

listed in Table 3. All have axes of approximately 7 Å and 9 Å with a *c* axis of 10, 20 or 40 Å depending upon whether there are 2, 4 or 8 molecules per unit cell, respectively. For those in monoclinic space groups, the β angle is never far from 90°.

L17 also has an axis of 7 Å but it is chemically quite different from the other compounds discussed above, and consequently its *b* and *c* axes are different.

The author is indebted to Mr R.G. Howells of the Department of Physics, University College, Cardiff,

and to Professor D. Rogers of the Department of Chemical Crystallography, Imperial College, London for their advice, guidance and encouragement during the performance of this work.

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Short Communications

Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 1000 words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible. Publication will be quicker if the contributions are without illustrations.

Acta Cryst. (1968). **B24**, 595

The crystal structure of tris-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)amine nickel(II) and copper(II) bromides. By M. DI VAIRA and P. L. ORIOLI, *Istituto di Chimica Generale e Inorganica, Università di Firenze, Florence, Italy*

(Received 19 October 1967)

The crystal structures of Ni(Me₆tren)Br₂ and Cu(Me₆tren)Br₂ [Me₆tren = N{CH₂CH₂N(CH₃)₂}]₃] have been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis and refined to final *R* values of 7.7% and 6.2% respectively. Crystals of the two complexes are cubic, space group *P*2₁3, *a* = 12.123 ± 0.002 and *a* = 12.137 ± 0.003 Å for the nickel(II) and copper(II) compounds respectively, with four formula units per unit cell. The two structures consist of M(Me₆tren)Br⁺ and Br⁻ ions arranged in a distorted NaCl type arrangement. The coordination polyhedron about the metal atoms is a trigonal bipyramid with C₃ crystallographic symmetry. The structure is essentially identical with that of the corresponding cobalt compound.

Ciampolini & Nardi (1966*a,b*) have reported the preparation and the chemical properties of a series of five-coordinated high-spin complexes with general formula



where M^{II} = Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn and Me₆tren = tris-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)amine, N{CH₂CH₂N(CH₃)₂}]₃ and X = Cl, Br, I, NO₃ and ClO₄.

As a part of an X-ray structural investigation on the isomorphous series of the complex bromides, we have already reported in detail the structure of the cobalt(II) complex (Di Vaira & Orioli, 1967). We wish now to report the results of the X-ray analysis of the nickel(II) and copper(II) complexes. Since the experimental procedure has closely followed the lines of the structure determination of the cobalt(II) analogue only some significant different points will be mentioned here.

Crystals of the two compounds, kindly supplied by Dr Ciampolini, are tetrahedral in shape and belong to the space

group *P*2₁3. Cell dimensions, determined from Weissenberg photographs with the NaCl rotation pattern superimposed, are: *a* = 12.123 ± 0.002 Å for the nickel(II) complex and *a* = 12.137 ± 0.003 Å for the copper(II) complex; *Z* = 4. For Cu *K*α radiation μ = 73.8 and 75.6 cm⁻¹ for the nickel(II) and copper(II) complexes respectively. The crystals selected for data collection had the shape of regular tetrahedra with edge about 0.25 mm.

A total of 443 independent reflexions were measured for the nickel(II) compound and 540 for the copper(II) compound.

Initial parameters for the atoms were taken from the last isotropic least-squares cycle of the structure of the cobalt(II) complex. After a few cycles of least-squares refinement with anisotropic temperature factors the final *R* values were 0.077 and 0.062 for the nickel(II) and copper(II) complexes respectively. Reduction of the intensities, structure factor calculations and least-squares refinement were performed at the C.N.U.C.E. in Pisa with programs written or adapted for the IBM 7090 by Stewart (1964). Table 1 reports the

final atomic parameters and the temperature factors with their estimated standard deviations, as calculated from the diagonal terms of the inverse least squares matrix.

Although a detailed comparison of the results will be postponed until the structures of all the members of the series are known, a few points should be mentioned in this connexion.

As expected from the isomorphism with the cobalt(II) complex the structure of the two complexes consists of $M(\text{Me}_6\text{tren})\text{Br}^+$ and Br^- ions arranged in a distorted NaCl type arrangement. In the complex cation the metal atom is five-coordinated, the ligands being distributed at the apices of a trigonal bipyramid with C_3 crystallographic symmetry. The symmetry of the coordination polyhedron alone is C_{3v} . In both cases the metal atom lies below the equatorial plane of the three nitrogen atoms, the perpendicular distances from this plane being 0.22 Å for the nickel(II) complex and 0.20 for the copper(II) one.

Bond lengths and angles in the cation with their estimated standard deviations are reported in Table 2. In the copper(II)

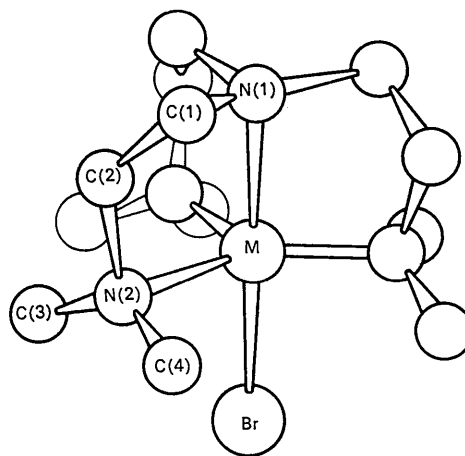


Fig. 1. A perspective drawing of the $M(\text{Me}_6\text{tren})\text{Br}^+$ ion.

Table 1. Positional parameters, temperature factors and their estimated standard deviations

Anisotropic thermal factors are of the form: $\exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 h_i h_j \beta_{ij}\right)$.

Estimated standard deviations are given in parenthesis.

Positional parameters $\times 10^4$	x/a	y/b	z/c	Thermal parameters $\times 10^4$					
				β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Ni(Me_6tren)Br_2									
Ni	2320(2)	2320(2)	2320(2)	52(1)	52(1)	52(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
Br(1)	1145(1)	1145(1)	1145(1)	54(1)	54(1)	54(1)	-8(1)	-8(1)	-8(1)
Br(2)	8169(1)	8169(1)	8169(1)	63(1)	63(1)	63(1)	4(1)	4(1)	4(1)
N(1)	3322(10)	3322(10)	3322(10)	50(10)	50(10)	50(10)	6(8)	6(8)	6(8)
N(2)	2752(11)	1052(11)	3463(10)	58(9)	38(9)	56(8)	2(9)	-16(7)	0(8)
C(1)	3633(12)	2663(13)	4321(12)	45(10)	48(10)	34(9)	15(8)	-5(8)	2(9)
C(2)	3771(12)	1476(11)	4015(12)	38(9)	48(8)	32(9)	5(8)	-26(9)	13(7)
C(3)	2946(14)	-32(15)	2959(14)	65(15)	45(13)	109(14)	31(10)	-2(11)	3(10)
C(4)	1868(16)	906(15)	4249(14)	50(12)	53(13)	80(11)	-17(11)	-12(11)	2(10)
Cu(Me_6tren)Br_2									
Cu	2327(2)	2327(2)	2327(2)	53(1)	53(1)	53(1)	-3(1)	-3(1)	-3(1)
Br(1)	1189(2)	1189(2)	1189(2)	61(1)	61(1)	61(1)	-8(1)	-8(1)	-8(1)
Br(2)	8184(2)	8184(2)	8184(2)	70(1)	70(1)	70(1)	6(1)	6(1)	6(1)
N(1)	3311(11)	3311(11)	3311(11)	46(9)	46(9)	46(9)	11(7)	11(7)	11(7)
N(2)	2741(13)	1049(12)	3473(13)	55(10)	51(10)	62(10)	-7(9)	-10(9)	11(9)
C(1)	3604(16)	2676(14)	4298(16)	64(13)	45(10)	61(13)	-16(10)	7(11)	1(10)
C(2)	3759(14)	1459(14)	4033(13)	46(10)	53(11)	58(11)	0(9)	-10(9)	16(9)
C(3)	2961(17)	-64(12)	2977(19)	74(14)	31(8)	115(19)	15(9)	-17(14)	4(10)
C(4)	1872(13)	919(15)	4304(15)	42(9)	76(13)	60(11)	-14(10)	5(9)	25(10)

Table 2. Distances and angles in the $M^{\text{II}}(\text{Me}_6\text{tren})\text{Br}^+$ ion with their estimated standard deviations

Primes refer to atoms related to reference atom by the threefold axis

	Distances (Å)		Angles (°)	
	M = Ni	M = Cu	M = Ni	M = Cu
M-Br(1)	2.467(2)	2.393(3)	N(1)-M-N(2)	84.2(5)
M-N(1)	2.10(1)	2.07(1)	N(2)-M-Br(1)	95.8(3)
M-N(2)	2.13(1)	2.14(1)	N(2)-M-N(2')	119.0(5)
N(1)-C(1)	1.50(2)	1.47(2)	M-N(1)-C(1)	107.7(9)
C(1)-C(2)	1.49(2)	1.52(2)	C(1)-N(1)-C(1')	111(1)
C(2)-N(2)	1.50(2)	1.49(2)	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	109(1)
N(2)-C(3)	1.47(2)	1.50(2)	C(1)-C(2)-N(2)	110(1)
N(2)-C(4)	1.44(2)	1.47(2)	C(2)-N(2)-C(3)	111(1)
Br(1)-C(3)	3.41(2)	3.41(2)	C(2)-N(2)-C(4)	111(1)
Br(1)-C(4)	3.87(2)	3.88(2)	C(3)-N(2)-C(4)	106(1)
Br(1)-N(2)	3.42(1)	3.36(1)	M-N(2)-C(3)	114(1)
N(2)-N(2')	3.68(2)	3.70(2)	M-N(2)-C(4)	109(1)
			M-N(2)-C(2)	104(1)

complex, the average Cu-N distance of 2.10 Å and the N(2)-Cu-N(1) angle of 84.7° are in good agreement with the analogous values of the structure of



(2.07 Å and 84.1°; Jain & Lingafelter, 1967).

The value of the N(2)-Cu-N(1) angle is also in agreement with those found in several ethylenediamine metal chelates, and seems essentially imposed by the stereochemistry of the ligand.

For the nickel(II) complex there are no analogous structures available for comparison. The average Ni-N distance

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors for $\text{Cu}(\text{Me}_6\text{tren})\text{Br}_2$

Columns are: K index, $10 F_o$, $10|F_c|$. Reflexions considered affected by extinction are marked by E .

0,0,0	9,0,0	3	699	746	4	123	1023	4	451	446	9	318	312	6	106	98				
h	673E	852	1	311	308	5	821	832	5	362	349	6	339	249	10	222	211			
8	351	442	1	549	158	6	824	819	6	1101	1219	7	330	332	11	157	156			
10	237	240	3	496	643	7	737	666	7	328	319	8	181	195	12	88	172			
14	231	215	4	230	199	8	370	370	8	364	360	9	118	133			12, K, h			
				5	197	187	9	280	264	9	184	159						10, K, 3		
				6	261	10	692	766	10	692	766							12, K, 2		
				7	282	276	11	222	251									15, K, 2		
				8	226	196	12	148	162	3	262	282	4	152	173	5	181	147		
				9	215	195	13	227	265	4	157	129	5	266	232	7	129	134		
				10	215	195	14	149	144	5	343	335	6	308	281	8	173	179		
				11	135	120	14	135	120	6	192	186	7	111	100			13, K, h		
				12	135	120	15	135	120	7	231	237	10	153	166			14, K, 3		
				13	252	255												11, K, 3		
				14	354	327												12, K, 2		
				15	282	273	2	312	303	3	418	426						13, K, 2		
				16	296	302	3	296	302	4	894	1005						14, K, 3		
				17	538	500	4	538	500	5	718	729	3	126	122	4	332	317		
				18	777	729	5	777	729	6	335	309	4	134	151	5	286	258		
				19	424	393	6	424	393	7	288	283	5	187	202	6	210	182		
				20	454	453	7	454	453	8	414	397	6	115	114	7	208	191		
				21	318	312	8	318	312	9	336	366							15, K, 2	
				22	468	468	9	468	468	10	316	316							16, K, 2	
				23	190	184	10	190	184	11	291	293	3	122	122				17, K, 3	
				24	137	137	11	137	137	12	225	227	5	171	176				18, K, 3	
				25	15	177	12	15	177	13	205	6	120	165					19, K, 3	
				26	523	504													20, K, 2	
				27	315	183	3	315	183	4	728	800	3	84	109				21, K, 2	
				28	737	698	4	737	698	5	854	900							22, K, 2	
				29	543	322	5	543	322	6	605	760							23, K, 3	
				30	427	416	6	427	416	7	564	564							24, K, 3	
				31	226	215	7	226	215	8	482	451	3	842	990	4	765	734	25, K, 3	
				32	420	408	8	420	408	9	458	452	4	722	765	7	139	110	26, K, 3	
				33	135	116	9	135	116	10	467	437	5	278	331				27, K, 3	
				34	10	216	10	10	216	11	206	6	726	722					28, K, 3	
				35	12	137	12	12	137	13	142	7	708	726					29, K, 3	
				36	256	9	256	256	10	359	359	6	361	359					30, K, 3	
				37	10	359	11	10	359	12	238	254							31, K, 3	
				38	12	129	12	12	129	13	129	140							32, K, 3	
				39	801	832	13	801	832	14	150	156	4	927	915				33, K, 3	
				40	539	539	14	539	539	15	115	131	5	240	253				34, K, 3	
				41	385	379	15	385	379	16	119	98							35, K, 3	
				42	715	703													36, K, 3	
				43	211	9	211	211	10	359	345	4	255	247	8	257	258	7	466	
				44	332	307	11	332	307	12	204	6	522	510	12	271	313	11	159	
				45	11	235	11	11	235	12	299	284	7	377	394	14	96	122	12	96
				46	13	163	13	13	163	14	176	6	437	450						37, K, 3
				47	154	153	14	154	153	15	154	10	423	417						38, K, 3
				48	12	167	12	12	167	13	101	110	6	509	472	6	257	269	11	141
				49	13	101	13	13	101	14	106	102	7	203	202	7	220	220	12	190
				50	8	390	8	8	390	9	364	8	390	364	9	188	147			39, K, 3
				51	9	354	9	9	354	10	411	408								40, K, 3
				52	10	411	10	10	411	11	408	11	244	257						41, K, 3
				53	11	244	11	11	244	12	257	118	125	5	376	392	7	148	157	42, K, 3
				54	8	203	8	8	203	9	643	6	643	6	203	204				43, K, 3
				55	8	517	8	8	517	9	492	5	429	434						44, K, 3
				56	9	393	9	9	393	10	359	359	6	288	264					45, K, 3
				57	10	165	10	10	165	11	165	10	165	10	620	590	6	240	252	46, K, 3
				58	11	277	11	11	277	12	486	486	11	277	277	7	620	590	7	145
				59	12	304	12	12	304	13	309	309	8	144	138	8	148	138	8	130
				60	13	309	13	13	309	14	309	10	225	225						47, K, 3
				61	14	209	14	14	209	15	209	11	209	208						48, K, 3
				62	11	209	11	11	209	12	136	174								49, K, 3
				63	4	478	4	4	478	5	478	476	12	136	174					50, K, 3
				64	5	325	5	5	325	6	253	7	205	228						51, K, 3
				65	6	354	6	6	354	7	331									52, K, 3
				66	7	301	7	7	301	8	280									53, K, 3
				67	8	242	8	8	242	9	254	5	450	396						54, K, 3
				68	9	425	9	9	425	10	410	6	390	390	5	107	111			55, K, 3
				69	10	171	10	10	171	11	171	7	493	448	6	105	147			56, K, 3
				70	11	224	11	11	224	12	229	8	405	389						57, K, 3
				71	12	181	12	12	181	13	175	10	314	319						58, K, 3
				72	13	116	13	13	116	14	123	13	151	175						59, K, 3
				73	8	476	8	8	476	9	476	6	476	478						60, K, 3
				74	9	608	9	9	608	10	583	5	608	583						61, K, 3
				75	10	463	10	10	463	11	463	7	202	167	6	272	249			62, K, 3
				76	11	498	11	11	498	12	498	8								

of 2.11 Å is somewhat smaller than the value of 2.16 Å found in the octahedral Ni(tren)(SCN)₂ (Rasmussen, 1959).

In the case of copper(II) trigonal bipyramidal stereochemistries have already been found by X-ray analysis (Mori, Saito & Watanabe, 1961; Bertrand, 1967; Kilbourn & Dunitz, 1967; Jain & Lingafelter, 1967).

For nickel(II), the structure of a low spin trigonal bipyramidal complex has been recently published (Stevenson & Dahl, 1967). Ni(Me₆tren)Br₂ is the only case of this type of configuration so far reported for a high spin nickel(II) complex.

We wish to thank Dr Ciampolini for supplying crystals of the compounds. Thanks are expressed to Professor L. Sacconi for his continuous interest. The financial support of the Italian Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche is gratefully acknowledged.

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The structure of poly-L-proline II. By STRUTHER ARNOTT and S. DAVID DOVER, *Medical Research Council Biophysics Research Unit and Department of Biophysics, King's College, 26-29, Drury Lane, London, W. C.2, England*

(Received 22 July 1967)

The crystal structure of poly-L-proline II (space group $P3_2$, $a=6.62$, $c=9.31$ Å (e.s.d.'s 0.01 Å) and three prolyl residues per unit cell) has been reappraised. Two crystal models have been considered: in the first the threefold helical molecules at each lattice point are all parallel; in the second there are two half coaxial antiparallel chains at each molecular site (such an arrangement corresponds to a statistical crystal structure in which each site is occupied, with equal probability, by up- and down-pointing chains). Refined molecular conformation and packing parameters have been obtained for both models by a least-squares method in which bond lengths and angles are constrained to have values in agreement with single-crystal analyses. The refined *non-statistical* model (with standard conformational angles $\varphi=99.8^\circ$, $\psi=-95.1^\circ$, $\omega=-0.4^\circ$) provides a markedly better fit with the X-ray intensities and is preferred also on stereochemical grounds.

Cowan & McGavin (1955) analysed the X-ray diffraction from doubly oriented films of poly-L-proline II and found a trigonal unit cell, space group $P3_2$, with $a=6.62$, $c=9.36$ Å (we find $a=6.62$, $c=9.31$ Å both with e.s.d. 0.01 Å). They concluded also that the three prolyl residues in each unit cell were in a single molecule related by the same left-handed screw triad as the space group. Sasisekharan (1959) published a similar molecular model and from consideration of intermolecular contacts and optical transforms decided the radius vector of one αC made an angle, ψ , between 30° and 35° , with \mathbf{a} . Burge, Harrison & McGavin (1962) determined ψ to be $40 \pm 2^\circ$ by examining the variation of R with ψ . A feature of both crystal models is a short (2.80 Å) $\gamma C \cdots O$ contact between molecules which might be a $CH \cdots O$ hydrogen bond.

We have refined the crystal structure of poly-L-proline II using powder diffraction data and the linked-atom method of Arnott & Wonacott (1966a). In this method bond lengths and angles can be kept fixed at standard values while the variables are the chain dihedral angles (τ), the radius of αC (D) and the Eulerian angles ($\theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z$) which determine the chain orientation. Additional parameters are the scale (K), the average isotropic temperature factor (B) and the molecular orientation (ψ). By those means the number and kind of variables is rendered appropriate to the paucity (only fifteen in this case) and low resolving power of intensity data given by the polymer.

The function minimized in a least-squares fashion was

$$\Theta = \Phi + \sum_h \lambda_h G_h \quad (1)$$

where

$$\Phi = \sum_m \omega_m \{ \sigma F_m - (1/K) c F_m \exp(-BQ^2/4) \}^2 \quad (2)$$

and λ_h is the Lagrange multiplier appropriate to the constraint, $G_h=0$ to be imposed on the solution. Six equations, $G_h=0$, involving some of the cylindrical polar atomic coordinates with

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 &= R(1) - R(7), & G_2 &= \varphi(1) - \varphi(7) + 120^\circ, \\ G_3 &= Z(1) - Z(7) - c/3, & G_4 &= R(4) - R(7a), \\ G_5 &= Z(4) - Z(7a) - c/3, & G_6 &= Z(5) - Z(8) - c/3, \end{aligned}$$

were used so that all prolyl residues were joined appropriately in a left-handed threefold helix of pitch equal to c . (The atom numbering key is in Fig. 1.)

We have also considered another possible crystal model to determine if poly-L-proline has a statistical crystal structure like other polypeptides such as α -poly-L-alanine (Elliott & Malcolm, 1959; Arnott & Wonacott, 1966b) and β -poly-L-alanine (Arnott, Dover & Elliott, 1967). The second model has two half (coaxial) molecules at each lattice point, the half molecules having $-\text{CO.NH.CH=}$ sequences of opposite sense. For such a model two more parameters are