

# Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

## Recent Work

### Title

STRUCTURE AND CHEMISTRY OF THE PORPHYRINS. THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF THE MONOHYDRATED DIPYRIDINATED MAGNESIUM PHTHALOCYANIN COMPLEX

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0t78s8z6>

### Authors

Fischer, Mark S.  
Templeton, David H.  
Zalkin, Allan  
et al.

### Publication Date

1970-02-01

c. 2

STRUCTURE AND CHEMISTRY OF THE PORPHYRINS.  
THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF THE  
MONOHYDRATED DIPYRIDINATED  
MAGNESIUM PHTHALOCYANIN COMPLEX

RECEIVED  
LAWRENCE  
RADIATION LABORATORY

MAR 5 1970

LIBRARY AND  
DOCUMENTS SECTION

Mark S. Fischer, David H. Templeton,  
Allan Zalkin, and Melvin Calvin

February 1970

AEC Contract No. W-7405-eng-48

TWO-WEEK LOAN COPY

*This is a Library Circulating Copy  
which may be borrowed for two weeks.  
For a personal retention copy, call  
Tech. Info. Division, Ext. 5545*

LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY  
UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA BERKELEY

UCRL-19554

2

4

## **DISCLAIMER**

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. While this document is believed to contain correct information, neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor the Regents of the University of California, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by its trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof, or the Regents of the University of California. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof or the Regents of the University of California.

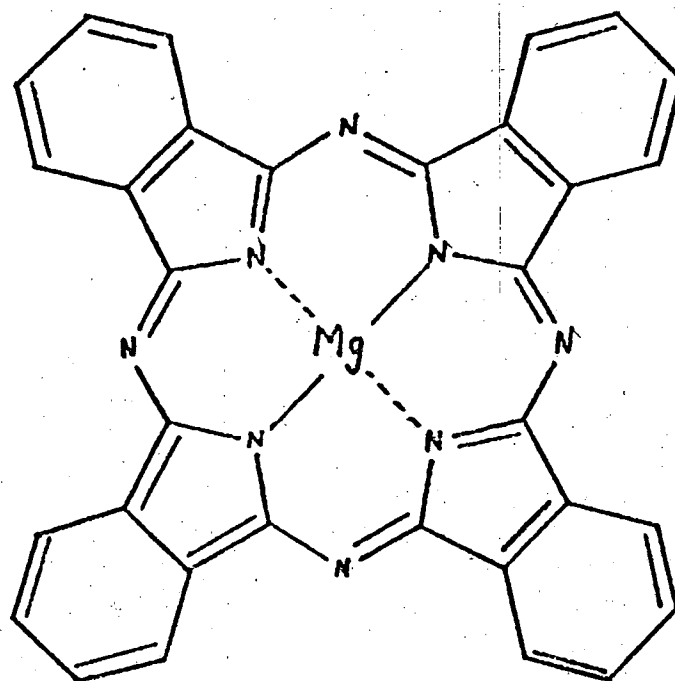
Structure and Chemistry of the Porphyrins. The Crystal and  
Molecular Structure of the Monohydrated Dipyridinated  
Magnesium Phthalocyanin Complex.<sup>1</sup>

Mark S. Fischer, David H. Templeton, Allan Zalkin and  
Melvin Calvin

Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, University of  
California and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley,  
California 94720

**Abstract:** The crystal and molecular structure of the monohydrated, dipyridinated magnesium phthalocyanin,  $\text{MgC}_{32}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ , has been determined by x-ray diffraction. The crystals are monoclinic, space group  $\text{P2}_1/\text{n}$ , with cell parameters  $a = 17.098 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 16.951 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 12.449 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 105.88 \pm 0.003^\circ$ . The structure was solved by a combination of statistical and Fourier methods. All hydrogen atoms were located, and least squares refinement has reduced the conventional unweighted R value to 0.050 for the 3323 independent, non-zero reflections. The asymmetric unit contains one magnesium phthalocyanin molecule in which the magnesium atom is also coordinated to the oxygen atom of a water molecule. The hydrogens of the water molecule are hydrogen-bonded to two pyridine molecules of crystallization. The phthalocyanin ring deviates significantly from a plane, and the magnesium atom is  $0.496 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$  out of the plane of the inner nitrogen atoms towards the water molecule. The phthalocyanin molecules are close together in pairs and their minimum intermolecular atomic separation is  $3.239 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ . The biosynthesis and possible non-planarity of chlorophyll are discussed.

Several phthalocyanin (Pc) structures have been determined previously, notably those by Robertson and his coworkers<sup>2-6</sup>, by Brown<sup>7,8</sup>, and by Vogt, Zalkin and Templeton<sup>9</sup>. The phthalocyanin ring was found to be roughly planar with the central metal atom in the plane of the molecule. One of the metallophthalocyanin structures studied by Robertson was the magnesium derivative<sup>4</sup> (MgPc). (See below.) Through a comparison of cell parameters and qualitative intensity data, Robertson showed that MgPc, when synthesized and crystallized in an anhydrous environment, was isomorphous with the other  $\beta$ -Pc's. In the course of an investigation of several porphyrin crystals, we observed that MgPc, when crystallized from an uncovered pyridine solution, i.e. a non-anhydrous environment, had different cell dimensions from the other Pc's studied. We were interested in obtaining a Pc structure of high accuracy since this would be an important ingredient in the calculation of molecular orbitals and the related chemical ground and excited state properties. A detailed structure of a magnesium porphyrin, particularly if solvated, would help in understanding the chemistry of magnesium porphyrin complexes<sup>10-12</sup> and of chlorophyll<sup>13</sup>.



Magnesium phthalocyanin

### Experimental Procedure

The MgPc used in this structural analysis was obtained from E.I. duPont Co., duPont Code No. DD 1383. Although the bottle was labeled Magnesium Phthalocyanin, the analysis of nitrogen written on the bottle ( $N_{\text{calc}} = 20.88\%$ ,  $N_{\text{obs}} = 19.5\%$ ) and an independent assay of the hydrogen present ( $H_{\text{calc}} = 2.98\%$ ,  $H_{\text{obs}} = 3.53\%$ ) imply that two water molecules of hydration are present per MgPc molecule. The violet colored powder was recrystallized from an air-exposed solution in pyridine by slow evaporation to dryness. The deep violet crystals which remained were well formed. The most prominent faces of the crystals are the forms (011), (110), (101),  $(10\bar{1})$ , and (210).

Weissenberg photographs of the  $0k\bar{l}$ ,  $1k\bar{l}$ ,  $2k\bar{l}$ ,  $3k\bar{l}$ , and  $4k\bar{l}$  levels indicated Laue symmetry  $2/m$ . The observed systematic absences ( $0k0$ , for  $k \neq 2n$ ;  $h0\bar{l}$ , for  $h+l \neq 2n$ ) correspond to the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/n$ , with the four general equivalent positions:  $x, y, z$ ;  $-x, -y, -z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ . A General Electric XRD-5 x-ray diffractometer equipped with a copper x-ray tube, a manual quarter-circle Eulerian-cradle goniostat, and a .0005 inch thick Ni-filter at the receiving slit were used to measure both the cell dimensions and the intensity data. The unit cell dimensions were determined from the d-spacings of the  $h00$ ,  $00\bar{l}$ ,  $0k0$ ,  $h0h$ , and  $h0\bar{h}$  reflections. The alpha doublet ( $\lambda = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$  for  $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$ ) was resolved for those reflections of highest order. The cell dimensions are  $a = 17.098 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ ,



$\underline{b} = 16.951 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\underline{c} = 12.449 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 105.88 \pm 0.03^\circ$ . The observed density of  $1.368 \pm 0.015 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , which was determined by flotation in an aqueous  $\text{ZnBr}_2$  solution, agrees well with the calculated density of 1.364 for a formula weight of 713.1 of one  $\text{MgPc}$ , one water, and two pyridine molecules, for  $Z = 4$ , and for a unit cell volume of  $3470 \text{ \AA}^3$ . The calculated densities for one  $\text{MgPc}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2} \text{ MgPc}$ , and one  $\text{MgPc}$  and two pyridine molecules are 1.025, 1.539, and  $1.329 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , respectively.

The data were taken on a crystal of approximate dimensions  $0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$  so aligned that the reciprocal  $\underline{a}$  axis coincided with the instrument  $\phi$  axis. The distances from the source and from the receiving slit to the crystal were 14.5 and 17.8 cm respectively. All of the independent reflections (excluding space group absences) lying within one quadrant of a sphere in reciprocal space corresponding to spacings  $\geq 1.006 \text{ \AA}$  ( $2\theta \leq 100^\circ$ ) were counted for ten seconds with both crystal and counter stationary and at a takeoff angle of  $4^\circ$ . Individual backgrounds were measured for those reflections seriously affected by streaking from lower orders; for the rest, backgrounds were taken from a plot of the background counts as a function of the Bragg scattering angle for various values of  $\phi$  and  $\chi$ . Of the 3558 reflections measured, the intensities of 3323 were above background. Periodic checks of four standard reflections showed only small ( $\pm 2\%$ ) random variations in intensity. Variations of only 5% in the intensities of the  $\underline{h}00$  reflections were observed as a function of the crystal orientation, and no absorption correction ( $\mu = 9.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) was

applied.

Atomic scattering factors of Cromer and Mann<sup>14</sup> for the non-hydrogen atoms and those of Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson<sup>15</sup> for the hydrogen atoms were used. The anomalous dispersion corrections given by Cromer<sup>16</sup> ( $\Delta f' = 0.15$ ,  $\Delta f'' = 0.19$ ) were used for magnesium. The function minimized by least squares was  $R_2^2 = \sum w(\Delta F)^2 / \sum w(F_o)^2$ . In the early stages of refinement  $w = 1.0$ , but later  $w = 0$  if  $I = 0$  and  $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$  otherwise;  $\sigma(F)$  was calculated from  $\sigma^2(I) = I + 2I_b + (cI)^2$ :  $\sigma(F^2) = (LP)^{-1}\sigma(I)$ ,  $\sigma(F) = [\sigma(F^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$  if  $I \leq \sigma(I)$ , and  $\sigma(F) = F - [F^2 - \sigma(F^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$  if  $I > \sigma(I)$ . In these expressions  $I$  is the net count,  $I_b$  is the background count,  $LP$  is the Lorentz-polarization factor, and  $c$  is a parameter which was originally fixed at 0.07, later at 0.05.

The following programs for the CDC 6600 computer were used in this structure analysis and interpretation: GONIO, a goniometric settings program; INCOR, a general data reduction program; FORDAP,

a Fourier analysis program; DISTAN, a crystallographic bond distance and bond angle program; LIST, a data presentation program; WILSON, an unpublished Wilson-plot program by Maddox and Maddox; R.E. Long's phase determination program<sup>17</sup>; LS200, our unpublished modified version of the Ganzel-Sparks-Trueblood least squares program; DATLOK, D.J. St.Clair's unpublished weighting scheme analysis program; and ORTEP, Johnson's molecular crystallographic plotting program.<sup>18</sup>

### Solution and Refinement of the Structure

Normalized structure factors,  $E_n$ , were calculated using Wilson's Method<sup>19</sup>. The phases of the highest 181 E values  $\geq 2.0$  were determined from Long's sign determination program<sup>17</sup> which iteratively applies the equation:  $\text{sign}(E_n) = \text{sign}(\sum_k E_k E_{n-k})$ . The fixed positive phases of the  $135$ ,  $014$ , and  $132$  reflections defined the origin, and the phases of an additional four reflections  $024$ ,  $381$ ,  $192$ , and  $115$  were held fixed for each of the sixteen computer runs in which they were allowed to have all combinations of positive and negative phases. A consistency index defined as  $C = \frac{\sum_n \sum_k E_n E_k E_{n-k}}{\sum_n \sum_k |E_n E_k E_{n-k}|}$  was calculated for each combination. Two of the sixteen possibilities had  $C = 0.68$ , whereas  $C = 0.47-0.55$  for the other fourteen.

Fourier maps were calculated from the  $E$  values phased from the two most consistent sets. One map showed a half molecule adjacent to a center of symmetry while the other showed a full molecule with the same orientation but translated to a general position with the magnesium atom at the fractional coordinates  $(.30, .00, .55)$ . We checked the orientation obtained from the statistical approach in two ways. First, we found that the plane through the highest peaks of each  $E$  map agreed well with the plane of highest density calculated from a three-dimensional Patterson map. Second, an optical transform of a single molecule was made by shining a laser beam through a photoreduced image of the molecule. The orientation of the molecule on the plane was determined by rotating the image of the molecule and comparing resultant rotated optical

transforms with the  $E$ -values (i.e. the normalized transform of the electron density) for the  $h0l$  data. This technique suggested that the orientation of the molecule in the plane agreed with the  $E$  map orientation to within five degrees.

Conventional least squares and Fourier calculations were used to distinguish between the two possibilities. The positions of the twenty-two highest peaks on the  $E$  map with the molecule in the special position were refined to a discrepancy index of  $R_1 = \Sigma(|kF_o| - |F_c|) / \Sigma |kF_o| = 0.62$ . A Fourier synthesis using  $F_o$  with the phases of  $F_c$  revealed no additional atoms in reasonable locations, and the use of this trial structure was terminated. Thirty-six of the highest peaks on the other  $E$  map with the high consistency index refined to  $R_1 = 0.45$ . The remaining six atoms in the MgPc ring were among the highest peaks of a difference Fourier synthesis, and  $R_1$  with the 42 atoms refined to 0.37. Another difference Fourier was calculated using all of the data. The twelve highest peaks, in the form of two pyridine rings, were added to the previous 42 to bring the number of atoms up to 54 and the  $R_1$  value down to 0.18. Subsequently it was determined that 52 of the 56 highest peaks in the correct  $E$  map corresponded to atoms in the asymmetric unit. The remaining two atoms appeared only as shoulders on two other peaks.

After several mispunched data were corrected,  $R_1$  dropped to 0.13. Anisotropic temperature factors of the form  $\exp(-h^2\beta_{11} - k^2\beta_{22} - l^2\beta_{33} - 2hk\beta_{12} - 2kl\beta_{23} - 2hl\beta_{13})$  were used for the 54 atoms. A

diagonal least squares refinement of the 487 parameters including the scale factor  $k$  reduced  $R_1$  to 0.101. The positions of the hydrogen atoms were found in a difference Fourier map calculated from all non-zero reflections. They were given isotropic temperature factors which were allowed to vary, and the discrepancy index dropped to 0.070. To economize on computing time the 82 atoms were split into three groups: the water and two pyridine molecules as one group and the two halves of the MgPc molecule as the other two groups. Full-matrix least squares refinements were run on one group at a time keeping the atomic coordinates of the other two groups fixed. Each group was refined for only one cycle before refining the coordinates of another group. Three cycles for each group reduced  $R_1$  to 0.054. At this point it was noticed that the values of  $|F_o/F_c|$  for the reflections of highest intensity were all less than 1.0. Remeasurement of the intensities of these strong reflections at lower x-ray flux proved that non-linearity of the scintillation counter was not responsible. Therefore an extinction correction of the form  $F'_o = F_o(1 + (EF)(I))$ , where the extinction factor  $EF$  is a constant  $= 5 \times 10^{-7}$ , was applied to give a maximum correction of 14% for the strongest reflection. The most intense reflections were now given a higher weight by changing  $c$  in the weighting equation from 0.07 to 0.05.  $R_1$  was reduced to 0.052. The atoms were now divided into two groups: the 57 atoms in the MgPc ring and the remaining 25 atoms. Three full-matrix least squares cycles run on one

group at a time reduced the maximum shift of any parameter to less than one-tenth of its standard deviation.

The final discrepancy values are  $R_1 = 0.050$  for 3323 non-zero data,  $R_1 = 0.056$  for all 3558 data, and the weighted  $R_2 = 0.050$ . The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight is 1.02. There is no systematic trend in either  $|F_o/F_c|$  or  $w^{1/2}|\Delta F|$  as a function of intensity or Bragg angle. In a Fourier synthesis of  $\Delta F$  based on the final structure no peak was higher than  $0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ .

## Results and Discussion

The asymmetric unit contains one MgPc, one water and two pyridine molecules. Figure 1 shows the atoms in the asymmetric unit projected on the  $bc$  plane and indicates the numbering system. The final atomic parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table I, while those for the hydrogen atoms are presented in Table II. Hydrogen atoms are numbered by the atom to which they are attached. The observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  are listed in Table III.

The MgPc molecule itself is non-planar, and the magnesium atom is 0.496 Å out of the plane of the central nitrogen atoms directed towards the water molecule. The two hydrogen atoms of the water molecule are hydrogen-bonded to the two pyridine molecules of crystallization, and the planes through the pyridine molecules make angles of 8.6° and 30.8° with the plane through the four central nitrogen atoms of MgPc. The intramolecular bond distances and bond angles, which are presented in Tables IV and V respectively, are the same as those in other Pc's<sup>2-9</sup> to within the respective standard deviations. The precision, however, is greater by at least a factor of two for the MgPc than for the other Pc's.

The environment around the central magnesium atom is depicted in Figure 2. The 2.022 ± 0.003 Å Mg-O(1) distance is increased to 2.028 if corrected for thermal motion according to the model with the water molecule riding on the Mg atom. This distance is only slightly shorter than the average Mg-OH<sub>2</sub> distances for the six-



coordinate magnesium atom in the crystals  $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_3(\text{NO}_3)_{12} \cdot 24 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $2.06 \pm .01 \text{ \AA}$ )<sup>21</sup>,  $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $2.07 \pm .01 \text{ \AA}$ )<sup>22</sup>, and  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $2.06 \pm .02 \text{ \AA}$ )<sup>23</sup>.

Other five-coordinate metalloporphyrins whose crystal structures have been determined include methoxyiron-(III)-mesoporphyrin-IX-dimethyl ester ( $\text{MeOFeMeso}$ )<sup>24</sup>, chlorohemin<sup>25</sup>, and vanadyldeoxophylloerythroetioporphyrin<sup>26</sup>. The nonplanarities of the metal atoms are 0.455 Å for the first, 0.475 Å for the second, and 0.48 Å for the third case. A major difference is that the metal chloride or oxide vector in each of the other three studied is colinear with the Ct-M vector to within  $0.06^\circ$ , where Ct is the center of the square formed by the four central nitrogen atoms. For the MgPc there is a distortion of  $3.66 \pm .15^\circ$  for the Ct-O(1) vector. The distortion in MgPc, which results in the four different N··O distances in Figure 2, is most likely due to the strong interaction between the water and pyridine molecules.

In MgPc the O··N distances of  $2.739 \pm .004 \text{ \AA}$  to N(41) and  $2.753 \pm .004 \text{ \AA}$  to N(47) are somewhat shorter than the average hydrogen bonded O··N distance of 2.80 Å. The O-H-N angles to the N(41) and N(47) atoms are  $172 \pm 4^\circ$  and  $167 \pm 4^\circ$ , respectively. The closest approaches between the Pc and pyridine molecules are shown in Table VI. The relatively short O··N distances and the stability of the air-exposed crystals indicate that the hydrogen bonds are relatively strong.

Chemically equivalent bond lengths and angles for the Pc averaged in accordance with  $C_{4v}$  ( $4mm$ ) symmetry are shown in Figure 3. The departures from the mean bond lengths larger than  $0.006 \text{ \AA}$  are (in  $\text{\AA}$ ):  $+0.012$  for  $C(32)-N(33)$ ,  $-0.011$  for  $N(13)-C(14)$ ,  $-0.009$  for  $N(31)-C(32)$ , and  $+0.007$  for  $C(14)-N(21)$ . None is more than  $3\sigma$  of the respective bond length. The largest differences from the mean angles are  $3.5\sigma$  for  $Mg-C(23)-C(24)$ ,  $3.0\sigma$  for  $Mg-C(33)-C(34)$ , and  $3.0\sigma$  for  $Mg-C(13)-C(12)$ . These are deviations of  $0.6-0.7^\circ$ .

Because of the deviations from planarity, shown in Figure 4, the atomic positions in MgPc do not conform to  $C_{4v}$  symmetry, and they differ from even mirror symmetry by more than thirty times the standard deviations for some atoms. However, each pyrrole and benzene ring is planar within  $0.02 \text{ \AA}$ . Most of the deviations from planarity for the MgPc molecule can be described by three sets of operations indicated in Figure 5: (a) the tilt of the pyrrole groups around the line through atoms  $C(2)$  and  $C(4)$ , (b) the rotation of both pyrrole and benzene groups around the line between  $N(3)$  and the midpoint between atoms  $C(7)$  and  $C(8)$ , and (c) the tilt of the benzene rings around bond  $C(5)-C(10)$ . The first of these can be as large as  $30^\circ$  for the porphyrin diacids.<sup>28</sup> The third, which is the

angle between the planes through a pyrrole and its fused benzene ring, is an indicator of the amount of conjugation between the pyrrole and benzene rings. The amounts of the rotations for each of the three operations and for each of the four corners of the MgPc molecule are listed in Table VII.

The packing arrangement of the unit cell is shown in Figure 6. The MgPc molecules are close together in pairs about the centers of symmetry at  $(\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2})$  and  $(0\frac{1}{2}0)$ . A view of the "dimer" as seen perpendicular to the plane of the central nitrogens is shown in Figure 7. The planes through the pyrrole nitrogens are separated by only 3.506 Å, a distance only slightly greater than the 3.354 Å interplanar spacing of graphite<sup>29</sup> and the 3.34 Å spacing of  $\beta$ -CuPc<sup>7</sup>. The closest atomic approach between molecules, not involving hydrogen atoms, is 3.239 Å which is the distance between atoms C(7) of one molecule and C(24) of the other. All C<sup>···</sup>C and C<sup>···</sup>N intermolecular distances less than 3.5 Å and all C<sup>···</sup>H and N<sup>···</sup>H intermolecular distances less than 3.0 Å are listed in Table VI. In comparison, the shortest non H-atom intermolecular contacts in some other porphyrin structures are 3.43 Å in porphine<sup>30</sup>, 3.38 Å in H<sub>2</sub>Pc<sup>3</sup> and NiPc<sup>5</sup>, and 3.39 Å in MeOFeMeso<sup>24</sup>, which are all longer than the shortest distance in MgPc.

Packing forces can explain qualitatively some of the deviations from planarity of the Pc ring. The ruffling is in the proper direction to maximize the distance between overlapping groups in the "dimer". The closest intermolecular approach, between C(24) and

C(7), governs the ruffling of groups C(2) through C(10) and C(22) through C(30), and the approach between atoms C(19) and C(36) twists those groups out of the plane. Benzene ring C(5)-C(10), the least planar of any of the benzene rings, is involved in the closest intermolecular approach.

The "radius of the central hole"<sup>31</sup> of a porphyrin may be defined as the distance from the pyrrole nitrogen to the center (Ct) of the molecule. Through a compilation of the results of many porphyrin and metalloporphyrin structures, Hoard<sup>31</sup> has shown that the metal atom lies in the plane of the four nitrogen atoms of porphyrin molecules only when the M-N distance is less than 2.01 Å. The M-N distance in porphyrins is usually 0.05-0.10 Å larger than in Pc's. Since the Mg-N distance in MgPc is  $2.040 \pm .003$  Å, we expect that the Mg-N distance in Mg-porphyrins, when the magnesium atom is in a similar environment, will be at least  $2.070 \pm .02$  Å. This distance is analogous to the largest metalloporphyrin M-N distance thus far reported, *i.e.* in  $\text{MgOFeMeso}$ <sup>24</sup>, in which the iron atom is 0.46 Å out of the plane of the central nitrogens. From molecular orbital calculations Zerner, Gouterman, and Kobayashi<sup>32</sup> have predicted that the magnesium atom in porphyrins will have ~0.5 positive charge on it. For the chlorophyll molecule Katz *et al* have shown<sup>33,34</sup> that intermolecular aggregation most likely involves the coordination of ketone and aldehyde oxygen atoms of one molecule with the central magnesium atom of the other.

The central magnesium atom then would be in an environment similar to that in MgPc. This suggests the possibility that there is a similar non-planar orientation of Mg in porphyrins in general and very likely chlorophyll in particular, when they are in a hydrated biological environment or when the chlorophyll is aggregated.

The existence of hydrated pentacoordinate magnesium atoms may help to explain the role of water in both the pyridine-Mg porphyrin complexing reported by Seely<sup>10</sup> and the biosynthesis of Mg porphyrins. Seely has reported at least a twofold enhancement of poly(vinyl pyridine) complex formation when 0.016% H<sub>2</sub>O was added to the nitromethane solutions of the Mg porphyrins or MgPc. The water molecules might act as a pivot between the polymer and porphyrin molecules. This would allow more movement of the porphyrin molecules so that other pyridine molecules would be available for complexing.

Plane et al<sup>12</sup> have studied the effect of pyridine as a catalyst in the insertion and removal of magnesium atoms in water solutions of deuteroporphyrins. When pyridine or some other catalyst is present, a complex similar to the MgPc·H<sub>2</sub>O·2C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N might be formed. The hydrogen-bonding of the bridging water molecule with its donation of positive charge to the pyridines would leave the oxygen more electronegative. The more electronegative oxygen, in turn, would attract the magnesium atom to form a stable complex with the magnesium atom half-way out of the plane. This would be in contrast to a more nearly planar molecule when pyridine is not present. From steric considerations alone, it would be more difficult to insert and remove the magnesium atom from the more planar configuration.

In the biosynthesis of chlorophyll, a similar Mg coordination compound might be involved with the imidazole of a histidine, for example, replacing the pyridine molecules. In fact, Baum and Plane<sup>35</sup> found that the imidazole as well as several other nitrogen bases can act as catalysts similar to pyridine.

## Footnotes

- 1 Work performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Presented in part at the National Meeting of the American Crystallographic Association, Seattle, Washington, March, 1969
- 2 J.M. Robertson, J.Chem.Soc., 615 (1935)
- 3 J.M. Robertson, ibid., 1195 (1936)
- 4 R.P. Linstead and J.M. Robertson, ibid., 1736 (1936)
- 5 J.M. Robertson and I. Woodward, ibid., 219 (1937)
- 6 J.M. Robertson and I. Woodward, ibid., 36 (1940)
- 7 C.J. Brown, ibid., A, 2488 (1968)
- 8 C.J. Brown, ibid., A, 2494 (1968)
- 9 L.H. Vogt, A. Zalkin and D.H. Templeton, Inorg.Chem., 6, 1725 (1967)
- 10 G.R. Seeley, J.Phys.Chem., 71, 2091 (1967)
- 11 M.A. Matwiyoff and H. Taube, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 90, 2796 (1968)
- 12 R. Snellgrove and R.A. Plane, ibid., 90, 3185 (1968)
- 13 K. Sauer, E.A. Dratz and L. Coyne, Proc.Nat.Acad.Sci.U.S., 61, 17 (1968); K. Ballschmiter and J.J. Katz, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 91, 2661 (1969)
- 14 D.T. Cromer and J.B. Mann, Acta Cryst., A24, 321 (1968)
- 15 R.F. Stewart, E.R. Davidson, and W.T. Simpson, J.Chem.Phys., 42, 3175 (1965).
- 16 D.T. Cromer, Acta Cryst., 18, 17 (1965)

- 17 R.E. Long, Ph.D. Thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif., 1965.
- 18 C.K. Johnson, Oak Ridge National Report-3794, Revised, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, June, 1965.
- 19 A.J.C. Wilson, Nature, 150, 152 (1942).
- 20 C.A. Taylor and H. Lipson, "Optical Transforms," G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London, 1964.
- 21 A. Zalkin, J. D. Forrester, and D. H. Templeton, J. Chem. Phys. 39, 2881 (1963).
- 22 T.N. Margulis and D.H. Templeton, Z.Kristallogr., 117, 344 (1962).
- 23 A. Zalkin, H. Ruben and D.H. Templeton, Acta Cryst., 17, 235 (1964).
- 24 J.L. Hoard, M.J. Hamor, T.A. Hamor, and W.S. Caughey, J.Amer. Chem.Soc., 87, 2312 (1965).
- 25 D.F. Koenig, Acta Cryst., 18, 663 (1965).
- 26 R.C. Petterson and L.E. Alexander, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 90, 387 (1968).
- 27 G.C. Pimentel and A.L. McClellan, "The Hydrogen Bond," W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, Calif., 1960, p 289.
- 28 A. Stone and E.B. Fleischer, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 90, 2735 (1968).
- 29 J.B. Nelson and D.P. Riley, Proc.Roy.Soc., 57, 477,486 (1945).
- 30 L.E. Webb and E.B. Fleischer, J.Chem.Phys., 43, 3100 (1965).
- 31 J.L. Hoard in "Structural Chemistry and Molecular Biology," A. Rich and N. Davidson, Eds., W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, Calif., 1968, pp 573-594.



- 32 M. Zerner, M. Gouterman, and H. Kobayashi, Theor.Chim.Acta, 6, 363 (1966).
- 33 J.J. Katz, G.L. Closs, F.C. Pennington, M.R. Thomas, and H.H. Strain, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 85, 3801 (1963).
- 34 G.L. Closs, J.J. Katz, F.C. Pennington, M.R. Thomas, and H.H. Strain, ibid., 85, 3809 (1963).
- 35 S.J. Baum and R.A. Plane, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 88, 910 (1966).

Table I. Final Atomic Fractional Co-ordinates and Thermal Parameters<sup>a</sup> of All Nonhydrogen Atoms in the Asymmetric Unit<sup>b</sup>.

ATOM	X	Y	Z	B11	B22	B33	B12	B13	B23
MG	.33142(6)	-.01498(5)	.53984(7)	3.98( 5)	3.13( 5)	3.05( 5)	-.17( 4)	.84( 4)	-.20( 4)
O1	.2195( 1)	.0569( 1)	.4624( 2)	4.44(12)	4.81(12)	3.45(11)	.33( 9)	1.05(11)	.21( 9)
N 1	.4600( 1)	.1644( 1)	.5118( 2)	4.01(12)	3.54(13)	4.14(13)	-.16(10)	.84(10)	-.02(11)
C 2	.4447( 2)	.1069( 2)	.4351( 2)	3.57(15)	3.66(16)	3.94(16)	.13(13)	.74(12)	.28(14)
N 3	.4029( 1)	-.0386( 1)	.4368( 2)	3.91(12)	3.57(13)	3.54(12)	-.23(10)	1.07( 9)	-.07(10)
C 4	.4045( 2)	-.0051( 2)	.3447( 2)	3.22(14)	3.87(16)	3.69(15)	.19(12)	.76(12)	-.12(14)
C 5	.4481( 2)	.0384( 2)	.2785( 2)	3.43(14)	4.16(17)	3.53(15)	.43(13)	.89(12)	.31(13)
C 6	.4637( 2)	.0220( 2)	.1769( 3)	4.28(17)	4.65(19)	4.20(18)	.38(15)	1.07(14)	.11(16)
C 7	.5024( 2)	.0800( 2)	.1320( 3)	4.57(18)	6.33(23)	4.16(18)	.44(16)	1.71(15)	.64(18)
C 8	.5282( 2)	.1505( 2)	.1888( 3)	4.53(18)	5.40(21)	5.15(21)	-.28(16)	1.82(15)	1.07(18)
C 9	.5159( 2)	.1651( 2)	.2920( 3)	4.20(17)	4.38(19)	4.52(19)	-.10(14)	.87(14)	.16(16)
C10	.4735( 2)	.1092( 2)	.3352( 2)	3.34(14)	4.13(17)	4.08(15)	.18(13)	.97(12)	.55(14)
N11	.3724( 1)	-.0761( 1)	.3163( 2)	4.08(12)	3.69(13)	3.52(12)	.00(11)	.92(10)	-.00(10)
C12	.3361( 2)	-.1186( 2)	.3789( 2)	3.72(15)	3.62(16)	3.22(15)	.01(12)	.73(12)	-.07(13)
N13	.3237( 1)	-.0975( 1)	.4789( 2)	4.13(12)	3.33(12)	3.26(12)	-.48(10)	.86(10)	.00(10)
C14	.2872( 2)	-.1587( 2)	.5165( 2)	4.09(15)	3.33(15)	3.24(15)	.18(12)	.54(12)	.04(13)
C15	.2729( 2)	-.2229( 2)	.4362( 2)	4.01(15)	3.40(16)	3.44(15)	.15(12)	.37(12)	-.19(13)
C16	.2356( 2)	-.2965( 2)	.4328( 3)	4.72(17)	3.78(17)	4.26(18)	-.43(14)	.66(14)	-.26(15)
C17	.2292( 2)	-.3426( 2)	.3390( 3)	5.95(19)	3.92(18)	5.12(20)	-.81(15)	1.01(15)	-1.02(17)
C18	.2600( 2)	-.3163( 2)	.2520( 3)	6.16(20)	4.28(19)	4.34(18)	-.20(16)	.91(15)	-1.44(16)
C19	.2973( 2)	-.2445( 2)	.2552( 3)	4.76(17)	4.16(19)	4.15(18)	.30(14)	1.26(14)	-.33(15)
C20	.3035( 2)	-.1975( 2)	.3493( 2)	3.89(15)	3.38(15)	3.51(15)	.44(12)	.80(12)	-.16(13)
N21	.2658( 1)	-.1628( 1)	.6125( 2)	4.34(13)	4.06(13)	3.12(12)	-.34(10)	.86(10)	-.37(11)
C22	.2798( 2)	-.1049( 2)	.6888( 2)	3.63(14)	3.90(17)	3.41(15)	-.05(13)	.71(11)	.13(13)
N23	.3129( 1)	-.0324( 1)	.6814( 2)	4.25(12)	3.32(12)	3.34(12)	-.18(10)	.75( 9)	-.03(10)
C24	.3223( 2)	.0057( 2)	.7812( 2)	3.81(15)	3.77(16)	3.08(15)	.51(13)	.42(12)	-.26(13)
C25	.2929( 2)	-.0447( 2)	.8562( 2)	3.46(14)	4.13(16)	3.19(15)	.15(12)	.82(12)	.05(13)
C26	.2908( 2)	-.0350( 2)	.9660( 3)	4.28(17)	4.53(18)	3.69(17)	-.37(14)	.87(13)	-.22(15)
C27	.2598( 2)	-.0961( 2)	1.0147( 3)	5.70(19)	6.57(24)	3.90(18)	-.68(17)	1.64(15)	-.22(18)
C28	.2307( 2)	-.1645( 2)	.9560( 3)	6.33(20)	5.98(23)	4.41(20)	-1.40(17)	2.20(16)	.40(18)
C29	.2323( 2)	-.1750( 2)	.8466( 3)	4.68(17)	4.91(19)	3.84(18)	-.58(15)	1.16(13)	-.22(15)
C30	.2653( 2)	-.1138( 2)	.7976( 2)	3.56(15)	4.09(16)	3.40(15)	-.13(12)	.89(12)	.07(14)
N31	.3563( 1)	.0763( 1)	.8103( 2)	4.34(13)	3.38(13)	3.55(12)	.07(11)	.80(10)	-.30(10)
C32	.3895( 2)	-.1197( 2)	.7458( 2)	3.88(15)	3.36(15)	3.64(16)	.32(12)	.44(12)	-.11(13)
N33	.3927( 1)	.1035( 1)	.6386( 2)	4.10(12)	3.53(12)	3.59(12)	-.27(10)	.87(10)	-.10(10)
C34	.4381( 2)	.1605( 2)	.6071( 2)	3.87(15)	3.22(15)	3.91(16)	.08(12)	.81(13)	.05(13)
C35	.4626( 2)	.2191( 2)	.6961( 2)	4.04(15)	2.99(15)	4.36(16)	.03(13)	.54(13)	.11(13)
C36	.5073( 2)	.2885( 2)	.7066( 3)	5.21(19)	4.02(19)	5.41(21)	-.44(15)	1.10(16)	-.08(17)
C37	.5217( 2)	.3295( 2)	.8050( 3)	6.02(20)	3.97(19)	6.33(23)	-1.01(16)	.81(17)	-.85(18)
C38	.4916( 2)	.3028( 2)	.8917( 3)	6.67(22)	4.51(21)	5.64(22)	-.62(17)	.44(18)	-1.04(18)
C39	.4472( 2)	.2341( 2)	.8830( 3)	5.32(19)	4.17(19)	4.76(20)	-.25(15)	.65(15)	-.76(16)
C40	.4329( 2)	.1930( 2)	.7834( 3)	3.98(15)	3.06(15)	4.00(16)	.40(12)	.15(13)	-.35(14)
N41	.1310( 2)	.0761( 2)	.6137( 2)	6.61(16)	5.85(17)	5.69(16)	.23(14)	2.05(13)	-.37(15)
C42	.1031( 2)	.0185( 3)	.6650( 4)	6.30(21)	5.47(23)	6.92(26)	-.36(17)	1.69(18)	-.86(21)
C43	.0955( 2)	.0237( 3)	.7703( 4)	6.63(23)	8.29(31)	6.77(28)	-.14(21)	2.67(20)	.94(26)
C44	.1177( 3)	.0911( 4)	.8279( 4)	6.87(24)	11.00(39)	5.03(25)	2.46(24)	1.91(20)	-.51(28)
C45	.1465( 3)	.1524( 3)	.7776( 4)	6.70(23)	6.34(26)	7.67(30)	1.52(20)	.41(20)	-1.65(25)
C46	.1513( 2)	.1420( 3)	.6704( 4)	6.93(22)	5.59(23)	7.06(26)	-.05(18)	1.91(19)	.38(21)
N47	.1301( 2)	-.0224( 2)	.2762( 3)	5.50(15)	5.37(18)	6.38(19)	-.09(12)	.47(13)	-.99(14)
C48	.1117( 2)	-.0118( 3)	.1670( 4)	7.65(24)	6.57(26)	7.11(27)	-.94(20)	2.80(20)	-.97(24)
C49	.0834( 3)	-.0709( 4)	.0897( 4)	7.93(26)	10.01(36)	7.38(30)	-1.52(24)	3.13(22)	-2.71(30)
C50	.0757( 3)	-.1452( 3)	.1281( 5)	5.90(22)	8.09(33)	9.81(36)	.09(22)	1.41(23)	-4.11(32)
C51	.0940( 3)	-.1571( 3)	.2386( 6)	5.98(22)	5.18(26)	12.05(41)	-.07(19)	-1.40(24)	-.54(31)
C52	.1199( 2)	-.0948( 3)	.3098( 4)	5.71(21)	6.70(27)	8.07(29)	.13(19)	-1.10(19)	.17(25)

XBL 691-74

Note to Editor:  
A glossy print is enclosed to permit photographic reproduction of the body of this table.

<sup>a</sup>The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid (expressed in units of Å<sup>2</sup>) is:  $\exp(-0.25 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 B_{ij} b_i b_j h_i h_j)$ , where  $b_i$  =  $i$ th reciprocal axis length and  $h_i$  =  $i$ th Miller index.

<sup>b</sup>The numbers in parenthesis here and in succeeding tables are the estimated standard deviations of the least significant digit(s).

Table II. Final Fractional Atomic Positional and Isotropic Thermal Parameters for All Hydrogen Atoms in the Asymmetric Unit.

ATOM	x	y	z	B( $\text{\AA}^2$ )
HC1-1	.1932(19)	.0644(20)	.4984(27)	5.4(11)
HC1-2	.1921(23)	.0354(22)	.3934(33)	9.5(13)
H 6	.4466(15)	-.0286(16)	.1380(21)	3.84(68)
H 7	.5107(17)	.0713(17)	.0612(25)	4.99(79)
H 8	.5569(16)	.1896(16)	.1579(22)	4.22(71)
H 9	.5336(16)	.2126(17)	.3314(23)	4.17(74)
H16	.2172(15)	-.3157(16)	.4956(22)	4.00(71)
H17	.2052(17)	-.3967(18)	.3370(23)	4.91(75)
H18	.2502(15)	-.3461(16)	.1843(22)	4.00(68)
H19	.3209(16)	-.2256(16)	.1971(22)	4.30(72)
H26	.3110(14)	.0135(15)	1.0058(19)	2.59(59)
H27	.2605(18)	-.0924(18)	1.0928(28)	6.51(89)
H28	.2104(17)	-.2066(18)	.9920(24)	5.19(80)
H29	.2112(15)	-.2228(16)	.8035(22)	3.87(68)
H36	.5302(15)	.3060(15)	.6496(21)	2.97(65)
H37	.5534(20)	.3819(22)	.8118(27)	7.8(10)
H38	.5014(18)	.3326(19)	.9602(25)	6.18(91)
H39	.4257(17)	.2154(17)	.9468(24)	5.15(79)
H42	.0905(19)	-.0261(20)	.6223(27)	7.0(10)
H43	.0763(24)	-.0185(24)	.8020(33)	10.0(14)
H44	.1176(22)	.0972(23)	.8993(33)	9.5(13)
H45	.1667(21)	.2036(23)	.8082(30)	8.9(12)
H46	.1759(20)	.1839(21)	.6336(28)	8.1(10)
H48	.1203(18)	.0418(18)	.1438(25)	5.83(86)
H49	.0762(27)	-.0581(27)	.0121(38)	12.5(17)
H50	.0680(23)	-.1907(25)	.0713(33)	11.1(13)
H51	.0827(26)	-.2016(26)	.2727(35)	10.8(16)
H52	.1311(22)	-.0981(21)	.3931(31)	8.8(12)

Note to Editor: Original copy is enclosed to permit photographic reproduction if desired.

Table III. Observed and Calculated Structure Factor Amplitudes  
of  $\text{MgC}_{32}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ .

*(Table to be reproduced photographically)*

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURAL FACTORS OF MAGNESIUM PHENOLATE.

Table with columns for Miller indices (h, k, l), observed intensity (I\_obs), and calculated intensity (I\_calc). The table lists numerous reflections and their corresponding intensities, with some values in parentheses indicating specific conditions or corrections.



Table IV. Intramolecular Bond Distances (in Å) of  $\text{MgPc} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2 \text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ . Standard deviations are 0.002 Å for Mg-N, 0.003 Å for Mg-O, 0.003-0.004 Å for C-N in the Pc ring, 0.004-0.005 Å for C-C in the Pc ring, 0.006 Å for C-N in the pyridine rings, 0.007-0.010 Å for C-C in the pyridine rings, 0.02-0.03 Å for C-H in the Pc ring, 0.03-0.04 Å for O-H in the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and 0.03-0.05 Å for C-H in the pyridine rings.

<u>Atoms</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Atoms</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Atoms</u>	<u>Distance</u>
Mg-O(1)	2.022	C(22)-N(23)	1.366	C(49)-C(50)	1.366
Mg-N(3)	2.039	C(22)-C(30)	1.451	C(50)-C(51)	1.340
Mg-N(13)	2.043	N(23)-C(24)	1.370	C(51)-C(52)	1.372
Mg-N(23)	2.038	C(24)-C(25)	1.453	H(01)1-O(1)	0.73
Mg-N(33)	2.039	C(24)-N(31)	1.335	H(01)2-O(1)	0.93
N(1)-C(2)	1.339	C(25)-C(26)	1.387	H(6)-C(6)	1.00
N(1)-C(34)	1.340	C(25)-C(30)	1.392	H(7)-C(7)	0.94
C(2)-N(3)	1.364	C(26)-C(27)	1.376	H(8)-C(8)	0.97
C(2)-C(10)	1.459	C(27)-C(28)	1.388	H(9)-C(9)	0.95
N(3)-C(4)	1.371	C(28)-C(29)	1.382	H(16)-C(16)	0.98
C(4)-C(5)	1.454	C(29)-C(30)	1.398	H(17)-C(17)	1.00
C(4)-N(11)	1.330	N(31)-C(32)	1.326	H(18)-C(18)	0.96
C(5)-C(6)	1.388	C(32)-N(33)	1.379	H(19)-C(19)	0.97
C(5)-C(10)	1.400	C(32)-C(40)	1.457	H(26)-C(26)	0.97
C(6)-C(7)	1.376	N(33)-C(34)	1.362	H(27)-C(27)	0.97
C(7)-C(8)	1.397	C(34)-C(35)	1.461	H(28)-C(28)	0.96
C(8)-C(9)	1.378	C(35)-C(36)	1.389	H(29)-C(29)	0.99
C(9)-C(10)	1.388	C(35)-C(40)	1.392	H(36)-C(36)	0.95
N(11)-C(12)	1.333	C(36)-C(37)	1.371	H(37)-C(37)	1.03
C(12)-N(13)	1.368	C(37)-C(38)	1.392	H(38)-C(38)	0.97
C(12)-C(20)	1.457	C(38)-C(39)	1.379	H(39)-C(39)	1.01
N(13)-C(14)	1.358	C(39)-C(40)	1.384	H(42)-C(42)	0.92
C(14)-C(15)	1.452	N(41)-C(42)	1.324	H(43)-C(43)	0.92
C(14)-N(21)	1.343	N(41)-C(46)	1.316	H(44)-C(44)	0.90
C(15)-C(16)	1.396	C(42)-C(43)	1.355	H(45)-C(45)	0.97
C(15)-C(20)	1.392	C(43)-C(44)	1.348	H(46)-C(46)	1.00
C(16)-C(17)	1.384	C(44)-C(45)	1.372	H(48)-C(48)	0.98
C(17)-C(18)	1.400	C(45)-C(46)	1.371	H(49)-C(49)	0.97
C(18)-C(19)	1.371	N(47)-C(48)	1.321	H(50)-C(50)	1.03
C(19)-C(20)	1.396	N(47)-C(52)	1.323	H(51)-C(51)	0.91
N(21)-C(22)	1.341	C(48)-C(49)	1.383	H(52)-C(52)	1.00



Table V. Intramolecular Bond Angles (in  $^{\circ}$ ) of  $\text{MgPc} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2 \text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ . Standard deviations are  $0.1^{\circ}$  for all angles involving Mg,  $0.2\text{-}0.3^{\circ}$  for all angles in the Pc ring, and  $0.4\text{-}0.6^{\circ}$  for all angles in the pyridine rings.

<u>Atoms</u>	<u>Angle</u>	<u>Atoms</u>	<u>Angle</u>
O(1)-Mg-N(3)	106.5	N(11)-C(12)-N(13)	127.2
O(1)-Mg-N(13)	101.2	N(11)-C(12)-C(20)	123.8
O(1)-Mg-N(23)	101.5	N(13)-C(12)-C(20)	109.0
O(1)-Mg-N(33)	107.0	Mg-N(13)-C(12)	124.9
N(3)-Mg-N(13)	86.5	Mg-N(13)-C(14)	125.1
N(3)-Mg-N(23)	152.0	C(12)-N(13)-C(14)	108.3
N(3)-Mg-N(33)	86.4	N(13)-C(14)-C(15)	110.0
N(13)-Mg-N(23)	86.8	N(13)-C(14)-N(21)	127.4
N(13)-Mg-N(33)	151.8	C(15)-C(14)-N(21)	122.6
N(23)-Mg-N(33)	86.8	C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	132.8
C(2)-N(1)-C(34)	123.3	C(14)-C(15)-C(20)	106.0
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	127.5	C(16)-C(15)-C(20)	121.2
N(1)-C(2)-C(10)	122.9	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	117.4
N(3)-C(2)-C(10)	109.6	C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	120.8
Mg-N(3)-C(2)	125.6	C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	122.1
Mg-N(3)-C(4)	124.9	C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	117.3
C(2)-N(3)-C(4)	108.4	C(12)-C(20)-C(15)	106.7
N(3)-C(4)-C(5)	109.3	C(12)-C(20)-C(19)	132.2
N(3)-C(4)-N(11)	127.6	C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	121.2
C(5)-C(4)-N(11)	123.1	C(14)-N(21)-C(22)	123.6
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	132.6	N(21)-C(22)-N(23)	127.4
C(4)-C(5)-C(10)	106.6	N(21)-C(22)-C(30)	122.9
C(6)-C(5)-C(10)	120.8	N(23)-C(22)-C(30)	109.6
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	118.0	Mg-N(23)-C(22)	125.3
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	121.2	Mg-N(23)-C(24)	126.2
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	121.2	C(22)-N(23)-C(24)	108.1
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	117.8	N(23)-C(24)-C(25)	109.3
C(2)-C(10)-C(5)	106.0	N(23)-C(24)-N(31)	127.1
C(2)-C(10)-C(9)	133.1	C(25)-C(24)-N(31)	123.6
C(5)-C(10)-C(9)	120.9	C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	132.1
C(4)-N(11)-C(12)	123.9	C(24)-C(25)-C(30)	106.6

C(26)-C(25)-C(30)	121.3	C(36)-C(35)-C(40)	120.3
C(25)-C(26)-C(27)	117.6	C(35)-C(36)-C(37)	118.2
C(26)-C(27)-C(28)	121.4	C(36)-C(37)-C(38)	121.0
C(27)-C(28)-C(29)	121.7	C(37)-C(38)-C(39)	121.7
C(28)-C(29)-C(30)	117.0	C(38)-C(39)-C(40)	117.0
C(22)-C(30)-C(25)	106.4	C(32)-C(40)-C(35)	106.5
C(22)-C(30)-C(29)	132.6	C(32)-C(40)-C(39)	131.7
C(25)-C(30)-C(29)	121.0	C(35)-C(40)-C(39)	121.8
C(24)-N(31)-C(32)	124.0	C(42)-N(41)-C(46)	116.4
N(31)-C(32)-N(33)	127.8	N(41)-C(42)-C(43)	124.1
N(31)-C(32)-C(40)	123.0	C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	118.9
N(33)-C(32)-C(40)	109.2	C(43)-C(44)-C(45)	118.9
Mg-N(33)-C(32)	125.5	C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	118.1
Mg-N(33)-C(34)	126.1	N(41)-C(46)-C(45)	123.7
C(32)-N(33)-C(34)	108.3	C(48)-N(47)-C(52)	116.0
N(1)-C(34)-N(33)	127.5	N(47)-C(48)-C(49)	123.8
N(1)-C(34)-C(35)	123.1	C(48)-C(49)-C(50)	118.3
N(33)-C(34)-C(35)	109.4	C(49)-C(50)-C(51)	118.7
C(34)-C(35)-C(36)	133.1	C(50)-C(51)-C(52)	119.4
C(34)-C(35)-C(40)	106.6	N(47)-C(52)-C(51)	123.8

Table VI. Intermolecular Spacing Less Than 3.5 Å for C···C and C···N Approaches and Less Than 3.0 Å for C···H and N···H Approaches. Standard deviations are 0.02-0.04 Å for distances involving hydrogens and 0.004-0.006 Å for those not involving hydrogen.

Position of Adjacent Molecule 2	Atom of 1	Atom of 2	Distance (Å)
$1-x, -y, 1-z^a$	C(7)	C(24)	3.239
	C(8)	C(22)	3.310
	C(19)	C(36)	3.327
	C(8)	N(23)	3.406
	N(1)	N(11)	3.417
	C(6)	C(32)	3.426
	N(11)	C(34)	3.430
	C(7)	N(23)	3.466
	N(1)	C(12)	3.466
	C(6)	N(31)	3.470
$x, y, z^b$	C(15)	C(52)	3.433
	C(25)	C(43)	3.451
	C(14)	C(52)	3.456
	C(14)	H(52)	2.88
$x, y, 1+z$	C(27)	C(49)	3.419
	C(26)	H(6)	2.93
$x, y, -1+z$	C(6)	H(26)	2.89
	N(11)	H(27)	2.93
$\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$	N(1)	H(50)	2.66
	C(9)	H(51)	2.80
	C(5)	H(17)	2.84
$\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	C(40)	H(29)	2.80
$\frac{1}{2}-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	N(21)	H(45)	2.61
	C(29)	H(46)	2.84

<sup>a</sup>Position of the other molecule in the "dimer."

<sup>b</sup>Only the closest pyridine-MgPc distances are listed.

Table VII. Rotation Angles (in °) for Nonplanarity of MgPc.

<u>Atoms</u>	<u>"a"</u>	<u>"b"</u>	<u>"c"</u>
C(2) - C(10)	3.5	0.8	3.5
C(12) - C(20)	1.2	-0.8	-2.3
C(22) - C(30)	6.8	-2.7	-1.6
C(32) - C(40)	7.4	1.3	-0.7

Figure Captions

- Figure 1. The molecular structure projected on the bc plane.
- Figure 2. The central region of the MgPc molecule. The equivalent Mg-N and N...N distances have been averaged.
- Figure 3. Averaged bond distances (in Å) and bond angles (in °) of MgPc. Standard deviations of the bond distances and angles are 0.006 Å and 0.4°.
- Figure 4. Deviations (x 100 in Å) from the least squares plane of the four central nitrogen atoms.
- Figure 5. Rotation angles which describe the nonplanarity in phthalocyanin.
- Figure 6. Stereoscopic view of the contents of the unit cell looking down the c axis. All C, N, O, and Mg atoms as well as the two hydrogens of the water molecule are shown. The hydrogen bonds connecting the water molecule to the two pyridine molecules are drawn in.
- Figure 7. Normal projection of parallel phthalocyanins in the dimer. One molecule is drawn with solid lines, the other with dashed lines.

Figure 1. The molecular structure projected on the bc plane.

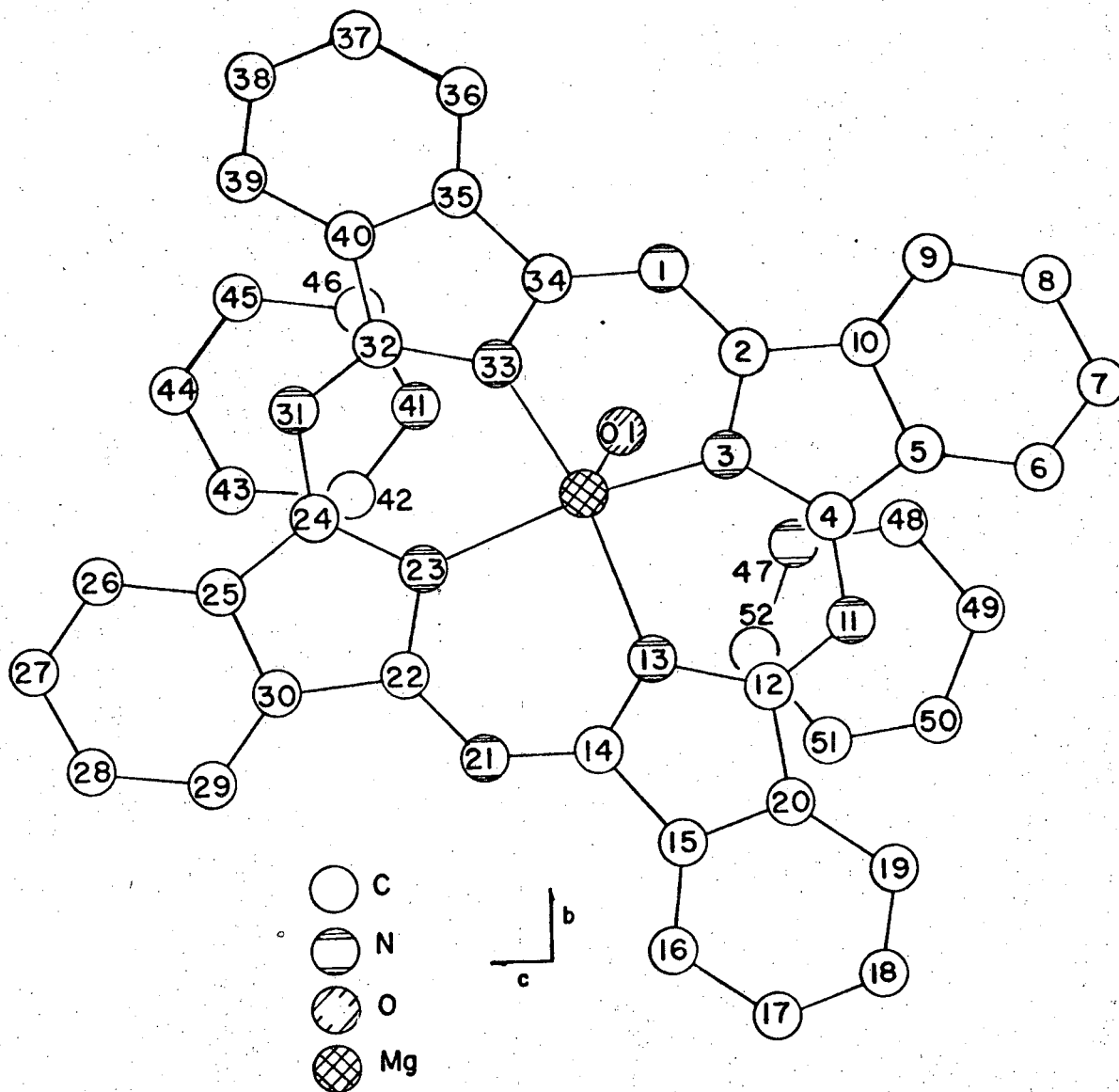




Figure 2. The central region of the MgPc molecule. The equivalent Mg-N and N...N distances have been averaged.

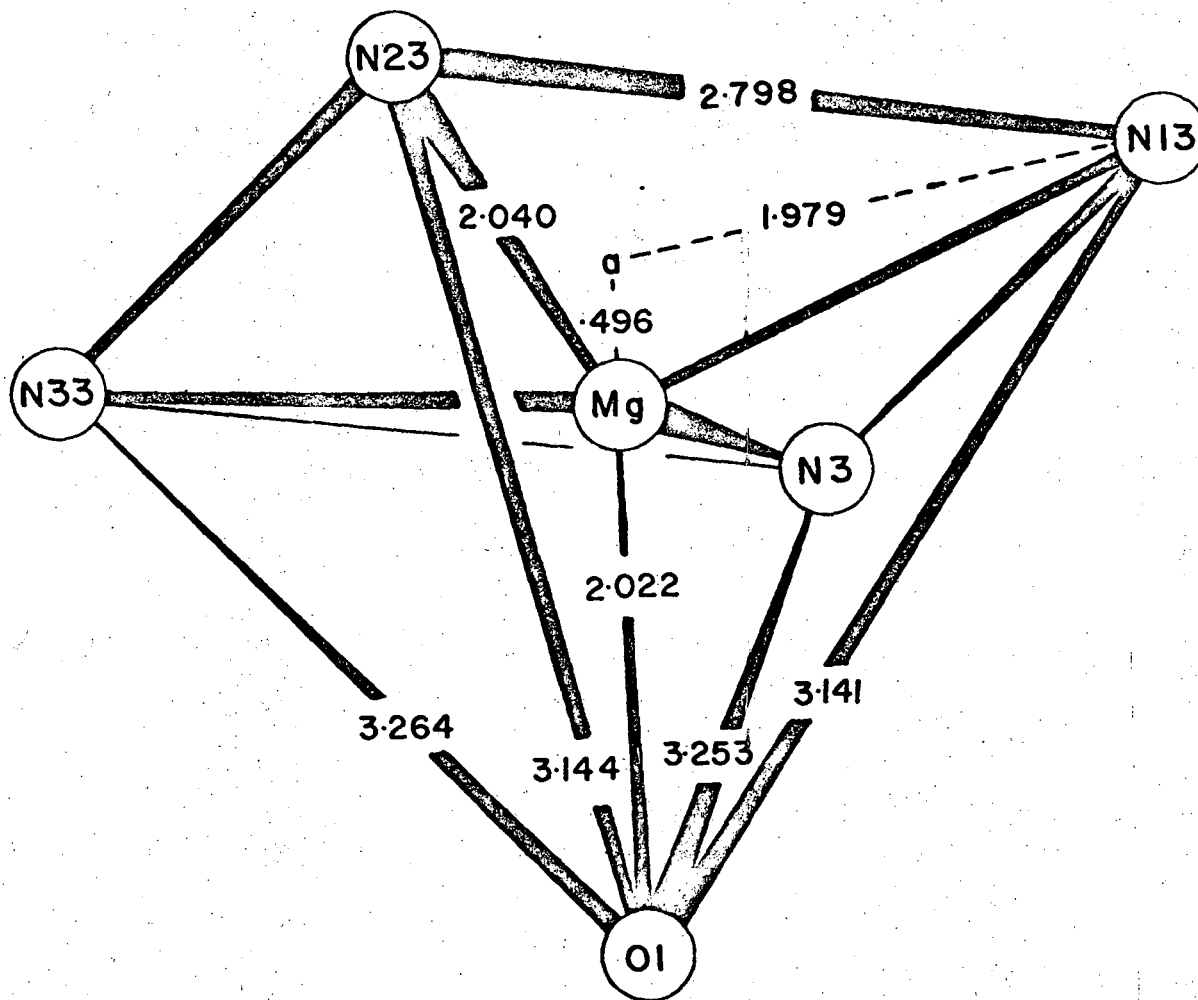


Figure 3. Averaged bond distances (in Å) and bond angles (in °) of MgPc. Standard deviations of the bond distances and angles are 0.006 Å and 0.4°.

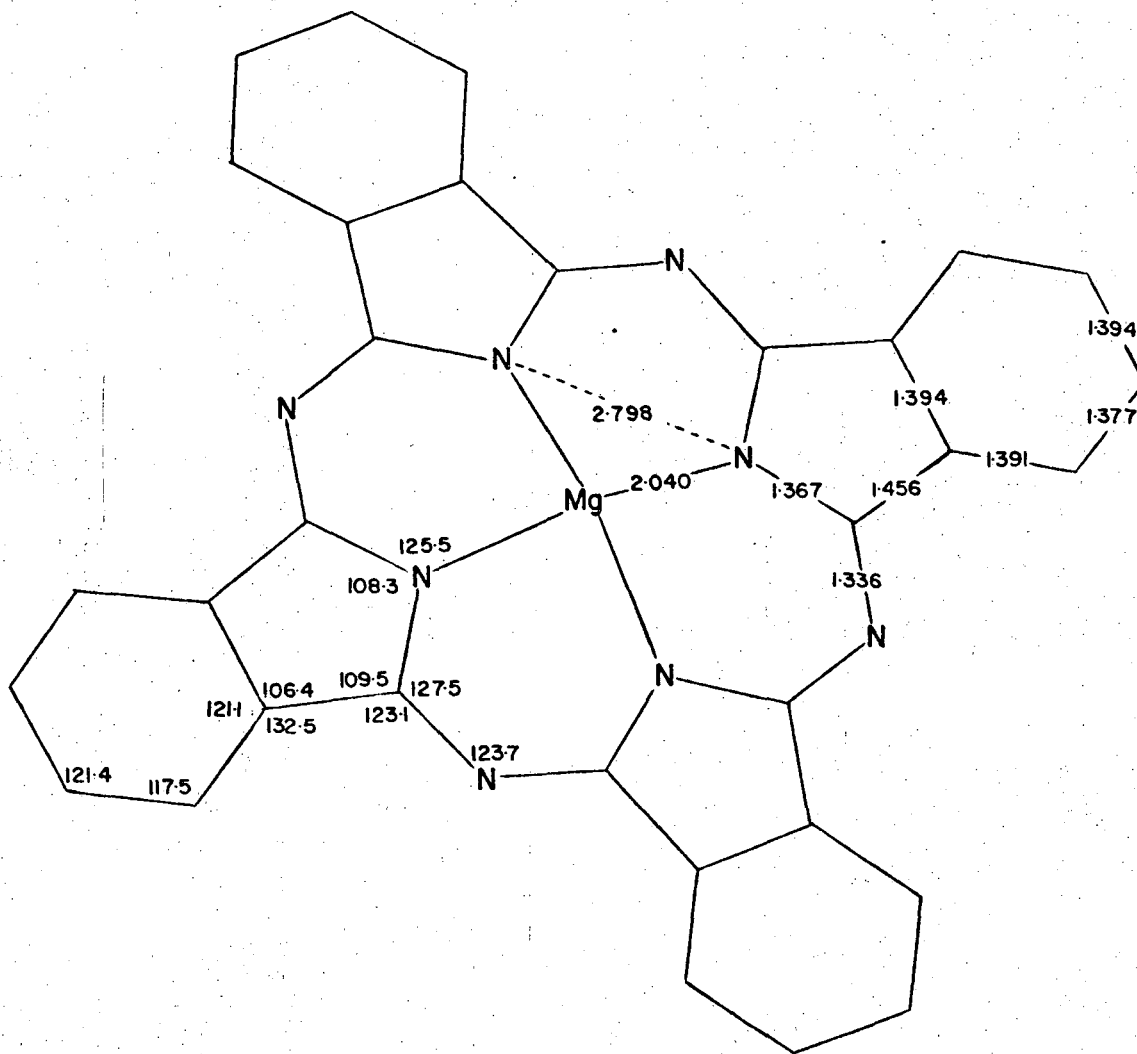


Figure 4. Deviations ( $\times 100$  in Å) from the least squares plane of the four central nitrogen atoms.

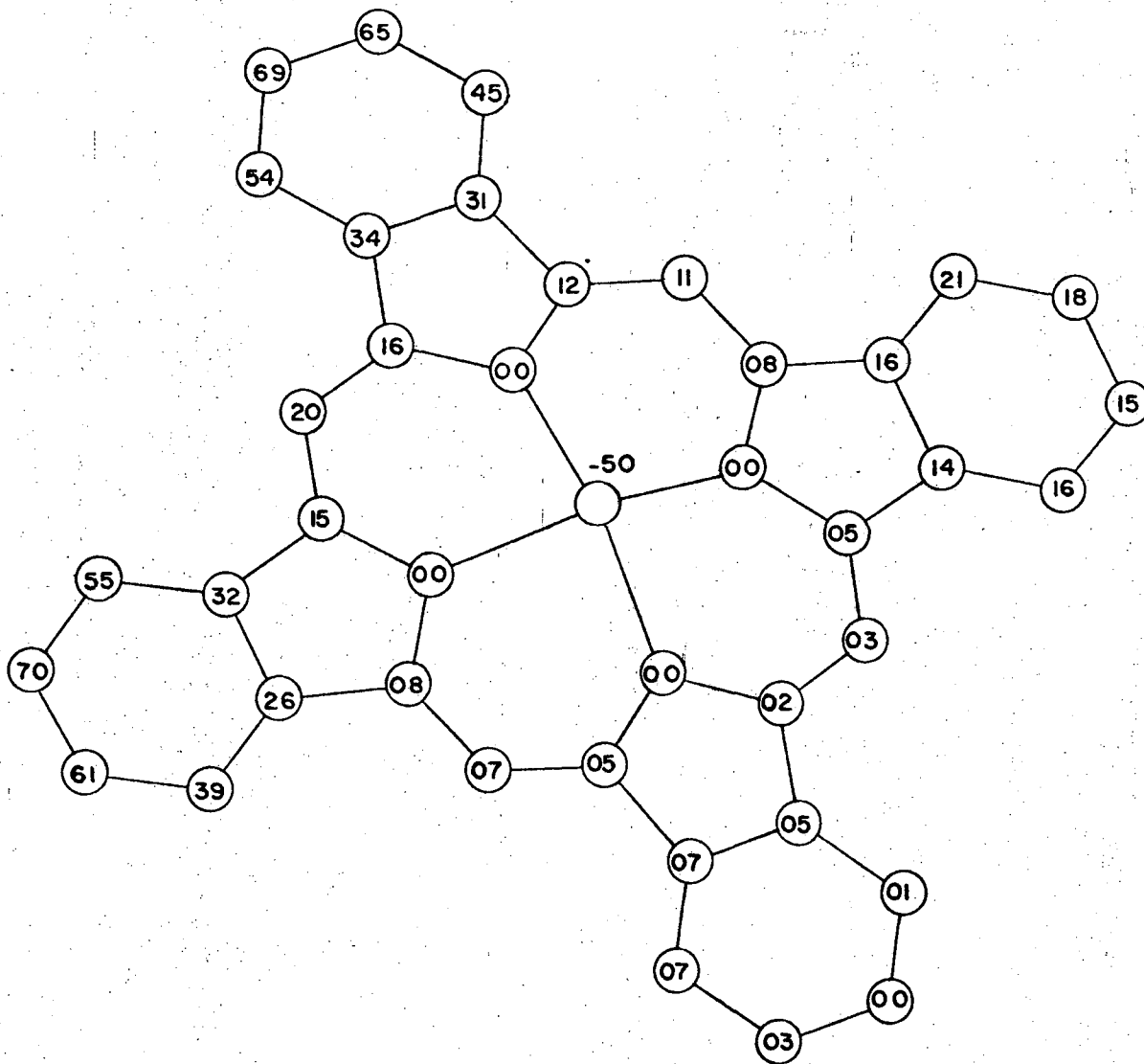
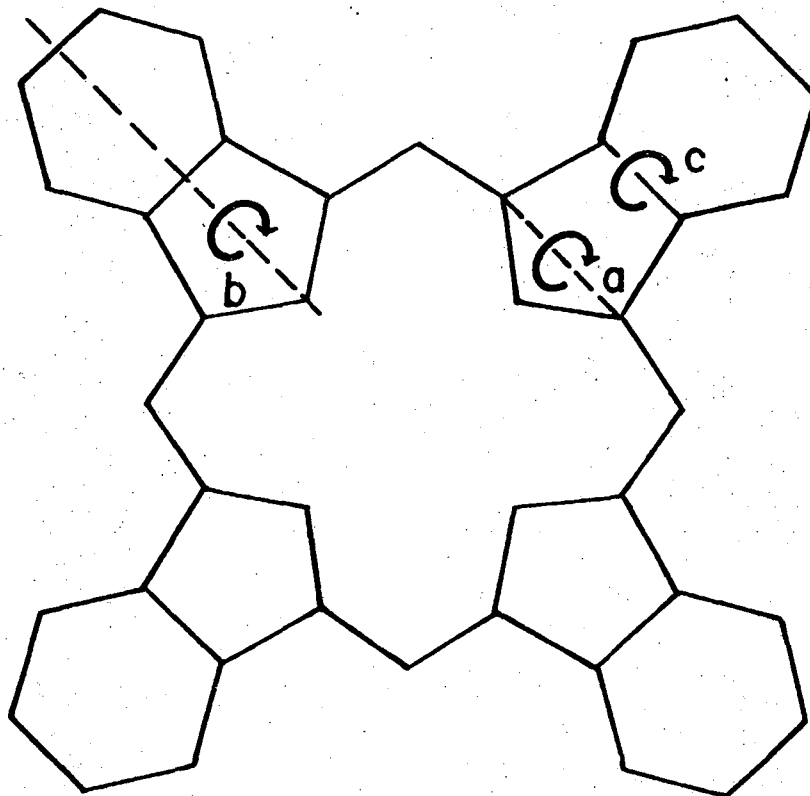
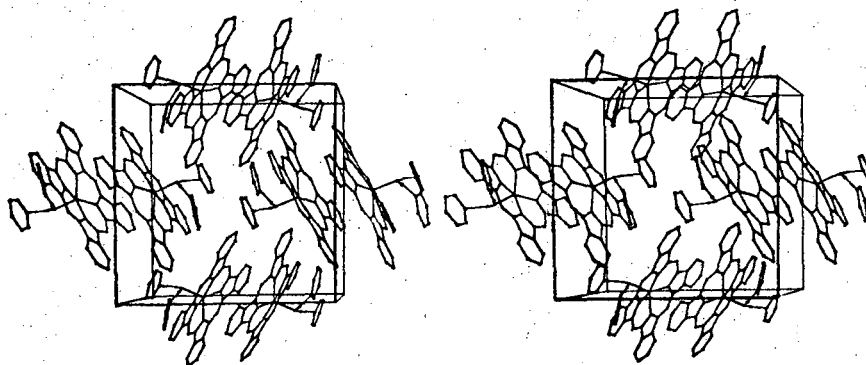


Figure 5. Rotation angles which describe the nonplanarity in phthalocyanin.



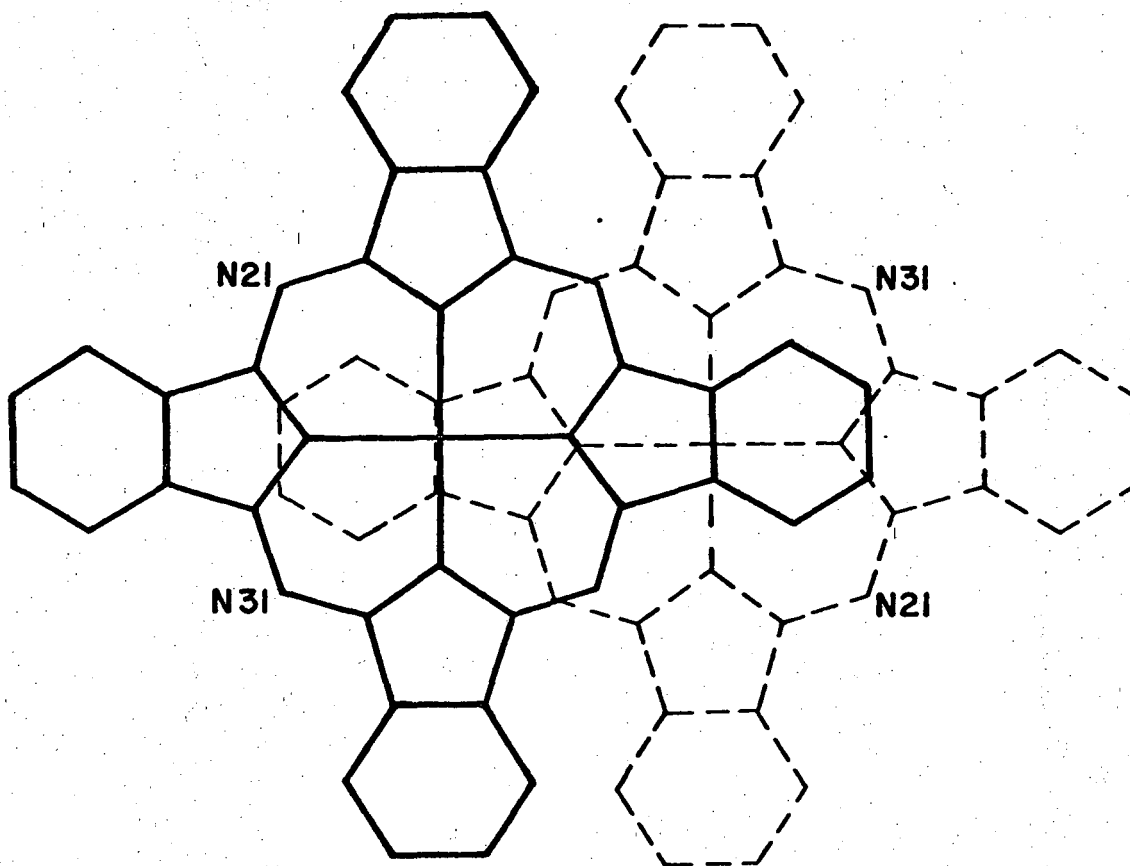
XBL 695-461

Figure 6. Stereoscopic view of the contents of the unit cell looking down the  $c$  axis. All C,N,O, and Mg atoms as well as the two hydrogens of the water molecule are shown. The hydrogen bonds connecting the water molecule to the two pyridine molecules are drawn in.



XBL 691-162

Figure 7. Normal projection of parallel phthalocyanins in the dimer. One molecule is drawn with solid lines, the other with dashed lines.



LEGAL NOTICE

*This report was prepared as an account of Government sponsored work. Neither the United States, nor the Commission, nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission:*

- A. Makes any warranty or representation, expressed or implied, with respect to the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of the information contained in this report, or that the use of any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this report may not infringe privately owned rights; or*
- B. Assumes any liabilities with respect to the use of, or for damages resulting from the use of any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this report.*

*As used in the above, "person acting on behalf of the Commission" includes any employee or contractor of the Commission, or employee of such contractor, to the extent that such employee or contractor of the Commission, or employee of such contractor prepares, disseminates, or provides access to, any information pursuant to his employment or contract with the Commission, or his employment with such contractor.*

TECHNICAL INFORMATION DIVISION  
LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720