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REACTIONS OF TRANSITION METAL NITROGEN SIGMA-BONDS. 5. CARBONAT--ETC(U)

APR 78 M H CHISHOLM, F A COTTON, M W EXTINE

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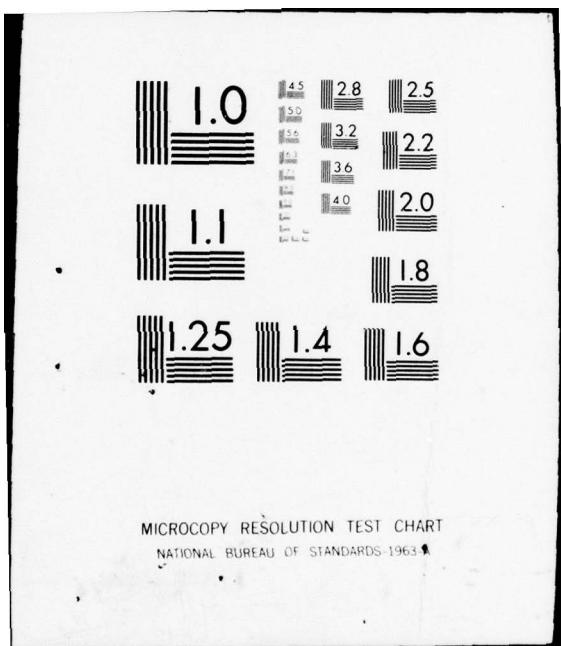
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TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 78-11

Reactions of Transition Metal Nitrogen σ -Bonds. 5
Carbonation of Tetrakisdiethylamido Chromium(IV) to Yield Binuclear
Chromium(III) and -(II) Carbamato Complexes.

by M. H. Chisholm,¹ F. A. Cotton,² M. W. Extine²
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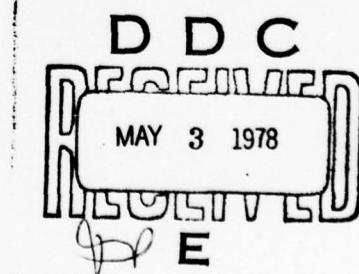
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$\text{Cr}(\text{NEt}_2)_4$ to I and II is proposed to involve S-hydrogen elimination from a $[\text{Cr}^{\text{IV}}-\text{NEt}_2]$ moiety followed by reductive elimination of Et_2NH and the generation of Cr(II).

I crystallizes in space group Pbcn with $a = 19.122(8)$, $b = 11.024(2)$, $c = 18.114(6)\text{\AA}$, $V = 3818(3)\text{\AA}^3$, and $Z = 4$. The structure was solved and refined to yield $R_1 = 0.082$ and $R_2 = 0.109$. I has crystallographic C_2 symmetry and consists of two distorted edge-sharing octahedra with bridging diethylamido groups. The $\text{Cr}_2\text{N}_2(\text{O}-\text{O})_4$ moiety has virtual D_2 symmetry. Important distances are $\text{Cr-Cr} = 2.948(2)$ and Cr-N (av) = 2.046\AA ; average Cr-O distances trans to N are 2.065\AA while Cr-O distances cis to N are 1.996\AA . II crystallizes in the space group PI with $a = 10.936(2)$, $b = 11.170(2)$, $c = 8.871(2)\text{\AA}$, $\alpha = 99.46(1)$, $\beta = 98.56(1)$, $\gamma = 108.58(1)$, $V = 989.4(6)\text{\AA}^3$, and $Z = 2$. The structure was solved and refined to yield $R_1 = 0.071$ and $R_2 = 0.098$. The molecule adopts the classical dichromium tetracarboxylato-type structure with axial ($\text{Cr-Cr-N} = 178.1(3)^{\circ}$) diethylamine ligands. II has imposed C_1 symmetry with the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8\text{N}_2$ core having near D_{4h} symmetry; $\text{Cr-Cr} = 2.384(2)\text{\AA}$, $\text{Cr-N} = 2.452(8)$, and average $\text{Cr-O} = 2.018(7)\text{\AA}$.

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REACTIONS OF TRANSITION METAL NITROGEN σ -BONDS. 5¹

CARBONATION OF TETRAKISDIETHYLLAMIDO CHROMIUM(IV) TO YIELD BINUCLEAR
CHROMIUM(III) AND -(II) CARBAMATO COMPLEXES

by M. H. Chisholm,^{2a*} F. A. Cotton,^{2b*} M. W. Extine^{2b} and D. C. Rideout^{2a}

ABSTRACT

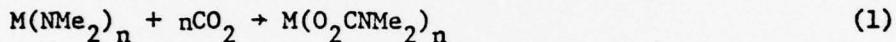
From the reaction between $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ and CO_2 (4 equiv) two crystalline compounds have been isolated and structurally characterized: I, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4^-$ ($\mu\text{-NET}_2$)₂ and II, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4^2\text{HNET}_2$. Compound I is the major product when CO_2 is allowed to react slowly with $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$; compound II predominates when CO_2 (4 equiv) is added rapidly. These results are compared with previous studies of CO_2 insertion reactions involving early transition metal dialkylamides and with the known reactions of $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$. A reaction pathway leading from $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ to I and II is proposed to involve β -hydrogen elimination from a $[\text{Cr}^{IV}\text{-NET}_2]$ moiety followed by reductive elimination of Et_2NH and the generation of Cr(II).

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solved and refined to yield $R_1 = 0.071$ and $R_2 = 0.098$. The molecule adopts the classical dichromium tetracarboxylato-type structure with axial ($\text{Cr-Cr-N} = 178.1(3)^\circ$) diethylamine ligands. II has imposed C_i symmetry with the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8\text{N}_2$ core having near D_{4h} symmetry; $\text{Cr-Cr} = 2.384(2)\text{\AA}$, $\text{Cr-N} = 2.452(8)$, and average $\text{Cr-O} = 2.018(7)\text{\AA}$.

INTRODUCTION

It is characteristic of early transition metal dialkylamides, $M_m(NR_2)_n$, that they react readily in solution with carbon dioxide to yield complexes containing the carbamato anion, $R_2NCO_2^-$, as a ligand.¹ In some cases, mononuclear dialkylamides react to convert all R_2N groups to R_2NCO_2 , as in (1), while for $W(NMe_2)_6$ only



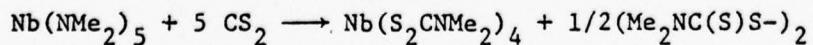
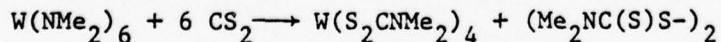
$M = Ti, V, Zr; n = 4$

$M = Nb, Ta; n = 5$

$W(NMe_2)_3(O_2CNMe_2)_3$ can be obtained even in the presence of excess CO_2 . However, even in cases where fully carbonated products are obtainable, the use of $<n$ equiv. CO_2 allows the isolation of partly carbonated compounds such as $Ti(NMe_2)_2(O_2CNMe_2)_2$, $Ti(NMe_2)(O_2CNMe_2)_3$ and $Ta(NMe_2)_2(O_2CNMe_2)_3$.^{1,3}

Similarly, several dinuclear, triply-bonded dialkylamides react readily with CO_2 . $W_2(NMe_2)_6$ and $W_2(NEt_2)_4Me_2$ have yielded, respectively, $W_2(O_2CNMe_2)_6$ and $W_2(O_2CNET_2)_4Me_2$.⁴

All of these, and other, carbonation reactions have proceeded rapidly, essentially quantitatively and without any observed changes in oxidation numbers, of the sort found when CS_2 is inserted, e. g.,^{5,6}



Also, there has been no prior example of the conversion of a mononuclear metal dialkylamide to a binuclear carbamato product.

We report here the occurrence of an unprecedented type of reaction, in which both of the aforementioned processes take place when $Cr(NEt_2)_4$ reacts

with an excess of CO₂. The reaction is complex and yields products in proportions depending sensitively upon reaction conditions. One compound which has not been detected is the "obvious" product, Cr(O₂CNEt₂)₄. We also show conclusively, by x-ray crystallography, the identity and structures of two of the products, Cr₂(O₂CNEt₂)₄(μ-NEt₂)₂, I, a binuclear chromium(III) complex, and Cr₂(O₂CNEt₂)₄·2HNEt₂, II, a quadruply-bonded dichromium(II) complex in which bridging carbamato groups are observed for the first time in any quadruply-bonded M₂ compound.

EXPERIMENTAL

General procedures and physical instrumentation were as previously described.¹ Cr(NEt₂)₄ was prepared by a modification of the published procedure.⁷ Diethyl ether/hexane solvent mixture was used for the reaction between CrCl₃ and LiNNEt₂ (3 equiv.).

Preparation of Bis(diethylamido)tetrakis(diethylcarbamato)dichromium(III).

Cr(NEt₂)₄ (5.78 mmol) in hexanes (180mL) was exposed to CO₂ (25 mmol) in a calibrated vacuum manifold at room temperature. An immediate uptake of CO₂ was noted by a reduction in CO₂ pressure. After 10 min. the remaining CO₂ was condensed into the reaction flask at -196°C. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred magnetically for 10 h. A fine pale blue-green precipitate was removed by filtration and the filtrate, which appeared dark green under fluorescent lighting and red in incandescent light, was reduced in volume to 120 mL and cooled -20°C for 10 h yielding dark green crystals of Cr₂(O₂CNEt₂)₄(μ-NEt₂)₂ which were collected and dried under vacuum (25°, 10⁻² Torr): 0.738g, 36% yield based on Cr. Analysis Found (Calcd) for C₂₈H₆₀N₆O₈Cr₂: C, 46.77(47.18); H, 7.99(8.45); N, 11.02(11.79).

IR data obtained from a nujol mull between CsI plates in the region 1500-200 cm^{-1} 1485(s), 1378(s), 1337(m), 1322(s), 1262(w), 1209(m), 1133(w), 1112(m), 1099(m), 1090(m), 1083(m), 1075(m), 1040(w), 1007(w), 977(w), (37(w), 896(w), 836(s), 790(s, br), 641(s, br), 610(s), 572(w), 495(s), 482(m), 461(m), 495(s), 482(m), 460(m), 421(m), 402(m), 348(m, br), 263(w).

Mass spectral data obtained by direct insertion at 100°C: $m/e = 712$ $[\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{NET}_2)_2]^+$ small; $m/e = 641$ $[\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{HNET}_2)]^+$ medium, $m/e = 640$ $[\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4\text{NET}_2]^+$ base peak; $m/e = 596$ $[\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_3(\text{NET}_2)_2]^+$ small; $m/e = 563$, large; $m/e = 452$ $[\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_2(\text{NET}_2)(\text{HNET})]^+$ medium; $m/e = 356$ $[\text{Cr}(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_2\text{NET}_2]^+$ large. Magnetic Susceptibility Data obtained from toluene solution by the method of D. F. Evans (J. Chem. Soc. 2003 (1959.):

μ_{eff} per Cr atom in B.M. (Temperature in °K): 2.25 (355°); 2.15 (310°); 2.09(283°); 2.00(251°); 1.86(218°); 1.78(210°).

Reaction of $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{NET}_2)_2$ with Excess CO_2 .

CO_2 (3 mmol) was added to a frozen solution of $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{NET}_2)_2$ (0.205 mmol) in toluene (10mL) at -196°C. The flask was warmed to room temperature and the solution was stirred for 13 h. The solvent was stripped yielding a dark green solid which was identified as the starting material by i.r. spectroscopy.

Preparation of Bis(diethylamine)tetrakis(diethylcarbamato)dichromium(II).

CO_2 (15.33 mmol) was added to a frozen solution (-196°C) of $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ (3.41 mmol) in hexane (50mL). The closed system was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred magnetically for 10 h. The resulting red solution contained a small amount of a pale blue-green precipitate which was removed by filtration. The filtrate was stripped to dryness and the residue was

redissolved in hexane at ca. 60°C and then cooled to ca. -20°C yielding reddish-orange crystals of $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{NET}_2)_4(\text{HNET}_2)_2$. Analysis Found (Calcd) for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{62}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8\text{Cr}_2$: C, 47.01(47.040; H, 8.66(8.74); N, 11.61(11.70).

I.r. data obtained from a nujol mull between CsI plates (1500-200 cm^{-1}). 1346(s), 1330(m), 1310(w), 1271(m), 1242(w), 1188(s), 1145(s), 1085(m), 1067(s), 1047(s), 996(vs, br), 914(m), 887(m), 869(vs), 788(vs, br), 596(s), 589(s), 537(s), 509(m), 348(vs), 328(m), 316(m), 297(m), 230(w). ^1H NMR (benzene-d₆, 30°C) δ =2.10-5.90(br, CH_2), δ =1.33(t, J=6Hz, CH_3): the compound is apparently slightly paramagnetic.

Organic Volatiles formed in the Reaction between $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ and CO_2 .

A 50mL round bottomed flask containing neat $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ (3.47mmol) was rotated to coat its walls with the dark green liquid. The flask was then attached to a vacuum manifold and by cooling to -196°C, CO_2 (10.4mmol) was added. The system was allowed to warm to room temperature and with the use of a heat gun all the volatiles were collected in an NMR tube containing toluene-d₈ frozen at -196°C. The tube was then sealed with a torch. ^1H nmr spectroscopy revealed the presence of diethylamine and N-ethylididene-ethylamine in approximately equal quantities. The ^1H nmr data obtained at 30°, from toluene-d₈ at 60MHz for $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{CHCH}_3$ were δ =7.40(m, broad, = CH), δ =3.25(q, J=7.9, CH_2), δ =1.70(dt, J=4.9, J_2 =1.1, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{N}-\text{CH}_2$), δ =1.12(t, J=7.0, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{N}$) which may be compared to the reported ^1H nmr data of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{NCH}_3$: δ =7.67(q.q, J_1 =4.8, J_2 =1.8 N=CH-), δ =3.23(dq, J_1 =1.8, J_2 =1.4, CH_3-N), δ =1.92(dq, J_1 =4.8, J_2 =1.4 N=CHCH₃). δ are in ppm rel. TMS and J values are in Hz.

Crystallographic Study of I.⁸ Crystals were mounted by wedging them in mineral oil filled, thin-walled capillaries, and several were examined before one of good quality was found, measuring $0.20 \times 0.25 \times 0.35$ mm. ω -scans of several intense reflections had peak widths at half-height of ca. 0.2° . Preliminary lattice constants and axial photographs indicated that the crystal belonged to the orthorhombic system. The final lattice constants, determined at 3°C from the setting angle of 15 reflections in the range, $23^\circ < 2\theta(\text{CuKa}) < 38^\circ$, chosen to give a good sampling of diffractometer settings and indices are $a = 19.122(8)$, $b = 11.024(2)$, $c = 18.114(6)\text{\AA}$, and $V = 3818(2)\text{\AA}^3$. The observed volume was consistent with that expected for $Z = 4$. The systematic absences observed during data collection, $0kl$ ($k = 2n+1$), $k0l$ ($l = 2n+1$), and $hk0$ ($h+k = 2n+1$), uniquely determined the space group to be Pbcn (No. 60).

The data were collected using Cu Ka ($\lambda = 1.54184\text{\AA}$) radiation at 3°C with a Syntex P1 autodiffractometer (located in a cold room maintained at $3+1^\circ$) equipped with a graphite crystal monochromator. Variable scan rates from 4.0 to $24.0^\circ/\text{min}$ were used for symmetric $\theta/2\theta$ scans ranging from 1.0° below to 1.0° above the calculated Cu Ka_1-Ka_2 doublet. A total of 3157 unique reflections having $0^\circ < 2\theta(\text{CuKa}) < 120^\circ$ were recorded. The ratio of background to scan time was 0.5. The intensities of three standard reflections were monitored frequently throughout data collection and showed no decrease in intensity. The data were reduced to a set of relative $|F_o|^2$ values. The intensities were corrected for absorption effects ($\mu = 53.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$); transmission coefficients ranged from 0.325 to 0.433 with an average of 0.386. The 1512 reflections having $|F_o|^2 > 3\sigma(|F_o|^2)$ were retained as observed and used in subsequent structure solution and refinement. The positions of the 22 unique non-hydrogen atoms were determined using standard heavy atom methods, i.e., a Patterson solution,

followed by several rounds of least squares refinement and difference Fourier syntheses. Positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the 25 non-hydrogen atoms were refined in several least squares cycles to yield discrepancy indices

$$R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / |F_o| = 0.087$$

$$R_2 = (\sum w ||F_o| - |F_c||^2 / \sum w |F_o|^2)^{1/2} = 0.114$$

The structure was refined to convergence using anisotropic thermal parameters for the Cr, O, and N atoms and isotropic thermal parameters for the C atoms. The final discrepancy indices were $R_1 = 0.082$ and $R_2 = 0.109$. The estimated standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 2.11. A final difference Fourier map showed no features of structural significance.

Crystallographic Study of II. ^{8}A crystal measuring ca. $0.25 \times 0.4 \times 0.4$ mm was mounted, embedded in epoxy, in a thin-walled glass capillary. Omega scans of several intense low-angle reflections had peak widths at half-height of 0.2° . Cell constants and axial photographs indicated that the crystal belonged to the triclinic system. Cell constants, determined at 23°C using MoKa ($\lambda = 0.710730\text{\AA}$) radiation, are $a = 10.936(2)$, $b = 11.170(2)$, $c = 8.871(2)\text{\AA}$, $\alpha = 99.46(1)$, $\beta = 98.56(1)$, $\gamma = 108.58^\circ$, $V = 989.4(7)\text{\AA}^3$. The observed volume was consistent with that expected for $Z = 1$.

The data were collected at 23°C using a Syntex P1 autodiffractometer and graphite crystal monochromatized MoKa ($\lambda = 0.710730\text{\AA}$) radiation. Otherwise, data were collected as for I (see above). A total of 2600 unique reflections having $0^\circ < 2\theta(\text{MoKa}) \leq 45.00^\circ$ were collected. The intensities of three standard reflections were monitored frequently and showed no decrease over the period of data collection. The data were reduced to a set of relative $|F_o|^2$ values and the 1565 observations having $|F_o|^2 > 3\sigma(|F_o|^2)$ were used in subsequent structure solution and refinement. Data were not corrected for absorption ($\mu = 6\text{cm}^{-1}$).

The space group was assumed to be $P\bar{1}$ (No. 2) and this was verified by the successful structure solution and refinement. The structure was solved by conventional heavy atom methods.

The terminal diethylamino ligand is disordered with the methylene carbon atoms assumed to be distributed equally over two positions whilst the nitrogen atom and methyl groups are in the same positions for both orientations. The structure was refined to convergence using anisotropic thermal parameters for all non-hydrogen atoms except the carbon atoms in the axial HNEt_2 ligands.

Final unweighted and weighted residuals were 0.071 and 0.098, respectively. The esd of an observation weight was 2.07. A value of 0.07 was used for P in the calculation of the weights. The largest peaks in the final difference Fourier map were in the region of the disordered axial ligands, presumably because of the anisotropic motion of the alkyl groups and additional disorder.

Tables of observed and calculated structure factors for both structures (14 pages) are available as supplementary material. See any current masthead page for ordering information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

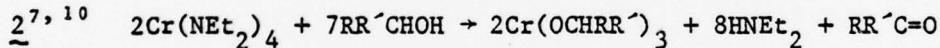
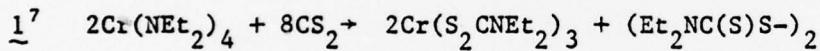
Synthesis. Hydrocarbon solutions of $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ react rapidly with CO_2 , even at -78°C . In procedure 1 (see experimental section) the hydrocarbon solution of $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ is initially allowed to react slowly at room temperature with CO_2 . Here the major chromium containing species formed is a dark-green, hydrocarbon soluble, crystalline compound $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\mu\text{-NET}_2)_2$, I. Compound I is inert to further reaction with CO_2 under these conditions. In procedure 2 the reaction is carried out by condensing CO_2 (> 4 equiv) into a reaction flask containing the hydrocarbon solution of $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ cooled below -78°C . The sealed system is then allowed to

warm to room temperature. Here an initial rapid reaction occurs and the major chromium containing product is a red, crystalline, hydrocarbon-soluble compound

$\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{HNET}_2)_2$, II. In both reaction procedures I and II are formed competitively along with another compound which is a pale-blue-green, hydrocarbon insoluble powder. The latter is a minor product and is believed to be polymeric $\text{Cr}(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_3$. The only volatile organic species formed in these reactions are Et_2NH and EtN=CHMe .

DISCUSSION

Aside from polymeric CrF_4 , the only well known compounds of quadrivalent chromium are CrL_4 compounds, where L = a β -elimination stabilized alkyl, a dialkylamido or a tertiary alkoxy ligand.⁹ In this CrL_4 series chromium is always four-coordinate. All previous attempts to extend the CrL_4 series to give higher coordination numbers failed and products of trivalent chromium were obtained e.g. as in reactions 1 and 2 below.



where R, R' = alkyl or H.

The formation of trivalent chromium in the reaction between $\text{Cr}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ and CO_2 is therefore not surprising, but the formation of divalent chromium products is most unexpected.

A plausible reaction pathway leading to the compound in Scheme 1. Our proposal is that CO_2 insertion into a Cr-N bond of $\text{Cr}^{\text{IV}}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ promotes β -hydrogen elimination from a coordinated diethylamido ligand and then by reductive elimination of Et_2NH , a reactive divalent chromium species, $\text{Cr}^{\text{II}}(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)(\text{NET}_2)$, is formed.¹¹ The subsequent reaction pathway is dependent on the relative concentration of CO_2 . At low concentrations of CO_2 , a reaction between $\text{Cr}^{\text{II}}(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)(\text{NET}_2)$ and $\text{Cr}^{\text{IV}}(\text{NET}_2)_4$ will lead to dimeric Cr(III) compounds and ultimately to I. At initial high CO_2 concentrations divalent chromium will

predominate and thus II will be the dominant product. Since the mechanism for CO_2 insertion into a $\text{M}-\text{NR}_2$ group involves electrophilic attack on the nitrogen lone pair the bridging diethylamido ligands in I, which have quaternized nitrogens, are inert to further attack by CO_2 .

Structural. Atomic parameters for $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{NET}_2)_2$, I, and $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{NHEt}_2)_2$, II are presented in Tables I and II, respectively. ORTEP views of I and II depicting the atom labelling schemes are shown in Figures 1 and 3. Figure 2 shows a stereoview of I.

Compound I crystallizes in discrete dinuclear molecules in the orthorhombic space group Pbcn with $Z = 4$. Each molecule has crystallographic C_2 symmetry with the twofold axis bisecting the $\text{Cr}-\text{Cr}'$ and $\text{N}(1)-\text{N}(1)'$ vectors. The interatomic distances and angles are listed in Table III. The $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8\text{N}_2$ moiety has virtual D_2 symmetry and can be described as two octahedra sharing an edge. Each molecule is chiral and there are two molecules of each enantiomorph in the unit cell, those of opposite hand related by the inversion centers and those of the same hand related by the screw axes.

The "octahedral" coordination about the chromium atoms is, of course, distorted by the short "bite" of the bidentate carbamato ligands which is only $2.178(6)\text{\AA}$ whereas an edge of the coordination octahedron should be ca. 2.87\AA . The bidentate ligands are evidently spanning edges of the idealized octahedra since the angles between the $\text{N}(1)/\text{Cr}/\text{N}(1)'$, $\text{O}(1)/\text{Cr}/\text{O}(2)$ and $\text{O}(3)/\text{Cr}/\text{O}(4)$ planes range from 85 to 95° . As expected, each of the CrO_2CNC_2 moieties is essentially planar, as is the central Cr_2N_2 moiety. The diethylamido groups symmetrically bridge the chromium atoms, while the bidentate carbamato ligands are bonded slightly assymmetrically. The two $\text{Cr}-\text{O}$ distances ($2.066(5)$ and $2.063(5)\text{\AA}$) which are "trans" to nitrogen ($\text{N}-\text{Cr}-\text{O} = 164^\circ$) are 0.074\AA longer than the $\text{Cr}-\text{O}$ distances ($1.993(4)$ and $1.988(5)\text{\AA}$) which are "cis" ($\text{O}-\text{Cr}-\text{N} = 98^\circ$) to nitrogen. This type of trans effect has been noted previously in mononuclear $\text{M}(\text{NMe}_2)_m^-$ ($\text{O}_2\text{CNMe}_2)_n$ compounds.^{1,3}

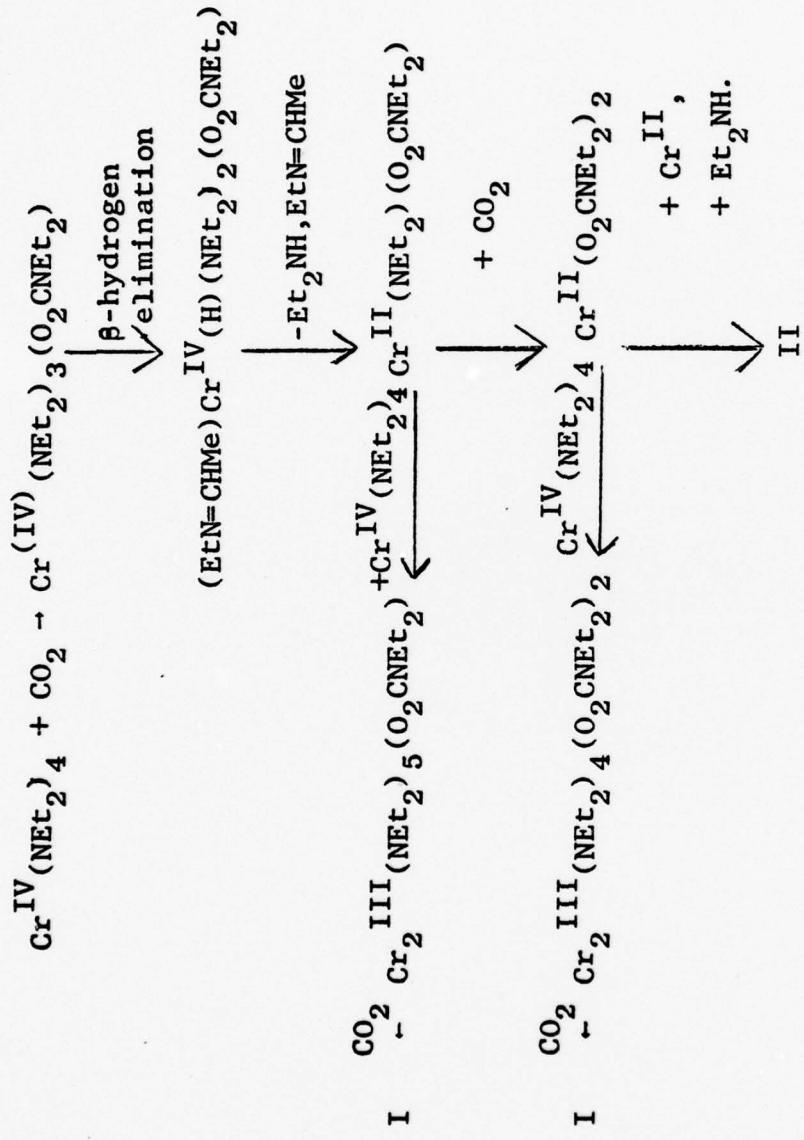
The long Cr-Cr distance of $2.948(2)\text{\AA}$ is consistent with the conclusion that no significant Cr-Cr bonding interaction exists. The compound is paramagnetic and shows strong antiferromagnetic coupling as evidenced by the marked reduction in μ_{eff} from the spin only value and the temperature dependent properties of μ_{eff} . It is particularly interesting to note that the closely related molybdenum compound $\text{Mo}_2(\text{NMe}_2)_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNMe}_2)_4^{12a}$ is diamagnetic and believed to contain a Mo-to-Mo triple bond with a structure akin to that found for $\text{W}_2\text{Me}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4^{12b}$. This provides a good example of how far the group VI metals in their trivalent state metal-to-metal bonding increases down the series c.f. the $\text{M}_2\text{Cl}_9^{3-}$ ions which have the confacial bioctahedron structure where the metal-to-metal distances are 3.12, 2.67 and 2.45\AA for Cr, Mo and W respectively.¹³

Compound II crystallizes in discrete dinuclear molecules in the triclinic space group $\bar{P}\bar{1}$ with $Z = 1$, and the molecule has crystallographically imposed C_i symmetry. Table IV lists bond lengths and angles. The compound has four bridging carbamato ligands and two axially coordinated molecules of diethylamine. This type of structure, $\text{Cr}(\text{O}-\text{O})_4\text{L}_2$, is typical of dichromium tetracarboxylates. The $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8\text{N}_2$ core has essential D_{4h}^0 symmetry. The average Cr-O distance of $2.018(7)\text{\AA}$ is in the range found for $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_4\text{L}_2$ compounds.

The rough inverse correlation between Cr-Cr distances and Cr-L axial distances has been noted for $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_4\text{L}_2$ compounds.¹⁴ The Cr-Cr distance we find for II is somewhat longer than might be expected from the axial Cr-N distance of $2.452(8)\text{\AA}$. The point for this compound is, in fact, close to that for $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}_3)_4$ and both lie well away from the region expected on the basis of the structure for about a dozen other compounds. The fact that the axial donor here is an aliphatic amine nitrogen atom may be one cause of the unexpectedly long Cr-Cr bond, but perhaps the only safe comment is that this structure provides further evidence that length of a Cr-Cr quadruple bond is extremely sensitive to the properties of the ligands surrounding it.

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Scheme 1



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Table I. COMPUTATIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNet}_2)_4(\text{NET}_2)_2$.^a

Atom	X	Y	Z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cr	0.07640(8)	0.1488(1)	0.23926(8)	0.001261(4)	0.0070(1)	0.00259(4)	-0.0003(2)	0.00005(9)	0.0003(2)
C(1)	0.0967(3)	0.3261(5)	0.2406(4)	0.0031(2)	0.0074(6)	0.0036(2)	-0.0001(6)	-0.0006(4)	0.0006(6)
C(2)	0.1641(7)	0.1984(6)	0.2987(4)	0.0029(2)	0.0023(6)	0.0033(2)	-0.0003(6)	-0.0000(4)	0.0007(7)
C(3)	0.0950(3)	-0.0284(6)	0.2342(3)	0.0034(2)	0.0069(6)	0.0030(2)	0.0001(6)	0.0005(4)	0.0013(6)
C(4)	0.1442(3)	0.0960(6)	0.1567(4)	0.0031(2)	0.0075(6)	0.0033(2)	0.0008(7)	0.0013(4)	0.0005(6)
N(1)	0.0097(4)	0.1501(7)	0.3276(4)	0.0029(2)	0.0082(7)	0.0024(2)	-0.0000(9)	-0.0003(4)	-0.0000(8)
N(2)	0.1889(5)	0.4012(7)	0.3076(5)	0.0037(3)	0.0093(8)	0.0037(3)	-0.0028(9)	-0.0001(5)	-0.0001(9)
N(3)	0.1644(5)	-0.1056(7)	0.1434(4)	0.0049(3)	0.0080(8)	0.0031(3)	0.0030(9)	0.0014(6)	0.0001(8)
C(1)	0.0117(5)	0.0376(9)	0.3739(6)	4.6(2)					
C(2)	0.0835(6)	0.0362(10)	0.4223(6)	5.3(2)					
C(3)	0.0139(5)	0.2640(9)	0.3721(6)	4.8(2)					
C(4)	-0.0793(6)	0.2680(11)	0.4383(7)	6.0(3)					
C(5)	0.1503(5)	0.7080(9)	0.2820(5)	4.2(2)					
C(6)	0.2531(7)	0.3537(10)	0.3486(7)	6.1(3)					
C(7)	0.2366(8)	0.3470(14)	0.4306(8)	8.7(4)					
C(8)	0.1695(6)	0.5278(11)	0.2904(7)	6.5(3)					
C(9)	0.1255(8)	0.5823(14)	0.3535(9)	9.2(4)					
C(10)	0.1544(5)	-0.0125(9)	0.1781(5)	4.2(2)					
C(11)	0.1514(6)	-0.2368(11)	0.1662(7)	6.2(3)					
C(12)	0.0922(8)	-0.2873(13)	0.1199(8)	8.6(4)					
C(13)	0.2067(6)	-0.0846(10)	0.0768(6)	5.7(3)					
C(14)	0.2664(8)	-0.0973(14)	0.0942(8)	8.6(4)					

THE FORM OF THE ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETER IS: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.

Table II. POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS for $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{HNEt}_2)_2$

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cr	0.0867(1)	-0.0433(1)	0.0052(1)	0.0137(1)	0.0106(1)	0.0171(1)	0.0064(2)	0.0087(2)	0.0097(2)
O(1)	0.0334(5)	-0.1076(4)	0.1927(5)	0.0165(6)	0.0156(5)	0.0198(7)	0.0109(9)	0.0111(1)	0.0118(1)
O(2)	-0.1278(5)	-0.0258(5)	0.1851(5)	0.0176(6)	0.0153(5)	0.0221(7)	0.0125(9)	0.018(1)	0.016(1)
O(3)	0.2097(5)	0.1296(4)	0.1398(6)	0.0140(6)	0.0121(5)	0.0255(9)	0.0033(10)	0.002(1)	0.009(1)
O(4)	0.0469(5)	0.2113(4)	0.1316(6)	0.0166(6)	0.0116(5)	0.0222(8)	0.0081(9)	0.010(1)	0.006(1)
N(1)	-0.1036(6)	-0.1449(6)	0.3615(7)	0.0179(8)	0.0134(6)	0.0184(9)	0.004(1)	0.012(1)	0.012(1)
N(2)	0.2551(7)	0.3418(6)	0.2396(9)	0.0180(9)	0.0118(7)	0.0335(15)	0.002(1)	0.004(2)	0.005(2)
N(3)	0.2595(9)	-0.1396(9)	0.0153(11)	0.0334(12)	0.0386(12)	0.0315(17)	0.047(2)	-0.003(2)	0.012(2)
C(1)	-0.0636(7)	-0.0919(7)	0.2408(8)	0.0163(9)	0.0119(7)	0.016(1)	0.005(1)	0.008(2)	0.011(1)
C(2)	-0.0325(9)	-0.2170(8)	0.4323(9)	0.0256(13)	0.0170(8)	0.022(1)	0.016(2)	0.007(2)	0.022(2)
C(3)	-0.0799(13)	-0.3579(10)	0.3438(15)	0.0404(20)	0.0186(11)	0.040(2)	0.029(2)	0.012(4)	0.011(3)
C(4)	-0.2117(8)	-0.1242(8)	0.4225(9)	0.0191(10)	0.0194(11)	0.023(1)	0.006(2)	0.021(2)	0.013(2)
C(5)	-0.3442(11)	-0.2238(13)	0.3378(15)	0.0213(15)	0.0333(20)	0.042(3)	0.009(3)	0.013(3)	0.009(4)
C(6)	0.1666(8)	0.2224(7)	0.1650(9)	0.0159(10)	0.0117(8)	0.019(1)	0.002(1)	0.003(2)	0.006(2)
C(7)	0.2098(11)	0.4507(9)	0.2743(14)	0.0283(17)	0.0154(11)	0.045(3)	0.012(2)	0.001(4)	0.013(3)
C(8)	0.2019(18)	0.5073(14)	0.1544(22)	0.0484(30)	0.0311(20)	0.079(5)	0.031(4)	0.042(6)	0.033(5)
C(9)	0.3979(10)	0.3595(10)	0.2834(14)	0.0182(13)	0.0172(12)	0.046(3)	-0.000(2)	0.001(3)	-0.006(3)
C(10)	0.4522(13)	0.3797(13)	0.1373(17)	0.0298(18)	0.0314(20)	0.059(3)	0.014(3)	0.039(4)	0.013(4)
C(11B) ^b	0.378(2)	-0.077(2)	0.123(3)	12.3(7)					
C(11A) ^b	0.317(3)	-0.151(3)	0.135(4)	15.1(10)					
C(12)	0.356(1)	-0.068(1)	0.280(2)	12.8(4)					
C(13A) ^b	0.319(3)	-0.142(2)	-0.125(3)	12.4(8)					
C(13B) ^b	0.215(3)	-0.267(2)	-0.138(3)	12.5(8)					
C(14)	0.240(2)	-0.222(2)	-0.245(2)	16.0(5)					

^aTHE FORM OF THE ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETER IS: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.

^bRefined at 0.5 occupancy.

Table III. Bond Distances (\AA) and Angles (Deg) in $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{NET}_2)_2$.^a

Atoms	Distance	Atoms	Angle
$\text{Cr}-\text{Cr}'$	2.948(2)	$\text{O}(1)-\text{Cr}-\text{N}(1)'$	99.1(2)
-O(1)	1.993(4)	$\text{O}(2)-\text{Cr}-\text{O}(3)$	98.0(2)
-O(2)	2.066(5)	-O(4)	86.7(2)
-O(3)	1.988(5)	-N(1)	95.5(2)
-O(4)	2.063(4)	-N(1)'	163.9(2)
-N(1)	2.046(5)	$\text{O}(3)-\text{Cr}-\text{O}(4)$	65.0(2)
-N(1)'	2.045(5)	-N(1)'	98.9(2)
$\text{N}(1)-\text{N}(1)'$	2.84(1)	-N(1)'	97.1(2)
-C(1)	1.503(8)	$\text{O}(4)-\text{Cr}-\text{N}(1)$	163.8(2)
-C(3)	1.494(8)	-N(1)'	94.5(2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.55(1)	$\text{N}(1)-\text{Cr}-\text{N}(1)'$	87.8(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.57(1)	$\text{Cr}-\text{N}(1)-\text{Cr}'$	92.2(2)
O(1)-O(2)	2.179(6)	-C(1)	112.0(4)
C(5)-O(1)	1.285(8)	-C(3)	113.3(4)
-O(2)	1.273(8)	$\text{Cr}'-\text{N}(1)-\text{C}(1)$	113.3(4)
-N(2)	1.347(8)	-C(3)	111.6(4)
N(2)-C(6)	1.47(1)	C(1)-N(1)-C(3)	112.8(5)
-C(8)	1.48(1)	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	113.4(6)
C(6)-C(7)	1.55(1)	N(1)-C(3)-C(4)	113.6(6)
C(8)-C(9)	1.54(1)	$\text{Cr}-\text{O}(1)-\text{C}(5)$	90.6(4)
O(3)-O(4)	2.177(6)	$\text{Cr}-\text{O}(2)-\text{C}(5)$	87.7(4)
C(10)-O(3)	1.277(8)	O(1)-C(5)-O(2)	116.8(7)
-O(4)	1.272(8)	N(2)-C(5)-O(1)	121.2(7)
-N(3)	1.342(8)	-O(2)	122.0(7)
N(3)-C(11)	1.45(1)	C(5)-N(2)-C(6)	118.3(7)
-C(13)	1.47(1)	-C(8)	120.7(7)
C(11)-C(12)	1.54(1)	C(6)-N(2)-C(8)	120.8(7)
C(13)-C(14)	1.56(1)	N(2)-C(6)-C(7)	110.8(8)
<u>Atoms</u>	<u>Angle</u>	N(2)-C(8)-C(9)	110.4(8)
Cr'-Cr		Cr-O(3)-C(10)	90.4(4)
-O(1)	101.0(1)	Cr-O(4)-C(10)	87.2(4)
-O(2)	137.4(1)		

Table III. (continued)

Atoms	Angle	Atoms	Angle
Cr'-Cr-O(3)	100.6(1)	O(3)-C(10)-O(4)	117.3(7)
-O(4)	135.9(2)	N(3)-C(10)-O(3)	121.3(7)
-N(1)	43.9(2)	-O(4)	121.4(7)
-N(1)	43.9(2)	C(10)-N(3)-C(11)	121.4(7)
O(1)-Cr-O(2)	64.9(2)	-C(13)	119.5(7)
-O(3)	158.4(2)	C(11)-N(3)-C(13)	118.9(6)
-O(4)	99.4(2)	N(3)-C(11)-C(12)	110.6(8)
-N(1)	96.0(2)	N(3)-C(13)-C(14)	110.9(7)

^aAtoms are labelled as in Figure . Estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits are in parentheses.

Table IV. Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (Deg) in $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{HNET}_2)_2$.

ATOMS	DISTANCE	ATOMS	DISTANCE
Cr-Cr'	2.384(2)	C(6)-O(4)	1.259(7)
-O(1)	2.009(4)	-N(2)	1.361(7)
-O(2)'	2.019(4)	N(2)-C(7)	1.458(10)
-O(3)	2.018(4)	-C(9)	1.492(10)
-O(4)'	2.026(4)	C(7)-C(8)	1.329(15)
-N(3)	2.452(8)	C(9)-C(10)	1.524(13)
C(1)-O(1)	1.252(7)	N(3)-C(11A)	1.20(3)
-O(2)	1.276(7)	-C(11B)	1.38(3)
-N(1)	1.368(7)	-C(13A)	1.49(2)
N(1)-C(2)	1.437(8)	-C(13B)	1.68(2)
-C(4)	1.438(8)	C(11A)-C(12)	1.38(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.521(10)	C(11B)-C(12)	1.45(3)
C(4)-C(5)	1.509(11)	C(13A)-C(14)	1.27(2)
C(6)-O(3)	1.271(8)	C(13B)-C(14)	1.18(2)
ATOMS	ANGLE	ATOMS	ANGLE
Cr'-Cr-O(1)	87.7(1)	C(2)-N(1)-C(4)	119.9(5)
-O(2)'	87.8(1)	N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	112.2(6)
-O(3)	88.2(1)	N(1)-C(4)-C(5)	113.1(7)
-O(4)'	87.8(1)	Cr-O(3)-C(6)	119.1(4)
-N(3)	178.1(3)	Cr'-O(4)-C(6)	119.2(4)
O(1)-Cr-O(2)'	175.5(2)	O(3)-C(6)-O(4)	124.8(6)
-O(3)	91.9(2)	-N(2)	117.9(7)
-O(4)	88.2(2)	O(4)-C(6)-N(2)	117.2(7)
O(2)'-Cr-O(3)	88.4(2)	C(6)-N(2)-C(7)	119.8(7)
-O(4)'	91.1(2)	-C(9)	119.2(7)
O(3)-Cr-O(4)'	176.0(2)	C(7)-N(2)-C(9)	120.9(6)
N(3)-Cr-O(1)	91.2(3)	N(2)-C(7)-C(8)	112(1)
-O(2)'	93.3(3)	N(2)-C(9)-C(10)	105.7(8)
-O(3)	93.5(3)	Cr-N(3)-C(11A)	123(2)
-O(4)'	90.5(3)	-C(11B)	120(1)

Table IV. (Continued)

ATOMS	ANGLE	ATOMS	ANGLE
Cr-O(1)-C(1)	121.0(4)	Cr-N(3)-C(13A)	114(1)
Cr'-O(2)-C(1)	119.8(4)	-C(13B)	109(1)
O(1)-C(1)-O(2)	123.4(5)	C(11)A-N(3)-C(13A)	120(2)
-N(1)	119.7(6)	C(11)B-N(3)-C(13B)	131(1)
O(2)-C(1)-N(1)	116.8(6)	N(3)-C(11A)-C(12)	128(3)
C(1)-N(1)-C(2)	120.7(6)	N(3)-C(11B)-C(12)	111(2)
-C(4)	120.7(6)	N(3)-C(13A)-C(14)	112(2)
		N(3)-C(13B)-C(14)	105(2)

Fig. 1. A view of the $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)_4(\mu\text{-NET}_2)_2$ molecule with 40% probability ellipsoids of thermal vibration representing the atoms, and showing the atom labelling scheme. The molecule has C_2 symmetry.

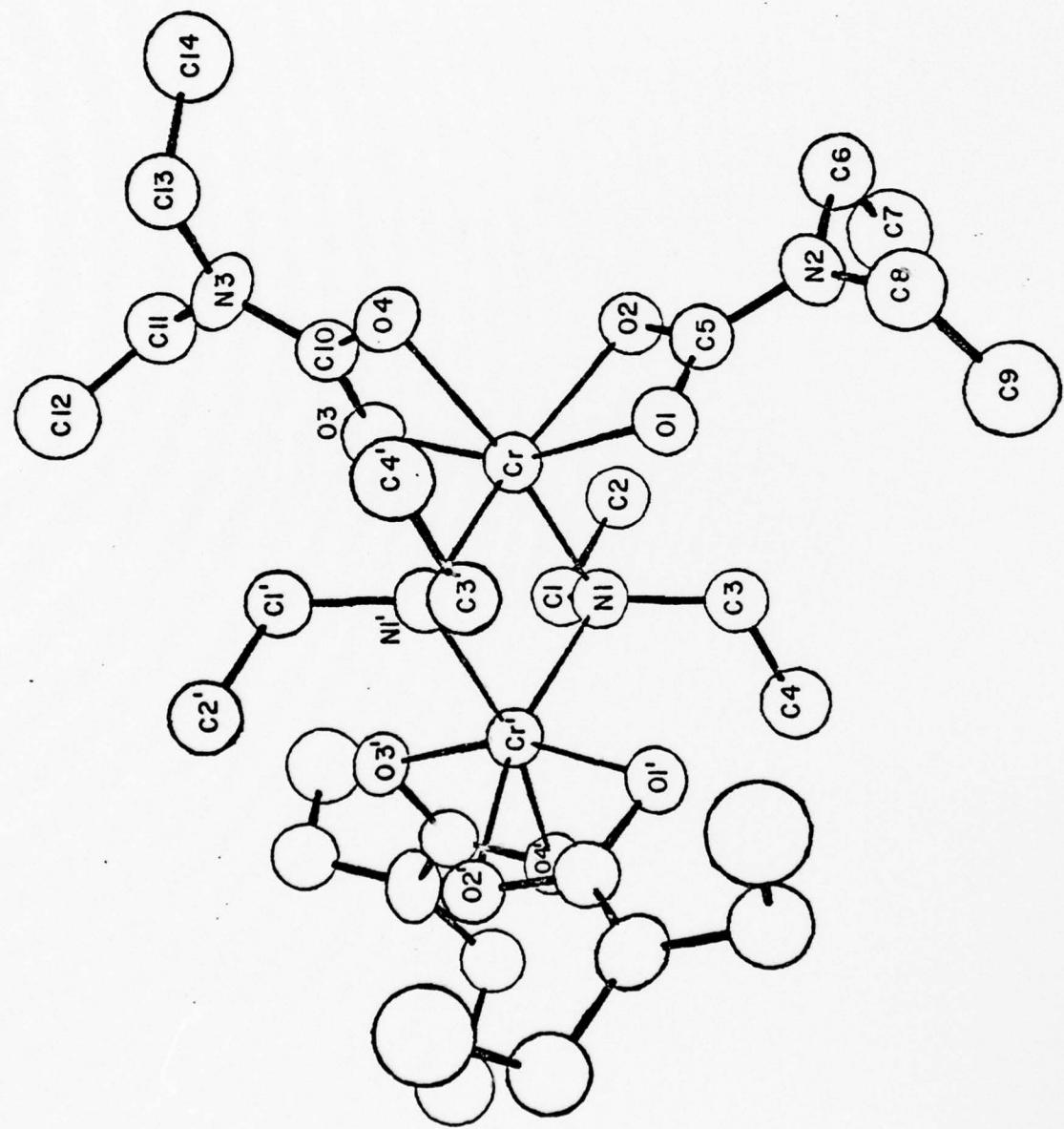


Fig. 2. A stereoview of the $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\mu\text{-NET}_2)_2$ molecule.

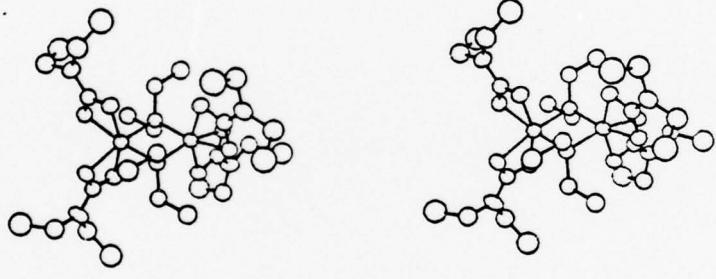


Fig. 3. A view of the $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)_4(\text{HNEt}_2)_2$ molecule with 30% probability ellipsoids and showing atom labelling scheme. Only one orientation of the disordered methylene groups on N(3) is shown. The molecule has a center of inversion at the midpoint of the Cr-Cr bond.

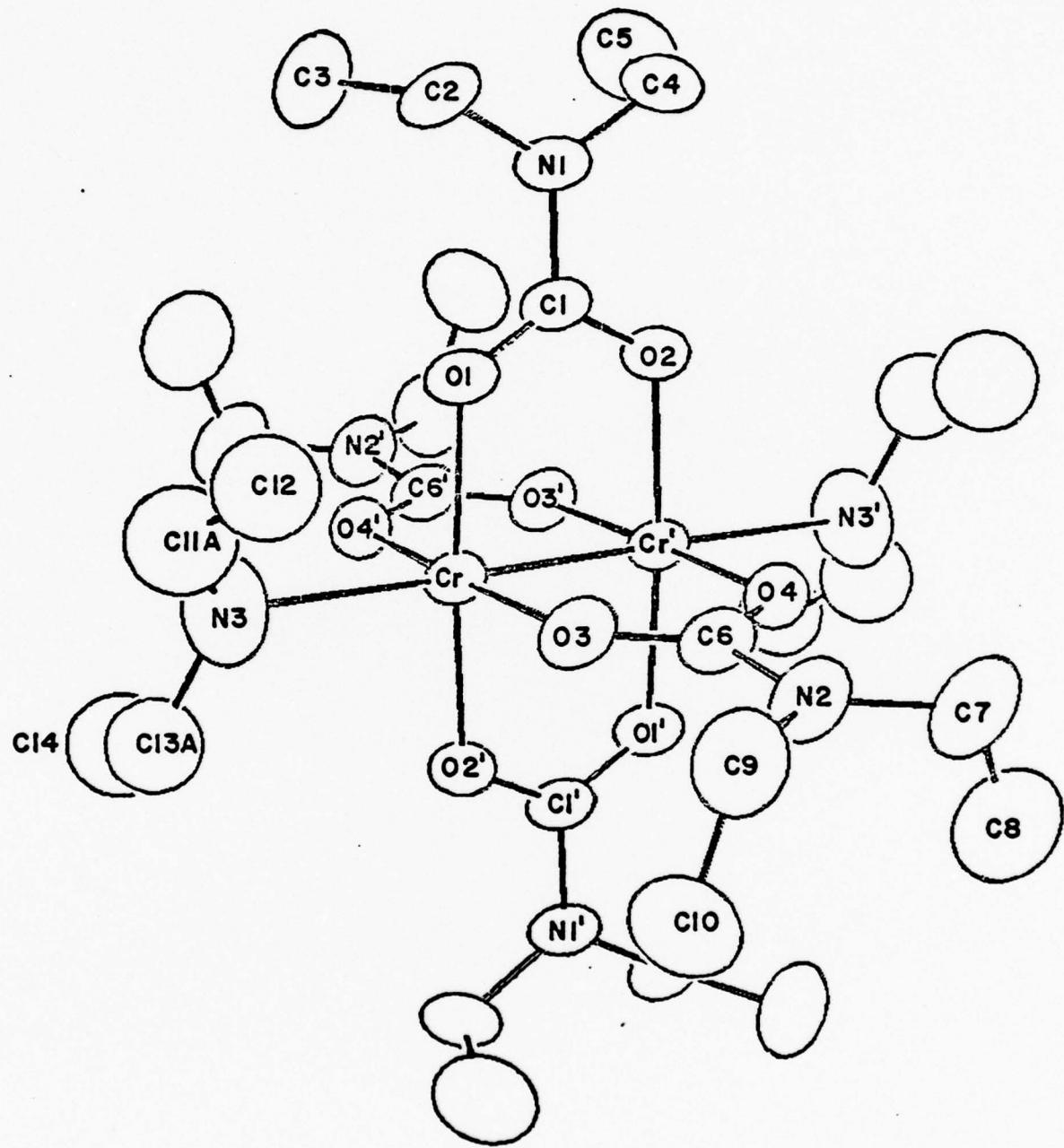


Fig. 1. A view of the $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)_4(\mu\text{-NET}_2)_2$ molecule with 40% probability ellipsoids of thermal vibration representing the atoms, and showing the atom labelling scheme. The molecule has C_2 symmetry.

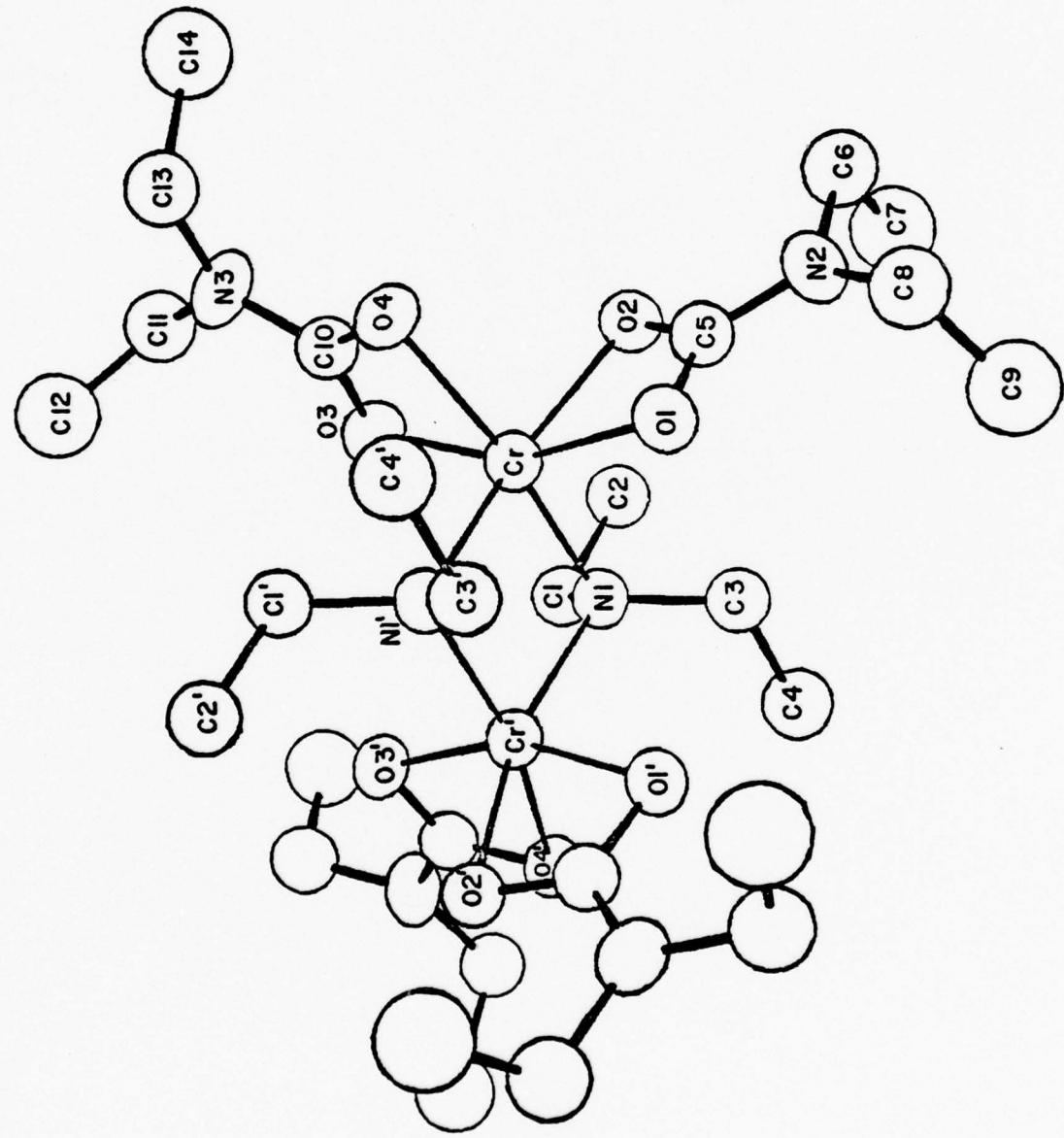


Fig. 2. A stereoview of the $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)_4(\mu\text{-NEt}_2)_2$ molecule.

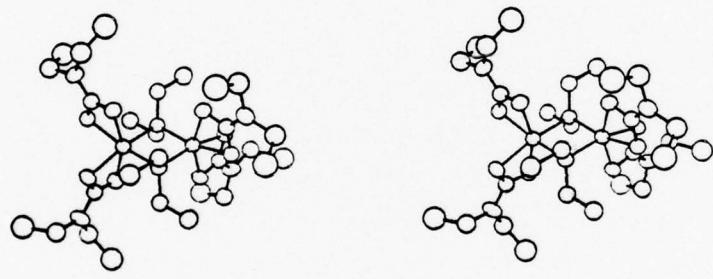
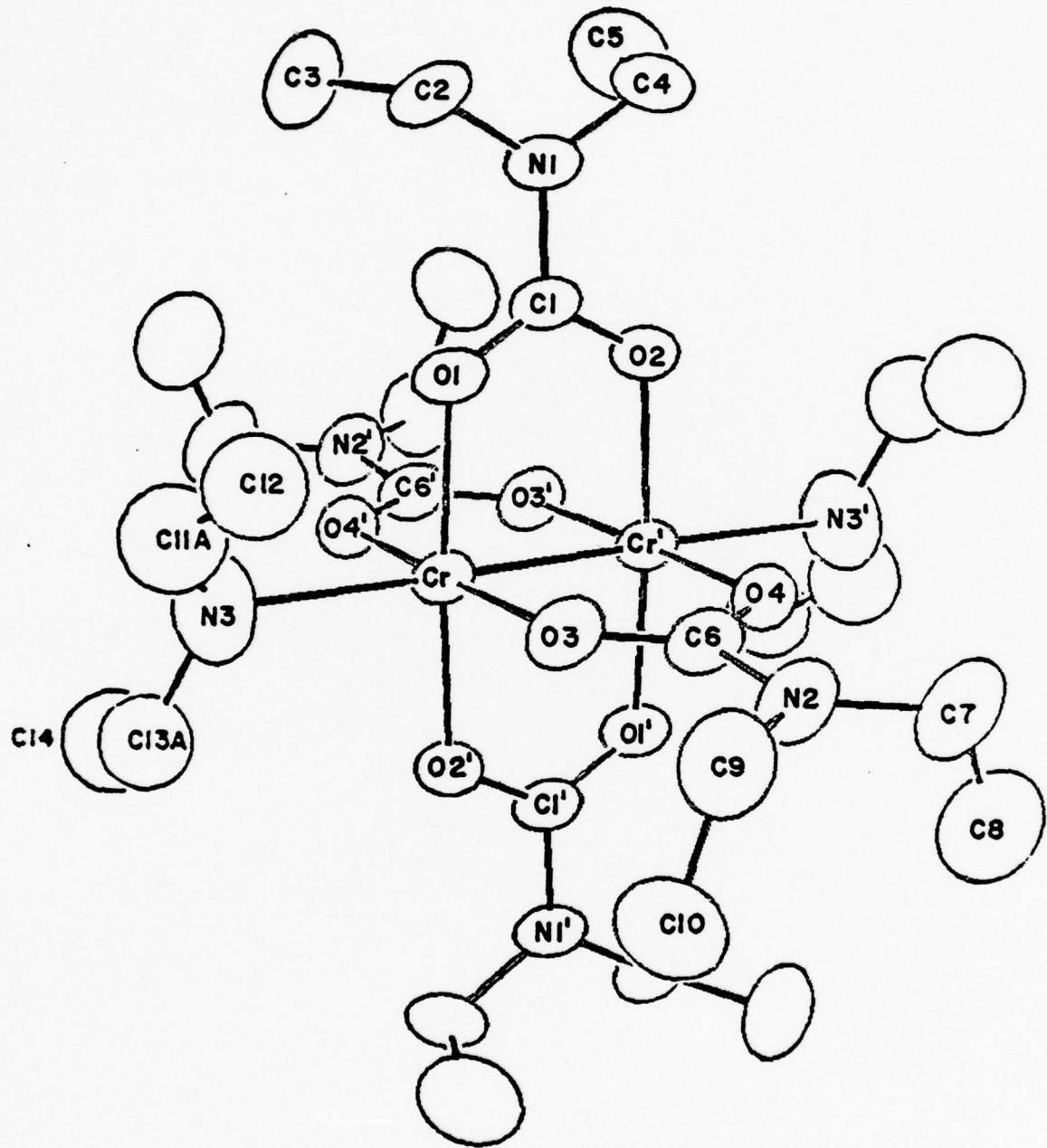


Fig. 3. A view of the $\text{Cr}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CNET}_2)_4(\text{HNET}_2)_2$ molecule with 30% probability ellipsoids and showing atom labelling scheme. Only one orientation of the disordered methylene groups on N(3) is shown. The molecule has a center of inversion at the midpoint of the Cr-Cr bond.



10*FOBS & 10*FCALC FOR CR2(02CNE12)4(HNET2)2				COTTON, CHISHOLM ET AL 1978]				PAGE 3			
H	K	L	FOBS	H	K	L	FOBS	H	K	L	FOBS
157	370	557	429	122	483	481	202	123	489	547	132
154	422	549	449	227	259	216	212	179	47	70	221
149	149	118	118	490	492	493	493	524	41	41	329
147	377	603	422	49	49	49	49	179	70	70	179
145	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
143	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
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139	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
137	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
135	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
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123	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
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117	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
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109	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
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83	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
81	557	557	459	449	481	481	481	555	555	555	555
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10*FOBS & 10*FCALC FOR CR2(02CNET2)4(HNET2)2 COTTON, CHISHOLM ET AL 1978]

H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	-2	-1	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400

10*FOBS & 10*FCALC FOR CR2(02CNET2)4(CHNET2)2					[COTTON, CHISHOLM ET AL 1978]				
H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC	H	K	L	FOBS	FCALC
63	48	76	137	126	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
136	125	128	113	128	-1	-0	-1	-2	-4
58	80	108	108	108	5	16	45	28	32
79	136	132	129	129	1	0	0	1	1
59	103	111	111	111	1	1	1	1	1
123	129	131	131	131	1	1	1	1	1
133	133	133	133	133	1	1	1	1	1
74	119	217	235	239	1	1	1	1	1
119	120	120	125	129	1	1	1	1	1
61	61	61	61	61	1	1	1	1	1
54	54	54	54	54	1	1	1	1	1
93	93	93	93	93	1	1	1	1	1
73	73	73	73	73	1	1	1	1	1
233	241	241	241	241	1	1	1	1	1
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123	123	123	123	123	1	1	1	1	1
119	119	119	119	119	1	1	1	1	1
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211	211	211	211	211	1	1	1	1	1
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110	110	110	110	110	1	1	1	1	1
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121	121	121	121	121	1	1	1	1	1
122	122	122	122	122	1	1	1	1	1
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181	181	181	181	181	1	1	1	1	1
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111	111	111	111	111	1	1	1	1	1
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133	133	133	133	133	1	1	1	1	1
121	121	121	121	121	1	1	1	1	1
133	133	133	133	133	1	1	1	1	1
121	121	121	121	121	1	1	1	1	1
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10*FOBS & 10*FCALC FOR CR2102CNET2J4NET2J2		(CHISHOLM, COTTON ET AL 1977)																								
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7	242	306	724	687	7	192	369	369	369	7	192	369	369	369	7	192	369	369	369	7	192	369	369	369	7	192
8	119	119	508	486	8	237	333	333	333	8	237	333	333	333	8	237	333	333	333	8	237	333	333	333	8	237
9	146	146	283	264	9	226	333	333	333	9	226	333	333	333	9	226	333	333	333	9	226	333	333	333	9	226
10	113	113	195	181	10	222	333	333	333	10	222	333	333	333	10	222	333	333	333	10	222	333	333	333	10	222
11	112	112	1014	894	11	210	391	391	391	11	210	391	391	391	11	210	391	391	391	11	210	391	391	391	11	210
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14	109	109	208	208	14	222	333	333	333	14	222	333	333	333	14	222	333	333	333	14	222	333	333	333	14	222
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17	106	106	279	279	17	222	333	333	333	17	222	333	333	333	17	222	333	333	333	17	222	333	333	333	17	222
18	105	105	289	289	18	222	333	333	333	18	222	333	333	333	18	222	333	333	333	18	222	333	333	333	18	222
19	104	104	295	295	19	222	333	333	333	19	222	333	333	333	19	222	333	333	333	19	222	333	333	333	19	222
20	103	103	303	303	20	222	333	333	333	20	222	333	333	333	20	222	333	333	333	20	222	333	333	333	20	222
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22	101	101	314	314	22	222	333	333	333	22	222	333	333	333	22	222	333	333	333	22	222	333	333	333	22	222
23	100	100	319	319	23	222	333	333	333	23	222	333	333	333	23	222	333	333	333	23	222	333	333	333	23	222
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FOBS & 10*FCALC FOR CR2102CNET214NET212		(CHISHOLM, COTTON ET AL 1977)		FOBS & FCALC	
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8	8	8	0	8	8
9	9	9	0	9	9
10	10	10	0	10	10
11	11	11	0	11	11
12	12	12	0	12	12
13	13	13	0	13	13
14	14	14	0	14	14
15	15	15	0	15	15
16	16	16	0	16	16
17	17	17	0	17	17
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10*FOBS & 10*FCALC FOR CR2102CNET2141 NET212						(CHISHOLM, COTTON ET AL 1977)						PAGE 7							
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16	16	197	137	180	18	18	11	7	142	106	20	2	300	296					
16	16	134	119	119	18	18	11	9	142	111	20	4	1	164	183				
16	16	178	192	192	18	18	12	1	145	142	20	4	2	142	170				
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