 179 7 6 179 7	6 200 191 7 67 21 0 66 60 1 62 39 2 156 167 3 102 107 4 96 109 5 69 52 6 161 130
	320 2 1 54 67- 7 7 300 2 2 109 104 8 0 86 2 3 100 104 8 1 441 2 4 55 5- 8 2 1- 2 5 120 125 8 3 1- 2 5 120 125 8 3 12- 2 5 120 181 8 4 122 2 7 177 181 8 5 18- 2 8 204 295 8 6 139 2 9 72 57. 9 9 7	7 68 11 0 68 15 1 129 142 2 80 64 3 68 41 4 209 215 5 70 37 6 160 191 0 68 52
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5 10 12 7-1 2 10 10 10 1 1 12 127 116 6 16 10 107 12 5 106 16 10 107 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 67 42 5 66 25 6 68 57 0 61 31 1 41 18 2 63 46 3 66 28 4 112 120 5 239 237
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	b 146 140 6 80 81 1 45 44 2 142 135 3 66 54 4 71 56 5 71 76 6 84 88
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 150 141 1 68 1 2 74 61 3 69 75 4 166 166 5 163 140 6 70 61 0 68 6 1 120 103
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 A7 34 3 66 47 4 155 157 5 135 128 0 93 97 1 81 84 2 67 44 3 110 102
		0 00 07 0 66 50 1 66 1 2 82 82 3 68 2 0 345 132 1 205 199 8 7 00 0 242 237
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 66 47 3 110 94 1 70 13 2 302 100 0 391 196 1 130 141 2 129 104 0 103 92 1 66 47

cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinement with all atomic parameters varying served to complete the structure refinement. The largest parameter shift in the final cycle was less than 0.35 of one e.s.d. A final difference Fourier map contained no features other than a randomly fluctuating background below $0.3 \text{ e.}\text{Å}^{-3}$.

The scattering factors were those employed for dimer A. The final atomic positional and thermal parameters appear in Tables 5 and 6; the atom numbering scheme is the same as that used for dimer A. The e.s.d.'s were calculated from the inverse matrices of the final least-squares cycle. Final R values, weighted and unweighted, respectively, are 0.043 and 0.044 for the 1172 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Calculated and observed structure factor magnitudes (×10) appear in Table 7.

Results

The X-ray structural analyses have established the configurations of dimers A and B as those of (V) and (VI) respectively. The structures of dimers A and B are illustrated in the stereoscopic drawings (Johnson, 1965) of Figs. 1 and 2, respectively, which show 20% equiprobability ellipsoids derived from the anisotropic thermal parameters. In both dimers the five- to sixmembered ring junctures have been found to be *cis*, while the six- to seven-membered ring junctures have been found to be *trans*. Bond distances and angles,

shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 were calculated with the program *DAESD* (Harris, 1964).

The average bond lengths^{*} involving hydrogen atoms are 1.02 (5) and 0.98 (4) Å and range from 0.95 to 1.11 Å and 0.89 to 1.10 Å, for dimers A and B respectively. The average bond angles^{*} involving hydrogen atoms are 111 (6) and 111 (7)° for dimers A and B with corresponding ranges of 99 to 125° and 97 to 127°.

The aryl groups were found to be planar. In dimer A the maximum deviations from the least-squares plane through atoms C(10) to C(15) (ring 1) are 0.015 and 0.13 Å for carbon and hydrogen atoms, respectively, while those from the plane through C(17) to C(22) (ring 2) are 0.016 and 0.04 Å. In dimer B the analogous deviations are 0.009 and 0.10 Å (ring 1) and 0.021 and 0.10 Å (ring 2) for carbon and hydrogen atoms, respectively.

Discussion

Overall the two structures have bond lengths and angles which not only are similar, as a comparison of the average lengths* of chemically equivalent bonds helps demonstrate, but also compare well, on the

^{*} Estimated standard deviations for the average bond distances and angles were calculated from the equation $\sigma = \{\sum_{i=1}^{l} (X_i - \bar{X})^2\}/(N-1)\}^{1/2}$, where X_i is the *i*th bond length or angle and \bar{X} is the mean of the N equivalent bond lengths or angles



Fig. 1. Stereoscopic view of dimer A.



Fig. 2. Stereoscopic view of dimer B.

whole, with expected values (Sutton, 1965) as summarized in Table 8. None of these average values is significantly (*i.e.*, the values lie approximately within 3σ of one another) different either between the two dimers or between the dimers and the expected values.

Even though the average values of bond lengths are in agreement for the two dimers, there are several individual differences which are significant. The longest $C_{sp3}-C_{sp3}$ bond length in dimer A is C(4)-C(16) of 1.580 (4) Å and is at the trans six- to seven-membered ring juncture. The dimer B C(4)-C(16) bond length of 1.562 (7) Å, although still longer than the normal value [1.537 (5) Å] for $C_{sp3}-C_{sp3}$ bonds, is not the longest bond of this type in the molecule. Instead, the longest bond in dimer B occurs at C(5)–C(6) [1.582 (7) Å] adjacent to the bridgehead bond between the fiveand six-membered rings and opposite the carbonyl in the five-membered ring. Several other substantially different bond lengths in the two molecules occur in the regions of the gem-dimethyl groups. The bonds C(4)-C(5) and C(6)-C(7) of 1.568 (7) and 1.556 (7) Å, respectively, are much longer in dimer B than in dimer A [1.534 (4) and 1.529 (4) Å, respectively]. The lengthening of specific but different bonds in each molecule probably implies that strain in the systems is centered in different regions. In dimer A it appears that the greatest stress is present at the six- to sevenmembered ring juncture, while in dimer B the area of greatest strain is in the region of the gem-dimethyl groups.

Additional indications that stress is located in different areas of the two molecules is provided by a critical comparison of the bond angles in the two dimers. In the area of the molecule where the gemdimethyl groups are located, the angles in dimer Bdiffer from corresponding ones in dimer A. For example, angles C(4)-C(5)-C(6) and C(3)-C(4)-C(5) of 128.2 (4) and 117.2 (4)°, respectively, in dimer B are much larger than the same angles of 116.8 (2) and 113.7 (2)° in dimer A, while the angle C(2)-C(3)-C(23)of 104.4 (4)° in dimer B is smaller than the same angle of $107.6 (3)^{\circ}$ in dimer A. However, the angles in the area of the six- to seven-membered ring juncture and aryl- to seven-membered ring juncture are nearer the anticipated values in dimer B than in dimer A. For instance, the angle C(15)-C(16)-C(17) of 109.6 (4)° in dimer B is closer to the expected value than that of 117.3 (3)° in dimer A. The endocyclic angles of the C_{sp3}-hybridized carbon atoms in the seven-membered ring in dimer B more closely resemble those observed previously in cycloheptanes than do the same angles in dimer A. In two reported structures which contained cycloheptane rings, the observed endocyclic angles were greater than those found in paraffin chain molecules and range from an average of 115.3° in one case (Groth, 1967) to 118.1° in the other (Chacko, Srinivasan & Zand, 1971). Thus, the angles at sp³-hybridized atoms in a seven-membered ring are larger than those usually expected. Therefore, the angles C(4)-C(16)- C(17) and C(3)-C(4)-C(16) of 110·3 (4) and 113·6 (4)° in dimer *B* are probably nearer the anticipated value, while the same angles of 106·6 (2) and 109·6 (2)° in dimer *A* are substantially smaller than those observed in seven-membered rings. The angle C(1)-C(22)-C(21) of 118·4 (5)° in dimer *B* approximates the expected 120° more closely than that of 115·3 (3)° in dimer *A*. Finally, the closing of the angle C(2)-C(1)-C(22) to 115·6 (5)° in dimer *B* contrasted to a slight opening of the same angle in dimer *A* is probably due to a difference in ring conformation at these atoms.

In summary, the major differences in bond angles and bond lengths between the two structures are prob-



Fig. 3. Bond distances (Å) in dimer A with estimated standard deviations in the range 0.004 to 0.005 Å.



Fig. 4. Bond angles (°) in dimer A with estimated standard deviations in the range 0.2 to 0.3° .



Fig. 5. Bond distances (Å) in dimer B with estimated standard deviations in the range 0.006 to 0.009 Å.



Fig. 6. Bond angles (°) in dimer B with estimated standard deviations in the range 0.4 to 0.5°.

ably due to a different distribution of strain in the two molecules. In dimer A the greatest point of stress is at the six- to seven-membered ring juncture, whereas, in dimer B, it is in the region of the *gem*-dimethyl groups.

As stated previously, the five- to six-membered ring juncture is *cis* and the six- to seven-membered ring juncture is trans in both molecules. Thus, the difference in these molecules is not one of gross ring junctures which are identical in both molecules, but in the relationship of the hydrogen atoms at these junctures, (II). In both dimers H_a and H_b are *cis* and H_c and H_d are trans; however, the relationship of H_b and H_c is trans in dimer A but cis in dimer B. The effect that this structural difference has on the manner in which the strain in the molecules is distributed has been demonstrated by the bond lengths and angles. Another way to assess the effect of the junctional difference on the strain involved in dimers A and B is to examine the conformations of the nonaromatic cyclic moieties. A tabular comparison of the dihedral angles (Hendrick-

Table	9.	A	comparison	of	the	dihedral	angles
			in dimers	A	and	В	

Eive membered ring	Dimer A	Dimer B
Five-membered ring $C(5) \rightarrow C(6)$ $C(6) \rightarrow C(7)$ $C(7) \rightarrow C(8)$ $C(8) \rightarrow C(9)$ $C(9) \rightarrow C(5)$	38.8° - 29.8 10.4 13.8 - 32.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -39.1^{\circ} \\ 27.1 \\ -5.0 \\ -20.1 \\ 37.3 \end{array} $
Six-membered ring		
$C(4) \rightarrow C(5)$ $C(5) \rightarrow C(9)$ $C(9) \rightarrow C(10)$ $C(10) \rightarrow C(15)$ $C(15) \rightarrow C(16)$ $C(16) \rightarrow C(4)$	$ \begin{array}{r} 29.4 \\ -40.5 \\ 25.1 \\ 1.5 \\ -13.0 \\ -3.3 \end{array} $	$-48.7 \\ 58.6 \\ -31.2 \\ -8.8 \\ 18.6 \\ 11.9$
Seven-membered ring		
$C(1) \rightarrow C(2)$ $C(2) \rightarrow C(3)$ $C(3) \rightarrow C(4)$ $C(4) \rightarrow C(16)$ $C(16) \rightarrow C(17)$ $C(17) \rightarrow C(22)$	66·5 45·8 39·5 80·8 56·7 0·1	$79.9 \\ -61.4 \\ 62.0 \\ -85.0 \\ 73.7 \\ -9.7 \\ -9.7 \\ 200000000000000000000000000000000000$
$C(22) \rightarrow C(1)$	10.5	- 58.2

 Table 8. Comparison of the average lengths of chemically equivalent bonds in dimers A and B with

 the expected values

Bond type	Dimer A	Dimer B	Expected
$C_{sp3} - C_{sp3}$	1•541 (16) Å	1·550 (19) Å	1·537 (5) Å
$C_{sp3}-C_{sp2}$ $C_{sp3}=aryl \text{ carbon atom}$ $C_{sp2}=carbonyl \text{ carbon atom}$	1·521 (5) 1·508 (9)	1·527 (7) 1·508 (7)	1·505 (5) 1·506 (5)
$\begin{array}{c} C_{sp2}-C_{sp2}\\ C_{sp2}=nonaryl \ carbon \ atom \\ C_{sp2}=aryl \ carbon \ atom \end{array}$	1·513 (5) 1·387 (13)	1·491 (8) 1·385 (11)	1·47 (2) 1·394 (5)
C=O Conjugated Nonconjugated	1·219 (4) 1·209 (4)	1·225 (7) 1·208 (7)	1.215 (5)

son, 1961) in dimers A and B is given in Table 9. From this table it can be seen that the rings of dimer B are much more puckered than those of dimer A, since with only two exceptions the dihedral angles for the cyclic moieties in dimer B are larger than those in dimer A. The exceptions, both of which occur in the fivemembered ring, arise because this ring is in the envelope configuration rather than the half-chair conformation as in dimer A; thus, the angle down the bond C(7)-C(8) should approach 0° as the conformation of the ring approaches that of an ideal envelope.

Observation of different conformations for the fivemembered rings in the dimers can be used as an additional indication for the strain in dimer B being centered in the region of the gem-dimethyl groups. Calculations (Pitzer & Donath, 1959) have suggested that the half-chair conformation for cyclopentanone rings is a low-energy form for this moiety. Although the five-membered ring in dimer A deviates slightly from ideal half-chair conformation, the dihedral angles are consistent with this form. In contrast the five-membered ring in dimer B resembles an envelope configuration which probably results from the crowding of the gemdimethyl groups.

If, however, the conformations of the cyclohexene rings are examined, one finds that the more normal configuration is found in dimer B instead of dimer A. A comparison of the dihedral angles found for the cyclohexene rings in the dimers with those calculated for cyclohexene (Bucourt & Hainaut, 1965), (VII), reveals that the six-membered ring in dimer A is much more flattened than that in dimer B. This observation



is consistent with the indications for strain being located in the region of the ring junctures, particularly the six- to seven-membered ring junction, in dimer A.

The conformation of the seven-membered rings should be affected [*i.e.*, flattened in the region of C(1)] by the possible conjugation of the carbonyl groups, C(1)-O(1), with the aryl group, C(17) through C(22). In dimer A the largest deviation from the best leastsquares plane through C(1), C(2), C(17), C(22) and O(1) is 0.08 Å. The tolerably good plane formed by these atoms is one indication for conjugation of the carbonyl group C(1)-O(1) with the aryl group. As an additional check on the planarity of this section of the dimer A molecule, the angle between the plane formed by C(1), C(2), C(22), and O(1) and that formed by the aryl group was found to be 8.9° . This angle is the same as that found between the carboxylate and the phenyl planes in trans-bicyclo[4,2,0]octyl 1-3,5-dinitrobenzoate (Barnett & Davis, 1970). Thus, the carbonyl group at C(1) in dimer A can be considered conjugated as was indicated in the infrared data (Hart, 1973; Hart,

Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974). Examination of the same region of the dimer B molecule for conjugation reveals the following: C(17) is 0.97 Å out of the best least-squares plane formed by C(1), C(2), C(22)and O(1). Furthermore, the angle between this latter plane and that formed by the aryl carbon atoms C(17)through C(22) is 60.0°. Both of these observations are substantially different from those noted for dimer Aand lead to the conclusion that the carbonyl group C(1)-O(1) in dimer B appears less conjugated with the aryl group than that in dimer A. This conclusion is supported by a comparison of the bond distance C(1)-C(22) of 1.513 (5) and 1.491 (8) Å in dimers A and B respectively. If C(1)-O(1) is indeed conjugated with the aryl group, one would expect the C(1)-C(22)bond to be slightly lengthened from the normal C_{sp2} - C_{sp2} bond length of 1.47 (2) Å; this bond is seen to be substantially longer in dimer A than in dimer B. Since there is an indication in the infrared data that each dimer contains both a conjugated and nonconjugated carbonyl group, either the dimer B molecule must be more flexible than the dimer A molecule, consistent with a lack of indications for stress at the ring junctures, or the configuration which dimer Bassumes must be more susceptible to crystal packing forces than that which dimer A assumes.

The dihedral angles involving the hydrogen atoms attached to the four asymmetric carbon atoms remain to be discussed. These angles, designated by the hydrogen atoms involved where the hydrogen atoms are labelled as in (II), are 35, 85 and 124°, for *ab*, *bc*, and *cd*, respectively, in dimer *A* and 49, 45 and 146° in dimer *B*. The dihedral angle involving hydrogens *b* and *c* in dimer *A* is particularly important since in the p.m.r. studies on dimer *A* (Hart, 1973; Hart, Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974) no coupling was observed between hydrogens *b* and *c*. This observation has led to the prediction that the dihedral angle involving these atoms must be approximately 90° in dimer *A* but substantially different from 90° in dimer *B*. These structural investigations have confirmed this prediction.

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Structural Researches on Metal Complexes of Polydentate Ligands Containing Carbonyl and α-Diimine Moieties. IV.* Pentacoordination in Dichloro-2-(2'-pyridyl)-3-(N-2-picolylimino)-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazolinemanganese(II)

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The crystals of the title compound ($C_{19}H_{15}Cl_2MnN_5O$) are triclinic (*P*I); the unit-cell dimensions are $a=9\cdot306$ (4), $b=15\cdot493$ (6), $c=10\cdot200$ (4) Å, $\alpha=127\cdot1$ (2), $\beta=123\cdot6$ (2) $\gamma=74\cdot0$ (2)°; Z=2. The structure has been determined from diffractometer data by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by block-diagonal least-squares calculations to $R=3\cdot6\%$ for 2011 independent reflexions. The manganese atom is five-coordinated through two chlorine atoms (Mn-Cl=2\cdot338, 2\cdot341 Å), two nitrogen atoms (Mn-N=2\cdot261, 2\cdot259 Å) and an oxygen atom (Mn-O=2\cdot203 Å). The organic molecule behaves as a tridentate ligand as has already been observed for the Cu(II) and Co(II) complexes, but now the oxygen atom takes the place of a pyridine nitrogen. Packing is mainly determined by a N-H···Cl hydrogen bond, which gives rise to chains running parallel to **c**.

Introduction

The structure analysis of the title compound was undertaken as a part of a programme of research currently in progress in our laboratory on metal complexes of polydentate ligands containing carbonyl and α -diimine groups. Our work on this subject includes three X-ray structural determinations carried out on the following complexes: Cu(PPQ)Cl₂ (Mangia, Nardelli, Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1974), [Co(PPQ) (NCS) (SCN)]₂ (Mangia, Nardelli & Pelizzi, 1974), Cu₂(DIP)Cl₂. H₂O (Mangia, Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1974) [PPQ and DIP denote 2-(2'-pyridyl)-3-(N-2-picolylimino)-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline and 2,6-diacetylpyridinebis(picolinoylhydrazone) respectively] and a comprehensive spectroscopic study of the behaviour of PPQ as a ligand (Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1974).

The crystal analyses of the PPQ complexes revealed that in both cases the ligand acts as tridentate through the underlined nitrogen atoms:



^{*} Part III: Acta Cryst. (1974). B30, 2146-2150.