The Structure and Absolute Configuration of Bis(ethylenediamine)trimethylenediaminecobalt(III) Bromide

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The structure of the dextrorotatory ($\lambda = 589$ nm) enantiomer of bis(ethylenediamine)trimethylenediaminecobalt(III) bromide ([Co-(III)en$_2$tn]Br$_3$) has been determined by X-ray diffraction using visually estimated three-dimensional photographic data. The crystals are orthorhombic with space group $P2_12_12_1$ and with $a = 18.629$ Å, $b = 10.774$ Å, and $c = 8.719$ Å. The structure was determined from the Patterson function and was refined by least squares methods to an R-value of 7.15 %. Its absolute configuration was found to be Λ, *i.e.* similar to that of the dextrorotatory enantiomer of the tris-(ethylenediamine)cobalt(III) ion, using the effect of the anomalous scattering of Cu$K\alpha$-radiation on the cobalt and bromine atoms.

The absolute configuration and the conformation of chelate coordination compounds — in particular tris(diamine)chelates of Co(III)[1-4] and Cr(III)[5-7] — and the relation between these properties and the chiroptical properties (ORD and CD) have been the object of considerable theoretical interest and experimental investigation.[8]

The discovery of the strong dependence of the rotatory strength of comparable bands in the visible absorption spectrum of tris(diamine) chelates upon the size and conformation of the chelate rings [9] prompted a series of investigations of the structures of such complexes. In this laboratory special interest [10] has been devoted to the series [Co en$_n$tn$_{3-n}$]$^{3+}$ ($n = 0$, 1, 2, and 3), and the present paper supplements the structures and absolute configurations of the "pure" complexes (*i.e.* $n = 0$ and 3) determined by Saito *et al.*[1,3] by those of one of the "mixed" complexes ($n = 2$) in the form of the bromide of the dextrorotatory ** enantiomer.

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** The optical rotation at 589 nm (in aqueous solution at 25°C), however, happens to be small. Its sign is, of course, of no significance in the theoretical discussion, the important feature being the strong positive circular dichroism at *ca.* 500 nm.[10]

EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals were reddish-yellow, well developed needles with the crystallographic c-axis along the needle axis. To facilitate correction for the high absorption cylindrical shape was attained for two crystals (A) and (B). (A) was rolled on wet emery paper until it became a nearly perfect cylinder of length 0.70 mm and diameter 0.10 mm. It appeared to be a single crystal and was used in the intensity recording. (B) was ground into a very coarse cylinder of length 0.43 mm and diameter 0.10 mm while mounted on the glass rod. It was used for the initial scaling of the layers, its axis being approximately along the a-axis.

Both crystals were mounted on a Weissenberg camera in equi-inclination setting. The reflections were recorded on 3 films in stack, the $hk0$ to $hk3$-zones twice for different exposure times and the other zones once. An exposure scale for a single strong reflection provided the means for estimating the intensities visually. The records of each reflection were averaged as well as possible by means of a specially constructed slide rule. Correction for absorption [11] and spot elongation [12] were applied manually and for the Lorentz and polarisation factor by computer. 1383 reflections were recorded in the hkl and $-hkl$ octants for $l = 0 - 6$.

The anomalous dispersion of Co and Br for copper radiation gives rise to a fairly large background. As the R index of 0.0715 shows, the measurements were sufficiently accurate despite this disadvantage.

26 powder lines were measured together with a NaCl standard and the crystal axes calculated by a least squares procedure incorporating the orthorhombic symmetry.

As the calculated specific gravity of 1.901 g cm^{-3} is in good agreement with the value of 1.80 g cm^{-3} for a related compound,[1] it was not measured experimentally.

CALCULATIONS

The first calculations were done by the X-ray 63 system at the North European University Computing Centre in Copenhagen and the last at the University of Århus.

A search for vector correlations solved the Patterson synthesis for the Co and Br atoms. Their atomic coordinates were refined to an R index of 0.291 by the full matrix least squares program ORFLS using isotropic temperature factors and used for a Fourier synthesis which yielded the positions of all N and C atoms. The Co, Br, N, and C atom positions were refined isotropically to an R index of 0.233. When the Co and Br atoms were refined anisotropically and the N and C atoms isotropically, the R index became stationary at 0.131.

An attempt to introduce anomalous dispersion of Co and Br failed, possibly due to large parameter correlations and the rather awkward (now improved) handling of anomalous dispersion by the least squares program.

At this stage Mrs. R. G. Hazell of the University of Aarhus kindly offered to execute refinements using her own program. This includes least squares refinement of the atomic parameters, two weighting parameters and an extinction parameter. It yielded a stationary R index of 0.0715 for one absolute configuration and 0.1080 for the other in refining the Co, Br, N, and C atoms. Adopting the former, supposed hydrogen atoms and anisotropic temperature factors for Co, Br, N, and C were introduced. The R index dropped to 0.0661, but as the N and C temperature factors appeared improbable, the atom parameters giving the R index of 0.0715 were recognized as the most reliable. However, the structure factor table reproduced as Table 6 corresponds to the R index of 0.0661.

CRYSTAL DATA

Space group $P2_12_12_1$ (orthorhombic, No 19).
Cell axes $a = 18.629$ Å, $\sigma = 0.025$ Å; $b = 10.774$ Å, $\sigma = 0.009$ Å; $c = 8.179$ Å, $\sigma = 0.007$ Å.
Cell angles $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$.

Systematic extinction $h00$ (h odd), $0k0$ (k odd), $00l$ (l odd).
Cell content $Z = 4$ formula units.
Calculated specific gravity $\varrho = 1.901$ g cm^{-3}.
Linear absorption $\mu = 170.8$ cm^{-1}.
X-Ray wavelength $\lambda = 1.5418$ Å (weighted average of $CuK\alpha_1$ and $CuK\alpha_2$).
Equalities of structure factors for the indices

$$hkl = h\bar{k}\bar{l} = \bar{h}k\bar{l} = \bar{h}\bar{k}l$$
$$\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l} = \bar{h}kl = h\bar{k}l = hk\bar{l}$$

Atomic coordinates, temperature factors, bond lengths and angles are given in Tables 1 − 5. Structure factors are given in Table 6 and a list of selected Bijvoet pairs are given in Table 7.

Table 1. Atomic coordinates in fractions of the unit cell. Standard errors in parentheses, corresponding to last digits.

Atom	x	$\sigma(x)$	y	$\sigma(y)$	z	$\sigma(z)$	B	$\sigma(B)$
Br$_1$	− 0.05876	(15)	0.59046	(23)	− 0.54303	(36)		
Br$_2$	0.08122	(13)	0.90481	(22)	− 0.48826	(32)		
Br$_3$	0.16761	(14)	0.53935	(23)	− 0.46667	(34)		
Co	0.09946	(18)	0.68325	(30)	0.02866	(47)		
N$_1$	0.1636	(10)	0.7359	(17)	0.2043	(23)	2.00	(0.35)
N$_2$	0.1347	(9)	0.8184	(17)	− 0.1097	(22)	1.81	(0.35)
N$_3$	0.0211	(9)	0.7817	(15)	0.1225	(22)	1.53	(0.34)
N$_4$	0.0290	(10)	0.6430	(17)	− 0.1496	(24)	2.37	(0.39)
N$_5$	0.0662	(10)	0.5428	(17)	0.1623	(22)	2.13	(0.35)
N$_6$	0.1698	(9)	0.5695	(15)	− 0.0753	(20)	1.77	(0.33)
C$_1$	0.2400	(14)	0.7750	(23)	0.1700	(31)	2.78	(0.51)
C$_2$	0.2390	(14)	0.8881	(24)	0.0637	(34)	3.92	(0.57)
C$_3$	0.2120	(13)	0.8628	(21)	− 0.1054	(30)	2.41	(0.49)
C$_4$	− 0.0463	(12)	0.7605	(21)	0.0454	(33)	2.82	(0.46)
C$_5$	− 0.0308	(13)	0.7372	(22)	− 0.1345	(31)	2.42	(0.47)
C$_6$	0.1153	(13)	0.4306	(23)	0.1299	(31)	2.87	(0.51)
C$_7$	0.1414	(12)	0.4342	(21)	− 0.0505	(31)	2.77	(0.46)

Table 2. Mean square vibration amplitudes, u_{ij}, in Å$^2 \times 10^{-4}$. Standard errors in parentheses.

Atom	u_{11}	σu_{11}	u_{22}	σu_{22}	u_{33}	σu_{33}	u_{12}	σu_{12}	u_{13}	σu_{13}	u_{23}	σu_{23}
Br$_1$	629	(17)	278	(12)	500	(18)	− 8	(12)	64	(13)	− 19	(11)
Br$_2$	422	(14)	376	(13)	374	(17)	69	(11)	− 35	(11)	− 25	(11)
Br$_3$	407	(13)	432	(13)	311	(15)	20	(11)	3	(10)	19	(10)
Co	237	(19)	172	(17)	233	(23)	− 4	(14)	− 2	(15)	3	(15)

Table 3. Interatomic bond distances in Å, standard errors in parentheses.

Atoms	Distance		Atoms	Distance	
$Co-N_1$	1.953	(19)	C_1-C_2	1.497	(36)
$Co-N_2$	1.958	(18)	C_2-C_3	1.496	(36)
$Co-N_3$	1.961	(17)	C_4-C_5	1.520	(37)
$Co-N_4$	2.009	(20)	C_6-C_7	1.554	(36)
$Co-N_5$	1.967	(19)			
$Co-N_6$	1.986	(17)			
N_1-C_1	1.510	(31)			
N_2-C_3	1.518	(29)			
N_3-C_4	1.424	(29)			
N_4-C_5	1.513	(31)			
N_5-C_6	1.538	(31)			
N_6-C_7	1.564	(28)			

Table 4. Selected interatomic non-bonding distances in Å, standard errors in parentheses. Asterisk denotes that the distance is within a $Br-Co$ prism (*cf.* Discussion).

Atoms	Distance		Atoms	Distance	
Br_1-Br_2	4.2982	(41)	Br_2-N_2 *	3.383	(18)
Br_1-Br_3	4.3003	(42)	Br_2-N_4	3.474	(19)
Br_2-Br_3	4.2991	(40)	Br_2-N_5	3.432	(18)
Br_1-N_2	3.486	(18)	Br_3-N_1 *	3.425	(19)
Br_1-N_3	3.462	(17)	Br_3-N_6 *	3.218	(17)
Br_1-N_5 *	3.391	(18)	Br_3-N_6	3.367	(17)
Br_2-N_1 *	3.463	(19)			

Table 5. Bond angles in degrees. Middle atom symbol indicates apex.

Ring No.	Atoms	Angle	σ(Angle)	Atoms	Angle	σ(Angle)
1	N_1-Co-N_2	90.2	0.8	N_2-Co-N_3	94.2	0.7
2	N_3-Co-N_4	85.1	0.8	N_4-Co-N_5	91.8	0.8
3	N_5-Co-N_6	88.3	0.7	N_6-Co-N_1	95.2	0.7
1	$Co-N_1-C_1$	121.4	1.5	N_1-Co-N_3	90.6	0.8
1	$Co-N_2-C_3$	122.6	1.4	N_3-Co-N_5	90.0	0.7
2	$Co-N_3-C_4$	113.4	1.4	N_5-Co-N_1	90.4	0.8
2	$Co-N_4-C_5$	106.1	1.4	N_2-Co-N_4	87.7	0.8
3	$Co-N_5-C_6$	108.8	1.4	N_4-Co-N_6	89.3	0.7
3	$Co-N_6-C_7$	107.3	1.2	N_6-Co-N_2	89.4	0.7
1	$N_1-C_1-C_2$	108.8	2.0			
1	$N_2-C_3-C_2$	113.4	2.0			
2	$N_3-C_4-C_5$	106.7	1.8			
2	$N_4-C_5-C_4$	109.2	1.9			
3	$N_5-C_6-C_7$	109.3	1.9			
3	$N_6-C_7-C_6$	104.3	2.0			
1	$C_1-C_2-C_3$	113.1	2.1			

Table 6. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes of all observed reflections.

Table 6. Continued.

[Table 6 consists of dense multi-column numeric data listing h, k, l, Fobs, Fcal values; the individual values are too small and densely printed to be transcribed reliably.]

Table 7. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes of Bijvoet pairs.

H K L	F_{obs}	F_{calc}	H K L	F_{obs}	F_{calc}
5 2 1	1285	1300	9 1 3	711	732
−5 2 1	1184	1266	−9 1 3	767	782
1 3 1	727	722	1 8 3	517	509
−1 3 1	804	829	−1 8 3	417	444
2 1 2	718	702	3 3 4	650	633
−2 1 2	644	617	−3 3 4	535	535
1 3 2	542	508	7 2 6	514	564
−1 3 2	452	441	−7 2 6	591	600
1 6 2	421	443	5 4 6	564	585
−1 6 2	500	510	−5 4 6	668	652

DISCUSSION

The following compounds similar to the title compound have been investigated: Abbreviations: en = ethylenediamine, tn = trimethylenediamine, l-pn = l-propylenediamine, R,R-2,4-ptn = R,R-2,4-diaminopentane.

$(-)$D − [Co tn₃]Br₃.H₂O   space group $P2_1$ compound   (I)[1]
        [Co l-pn₃]Br₃ $P6_2$ (II)[2]
        [Co en₃]Cl₃.H₂O $P3c1$ or $P\bar{3}c1$ (III)[3]
$(+)_{546}$ − [Co(R,R-2,4-ptn)₃]Cl₃.H₂O $P2_12_12_1$ (IV)[4]

Fig. 1 and Tables 3 and 5 show that the Co − N configuration in the present compound is roughly octahedral. The N − Co − N angle in the tn-ring is nearly 90°, as would be expected, and that of the en-rings smaller than 90°, probably
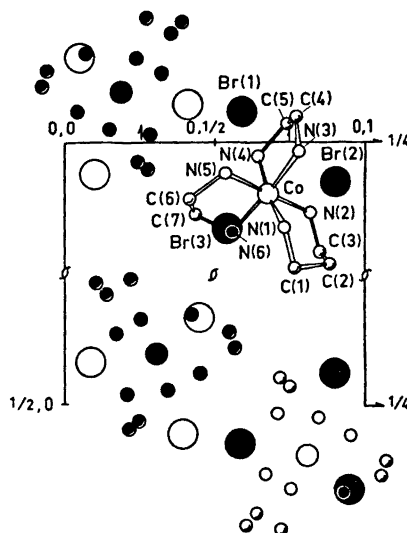

Fig. 1. The structure projected on the a-b plane. Open circles: atoms whose z coordinate is close to 0. Filled-in circles: atoms whose z coordinate is close to $\frac{1}{2}$. Large circles: Br. Medium circles: Co. Small unshaded circles: N. Small shaded circles: C.

due to strain although the difference is not marked. The Co − N distances (mean 1.972 Å) do not differ significantly mutually and are in accordance with those of the compounds (I), (II), and (III). The en-rings are slightly twisted pentagons while the tn-ring is a (distorted) chair, as in (I). The C − C distances are in the normally expected range and do not differ significantly. Most of the N − C distances are 1 − 2 standard deviations larger than normal, except the $N_3 − C_4$ distance which is slightly shorter. The lengthening may be due to the non-inclusion of hydrogen in the refinement. The $C_1 − C_2 − C_3$ angle is larger than, but within 2.2 standard errors of the tetrahedral angle of 109°. All the N − C − C angles are in tolerable agreement with the tetrahedral angle. So are the Co − N − C angles (mean 108.6°) in the en-rings, in agreement with (III), whereas in the tn-ring they are much larger (mean 122°), comparable to the mean value 117.4° of (I). A measure of the twist in the en-rings is the

angle between the $N-N$ vector and the $C-C$ vector which is 5.6° in ring 2 and 7.7° in ring 3.

The temperature factors of the N and C atoms are not much different from each other, being 1.5 to 2.4 for N and 2.4 to 3.9 for C. It will be noted that the value for C_2 is the largest, which would be expected since this atom is comparatively free to swing. The axes of the vibration ellipsoids of the Co and Br atoms lie close to the crystallographic axes. This may be significant but might also be caused by some systematic effect in the data collection or in the refinement.

Common to this and the mentioned structures is the feature of a quasi-regular triangular prism of halogen ions surrounding a Co(III) ion bonded octahedrally to 3 bidentate ligands. The Br triangle does not differ significantly from a regular one with a base length of 4.299 Å in accordance with (I) and (II). Ten $Br-N$ non-bonding distances were shorter than the sum of their van der Waals radii (3.5 Å), indicating probable $Br-H$ hydrogen bonds. The Br triangles are tilted with respect to the z-axis.

In lack of the present conclusive determination of the absolute configuration predictions [10] have been based upon the purely empirical "solubility criterion" or upon a semiempirical criterion concerning the sign of the rotatory strength of the "first" visible absorption band (ca. 500 nm). The first criterion is notorious for – admittedly infrequent – failure, the second criterion seems not yet quite unambiguously applicable.[13] In the present case, however, the predictions based upon both criteria agree with the result of the X-ray investigation in that the enantiomer exhibiting a positive circular dichroism within the absorption band at ca. 500 nm has the Λ absolute configuration.

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