

These hydrogen bonds bind the molecules into layers parallel to the (100) plane. The layers are held together by van der Waals interaction between methyl groups.

I am grateful to Professor L. Sosnowski and Professor J. Auleytner for discussion and to Dr E. Grochowski from the Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of

Sciences, Warsaw, for specimen material, discussions and cooperation.

Reference

NOYES, W. A. & FORMAN, B. D. (1933) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **55**, 3493.

Acta Cryst. (1969). **B25**, 1671

The crystal structure of the form of *N,N'*-ethylenebis(salicylaldehydeiminato)cobalt (II) inactive towards oxygenation. By S. BRÜCKNER, M. CALLIGARIS, G. NARDIN and L. RANDACCIO, *Istituto di Chimica, Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy.*

(Received 14 April 1969)

The structure of *N,N'*-ethylenebis(salicylaldehydeiminato)cobalt(II), $\text{CoO}_2\text{N}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}$, (inactive form towards oxygenation) has been refined with three-dimensional data, starting from the final coordinates obtained from the two-dimensional analysis of the isostructural analogous copper derivative. The refinement gave an *R* index of 0.07 for 762 independent reflexions collected on equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation.

Introduction

One of the best known examples of synthetic molecular oxygen-carriers is *N,N'*-ethylenebis(salicylaldehydeiminato)cobalt(II) (Cosalen) which absorbs molecular oxygen reversibly in the solid state as well as in solution (Bayer & Schretzmann, 1967). Several active (oxygen-carriers) crystalline modifications and one inactive modification of this compound are known. An X-ray powder spectrum analysis was carried out by Calvin (Martell & Calvin, 1959). However, the mode of attachment of oxygen and the absorption mechanism in the solid phase are still subjects of discussion. As part of a general investigation of these two aspects, we present here the three-dimensional analysis of the inactive form.

This work was carried out in order to obtain more accurate values of bond lengths and angles for subsequent comparison with the analogous compound (Cosalen)₂·(dimethylformamide)₂·O₂, under investigation in this laboratory. The crystal structure of this compound will be described in a forthcoming paper. Dr S. Holt and his co-workers (private communication) have independently refined the structure of inactive Cosalen and their results agree with ours.

Experimental

The crystals, prepared according to Bailes & Calvin (1947), are monoclinic with $a = 26.52 \pm 0.03$, $b = 7.05 \pm 0.01$, $c = 14.36 \pm 0.02$ Å, $\beta = 98.4 \pm 0.3^\circ$, $Z = 8$, $D_c = 1.63$ g.cm⁻³,

Table 1. Atomic fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic thermal parameters with *e.s.d.'s* given in parentheses

The fractional coordinates ($\times 10^3$) of the hydrogen atoms are listed near their bonded carbon atoms.								
	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	
Co	2340 (1)	2034 (3)	977 (1)	1.68 (3)				
O(1)	1869 (4)	4043 (14)	901 (6)	2.32 (20)				
O(2)	2833 (3)	3773 (13)	554 (6)	1.65 (18)				
N(1)	1910 (4)	407 (17)	1532 (7)	1.83 (25)				
N(2)	2830 (5)	107 (19)	1259 (8)	2.20 (27)				
C(1)	1376 (5)	3995 (23)	1044 (9)	2.34 (33)				
C(2)	1076 (6)	5617 (24)	795 (10)	2.95 (36)	H(1)	124	686	49
C(3)	573 (6)	5629 (24)	940 (11)	3.25 (37)	H(2)	34	691	78
C(4)	350 (6)	4028 (27)	1277 (11)	3.73 (40)	H(3)	-6	46	134
C(5)	632 (6)	2423 (24)	1519 (11)	3.54 (39)	H(4)	45	120	180
C(6)	1163 (5)	2335 (21)	1397 (9)	2.33 (33)	H(5)	124	-46	198
C(7)	1436 (6)	680 (24)	1655 (10)	2.86 (35)	H(6)	231	-107	267
C(8)	2172 (5)	-1294 (21)	1937 (9)	2.27 (31)	H(7)	190	-248	188
					H(8)	248	-240	72
C(9)	2610 (5)	-1733 (22)	1391 (10)	2.50 (32)	H(9)	289	-267	178
					H(10)	357	-87	166
C(10)	3336 (5)	335 (22)	1414 (10)	2.32 (33)				
C(11)	3573 (5)	2099 (23)	1267 (9)	2.17 (28)				
C(12)	4128 (6)	2131 (28)	1557 (11)	3.64 (37)	H(11)	431	89	188
C(13)	4375 (6)	3790 (27)	1397 (11)	3.81 (41)	H(12)	479	384	161
C(14)	4148 (6)	5370 (23)	995 (11)	2.99 (37)	H(13)	437	660	87
C(15)	3607 (6)	5361 (24)	723 (10)	2.90 (35)	H(14)	340	664	44
C(16)	3335 (5)	3664 (20)	844 (9)	1.71 (28)				

$D_m = 1.60 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ (values previously reported by Martell & Calvin (1959): $a = 14.07$, $b = 7.06$, $c = 26.25$, $\beta = 97.75^\circ$). With our choice of axes the possible space groups are Cc or $C2/c$. The latter has been chosen, because this compound was found to be isostructural with the analogous copper derivative (Hall & Waters, 1960). This choice was later verified by the successful refinement of the structure.

Intensity data were collected by the equi-inclination Weissenberg method with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. Levels $h0l$ through $h6l$ and $hk0$ through $hk2$ were recorded by the multiple film technique. The intensities were measured visually by comparison with a series of calibrated spots. Lorentz and polarization factors and the spot-shape correction (Phillips, 1954) for non-zero levels were applied. No correction for absorption was made ($\mu = 13.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for Mo $K\alpha$ and $\mu R \sim 0.2$). The data were scaled by the method of Hamilton, Rollett & Sparks (1965). The number of independent reflexions was 762.

Initial fractional coordinates were taken from the two-dimensional analysis of the isostructural copper compound and were refined by isotropic block-diagonal least-squares method to an R value of 0.067. The contribution of hydrogen atoms was included, but the positions of these atoms were not refined. Their thermal motion was assumed isotropic with the same B values as those of the carbon atoms to which they are bonded.

No region of electron density exceeded $\pm 0.3 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ on the final $|F_o - F_c|$ synthesis. The least-squares program was that of Albano, Domenicano & Vaciago (1966) which minimizes the function $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2$, where F_o and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively, and w is the weighting factor. The weighting scheme $w = (a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2)^{-1}$, with $a = 25.0$, $b = 1.0$, $c = 0.004$, was used.

The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964) for oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, that of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for nitrogen and that listed in *International Tables of X-Ray Crystallography* (1962) for cobalt.

Atomic parameters and their standard deviations are given in Table 1. The final observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 2. A sketch of the dimer is shown in Fig. 1 with the numbering scheme for the atoms of the crystallographically independent unit. The bond lengths

and angles are given in Table 3. In Table 4 are listed the distances below 4 \AA within the dimer.

Table 4. Distances below 4 \AA within the dimer

The primed atoms refer to the molecule at $\frac{1}{2} - x$, $\frac{1}{2} - y$, \bar{z} . Standard deviations are given in parentheses and refer to the last significant figure.

Co—Co'	3.118 (3) Å
Co—O(1')	3.73 (1)
Co—O(2')	2.25 (1)
Co—N(2')	3.76 (1)
Co—C(11')	3.80 (1)
Co—C(15')	3.65 (2)
Co—C(16')	2.99 (1)
O(1)—O(2')	3.07 (1)
O(1)—N(2')	3.37 (2)
O(1)—C(10')	3.32 (2)
O(1)—C(11')	3.26 (2)
O(1)—C(15')	3.98 (2)
O(1)—C(16')	3.13 (2)
O(2)—O(2')	2.84 (1)
O(2)—N(1')	3.22 (1)
O(2)—N(2')	3.03 (1)
O(2)—C(1')	3.86 (2)
O(2)—C(7')	3.97 (2)
O(2)—C(8')	3.99 (2)
O(2)—C(9')	3.55 (2)
O(2)—C(10')	3.93 (2)
O(2)—C(16')	3.84 (2)
N(1)—C(16')	3.44 (2)
C(1)—C(10')	3.75 (2)
C(1)—C(11')	3.53 (2)
C(1)—C(12')	3.86 (2)
C(1)—C(15')	3.99 (2)
C(1)—C(16')	3.47 (2)
C(2)—C(10')	3.79 (2)
C(2)—C(11')	3.75 (2)
C(2)—C(12')	3.86 (2)
C(6)—C(14')	3.91 (2)
C(6)—C(15')	3.71 (2)
C(6)—C(16')	3.73 (2)
C(7)—C(14')	3.96 (2)
C(7)—C(15')	3.48 (2)
C(7)—C(16')	3.76 (2)

Discussion

The present analysis has shown that the crystal consists of centrosymmetric dimeric units, $(\text{Cosalen})_2$, rather than

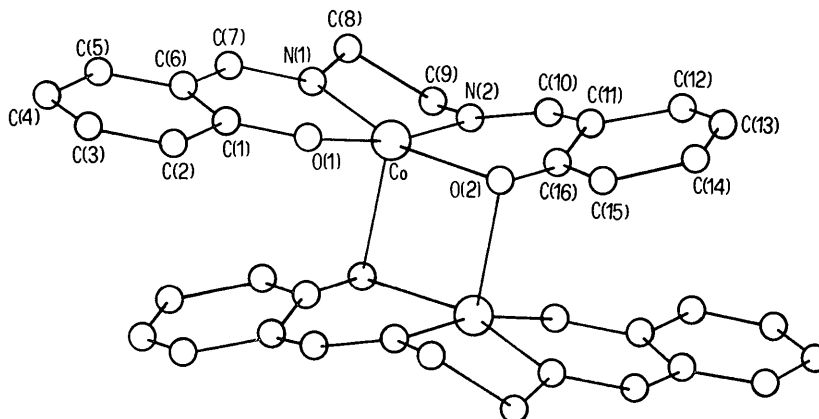


Fig. 1. The sketch of the dimer with the numbering scheme for the atoms.

of monomeric units arranged in layers, as previously proposed (Martell & Calvin, 1959). Dimerization is achieved by the sharing of one oxygen atom from each 'salen' ligand by two cobalt atoms. Thus the cobalt atom is five coordinated in a distorted rectangular based pyramid with an axial bond Co-O of 2.25 Å. The close approach of the two halves of the dimer requires the two planes of the 'salen' ligand to bend away from each other. The Co-N (mean value 1.88 Å) and Co-O (1.88 Å) bond lengths agree with the mean values of 1.88 and 1.86 Å respectively, found in some organo-cobalt derivatives of bis(acetylacetonate)-ethylendiimine (BAEH₂), (Brückner, Calligaris, Nardin & Randaccio, 1968a). On the other hand, the Co-O value of 1.95 Å agrees with the mean value of 1.92 Å found in vinyl-aquo(BAE)Co (Brückner, Calligaris, Nardin & Randaccio, 1968b). In the last compound the lengthening of Co-O bonds has been ascribed to the intermolecular hydrogen bonds in which these oxygen atoms are involved. Analogously the lengthening found here can be ascribed to the additional coordination bond of 2.25 Å in which the oxygen atom is involved.

The torsional angle around the CH₂-CH₂ bond is 42.0° and the angle between the planes passing through the two halves of the 'salen' ligand is 22.2°. The close stacking of the dimeric units does not introduce voids in the structure. Thus the crystal packing of the inactive form is such that it may be regarded as 'self-protecting' towards oxygen absorption.

The dimeric nature of this compound suggests a possible explanation of the two-to-one stoichiometry of the oxygenated adduct. If one assumes that the crystals of the active form consist of dimers packed in an open way, the formation of an adduct [(cosalen)₂O₂]_n seems likely when the oxygen molecules penetrate into the voids of the structure. On the contrary, in the model of equally displaced monomeric units, proposed by Calvin, the 2:1 and 1:1 ratios would both be possible.

However this conjecture requires further experimental information to support it.

We acknowledge financial assistance from the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Roma, Italy. We are grateful to Professor A. Ripamonti for helpful discussions.

References

- ALBANO, V., DOMENICANO, A. & VACIAGO, A. (1966). *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **96**, 922.
 BAILES, R. H. & CALVIN, M. (1947). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **69**, 1886.
 BAYER, E. & SCHRETZMANN, P. (1967). *Structure and Bonding*, **2**, 181.
 BERGHUIS, J., HAANAPPEL, IJ. M., POTTERS, M., LOOPSTRA, B. O., MACGILLAVRY, C. H. & VEENENDAAL, A. L. (1955). *Acta Cryst.* **8**, 478.
 BRÜCKNER, S., CALLIGARIS, M., NARDIN, G. & RANDACCIO, L. (1968a). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **2**, 386.
 BRÜCKNER, S., CALLIGARIS, M., NARDIN, G. & RANDACCIO, L. (1968b). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **2**, 416.
 HALL, D. & WATERS, T. N. (1960). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 2644.
 HAMILTON, W. C., ROLLETT, J. S. & SPARKS, R. A. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 129.
 HANSON, H. P., HERMAN, F., LEA, J. D. & SKILLMAN, S. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1040.
International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). Vol. III. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.
 MARTELL, A. E. & CALVIN, M. (1959). *Chemistry of the Metal Chelate Compounds*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
 PHILLIPS, D. C. (1954). *Acta Cryst.* **7**, 746.

Notes and News

Announcements and other items of crystallographic interest will be published under this heading at the discretion of the Editorial Board. The notes (in duplicate) should be sent to the General Secretary of the International Union of Crystallography (G. Boom, Laboratorium voor Fysische Metaalkunde der Rijksuniversiteit, Universiteitscomplex Paddepoel, Groningen 8002, The Netherlands). Publication of an item in a particular issue cannot be guaranteed unless the draft is received 8 weeks before the date of publication.

Crystallographic programs for the IBM 1130 computer

Colleague crystallographers may be interested to know that we have available a collection of crystallographic programs suitable for use on an IBM 1130 computer with 8 K core and one magnetic disc storage:

1. Lorentz-polarization corrections for Weissenberg data.
2. Lorentz-polarization corrections for precession data.
3. Wilson plot and E-calculation.
4. Temperature-sharpened Patterson map calculation.
5. Centrosymmetric structure factor calculation, and Fourier summation (2- and 3-dimensional).
6. Acentric structure factor calculation, and Fourier summation (2- and 3-dimensional).

7. Interatomic-distance and bond-angle calculation.
8. All-distance calculation.
9. Projection down any direction.
10. Molecular translation search programs for plane groups *p2*, *pgg*, *pmg*, *pg*, *pm*.

These programs are not original, but have been collected from several sources and modified for this model computer.

On request, a FORTRAN listing and operating instructions will be supplied.

MICHAEL LAING

*Department of Chemistry
 Arthur Sale, Computer Centre
 University of Natal
 Durban
 South Africa*