

has been presented in detail in a separate publication (Sax & Pletcher, 1969).

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The Crystal Structure of Bis-(*H*-pyrrole-2-alimine)copper(II), (C₅H₅N₂)₂ Cu(II)

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The crystal structure of bis-(*H*-pyrrole-2-alimine)copper(II) has been determined using three-dimensional data collected on a diffractometer equipped with a single-crystal orienter. The space group is *P2*₁/*c* with *Z* = 2; cell dimensions are *a* = 9.845 (2), *b* = 5.562 (3), *c* = 9.604 (3) Å and β = 103.07 (1)°. The Cu²⁺ ions occupy special positions (0,0,0) and (0,½,½) and the molecule must lie on a centre of symmetry. The structure was elucidated by the heavy-atom method and was refined by the full-matrix least squares technique. The final *R* is 0.061. The Cu²⁺ ion is coordinated with four N atoms in a squareplanar arrangement; the two unique Cu-N distances are 1.97 (1) and 1.95 (1) Å. The molecule is essentially planar, the maximum deviation from the best least-squares plane being 0.06 Å.

Introduction

The preparation and chemical properties of pyrrole-2-alimine chelates of copper have been reported by

Enmart, Diehl & Collwitzer (1929) and Pfeiffer, Hesse, Pfitzinger, Scholl & Theriot (1937). The electronic spectra of these chelates have been reported by Chakravorty & Kannan (1967). Stakleberg (1947) made

some preliminary crystallographic studies of bis-(*H*-pyrrole-2-alimine)copper (II), to which he assigned the space group $P2_1/c$. The complete crystal structure of any pyrrole-2-alimine complex has not yet been reported in the literature. These chelates share common structural features with porphyrins which are of great biological significance. For these reasons and because of the interest in the study of coordination configurations of Cu^{2+} , the crystal structure of bis-(*H*-pyrrole-2-alimine)copper(II) was determined.

Experimental

The crystals of bis-(*H*-pyrrole-2-alimine)copper(II) were grown by slow evaporation of its solution in A.R. grade toluene. Flat prismatic crystals of deep purple-brown colour were obtained. Suitable crystals of approximate dimensions $0.20 \times 0.15 \times 0.15$ mm were chosen for X-ray studies.

Preliminary studies were carried out with rotation and Weissenberg photographs. The crystals were found to be monoclinic and showed the following systematic absences: $h0l$ reflexions absent when $l=2n+1$ and $0k0$ reflexions absent when $k=2n+1$. These systematic absences fix the space group uniquely as $P2_1/c$.

Cell dimensions were determined on a General Electric XRD-6 diffractometer from observations on axial reflexions. Density was measured by flotation in an aqueous solution of ZnCl_2 . The cell parameters and other crystal data are listed in Table 1.

Three-dimensional intensity data were collected with $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation using the stationary-crystal stationary-counter technique. Intensity measurements were made in shells of 2θ to a maximum of 100° . Beyond this point more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the reflexions had intensities almost equal to the background and it was not considered worth while to collect data. Thus, intensity data for 730 reflexions were recorded. Reflexions whose intensities differed from background by less than one standard deviation of the background were classified as unobserved. There were 178 such reflexions.

The 020, 040, and 060 reflexions for which $\chi=90^\circ$ were examined through 360° rotation of the angle ϕ , and no appreciable variation in their intensities was noticed. This indicated that the absorption correction was negligibly small. Consequently, no absorption correction was applied. The intensity data were corrected for background. Also, Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied.

Structure determination

With two molecules to a unit cell of space group $P2_1/c$, the molecules must lie on the centre of symmetry. Therefore, the Cu^{2+} ions were assigned the special positions $(0,0,0)$ and $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ and all other atoms were located by a series of three-dimensional Fourier and difference Fourier syntheses. In all these calculations

Table 1. *Crystal data*

$(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}_2)_2\text{Cu(II)}$	
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	
$a = 9.845 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$	$D_m = 1.59 \pm 0.02 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$b = 5.562 \pm 0.003$	$D_c = 1.62 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$c = 9.604 \pm 0.003$	$\mu_c = 28.14 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 103.07 \pm 0.01^\circ$	

Table 2. *Atomic positions* ($\times 10^4$) and *anisotropic thermal parameters* ($\times 10^4$)

Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Temperature factors are at the form:

$$\exp [-(h^2b_{11} + k^2b_{22} + l^2b_{33} + 2hkb_{12} + 2hllb_{13} + 2klb_{23})]$$

Positions

	x	y	z
	0	0	0
Cu^{2+}			
N(1)	1287 (10)	2648 (17)	-160 (10)
N(2)	1492 (9)	-875 (15)	1629 (8)
C(1)	2482 (14)	2543 (23)	813 (13)
C(2)	2600 (11)	644 (17)	1798 (11)
C(3)	3687 (12)	-78 (27)	2931 (13)
C(4)	3199 (14)	-2213 (25)	3474 (14)
C(5)	1829 (14)	-2603 (23)	2641 (13)
H(1)	1290	2890	-260
H(2)	2560	2790	770
H(3)	3800	60	2960
H(4)	3210	-2380	3570
H(5)	1730	-2850	2690

Thermal parameters

	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
Cu^{2+}	156 (2)	316 (7)	129 (3)	-32 (5)	37 (2)	-7 (5)
N(1)	161 (14)	334 (37)	142 (13)	-52 (19)	33 (11)	9 (19)
N(2)	120 (12)	226 (31)	112 (11)	-5 (15)	28 (9)	-12 (15)
C(1)	160 (18)	460 (55)	168 (19)	-47 (26)	53 (15)	-33 (27)
C(2)	123 (15)	275 (44)	115 (14)	3 (18)	32 (10)	-28 (17)
C(3)	174 (17)	431 (49)	180 (18)	53 (35)	48 (14)	-57 (35)
C(4)	183 (21)	404 (55)	182 (20)	28 (28)	36 (16)	0 (28)
C(5)	193 (21)	390 (52)	148 (17)	44 (26)	64 (15)	14 (25)

The N(1)–Cu–N(2) angle was 82.3° in the present structure. This compares with 83° in K₂Cu(NH₂CH₂CONCH₂COO)₂·6H₂O (Sugihara *et al.*, 1968); 85° in Cu(en)₂(SCN)₂ (Brown & Lingafelter, 1964); 86° in Cu(en)₂(BF₄)₂ (Brown, Lee & Melsom, 1968); 89° in [Cu(en)₂(H₂O)Cl]Cl and 90° in [Cu(en)₂(H₂O)Br]Br (Mazzi, 1953).

In the present structure both carbon atoms of the ring formed by Cu²⁺, N(1), N(2), C(1) and C(2) are above the N–Cu–N plane by 0.098 and 0.054 Å respectively. A similar case is that of K₂Cu(NH₂CH₂CONH₂COO)₂·6H₂O (Sugihara *et al.*, 1968) in which both the carbon atoms of the ethylenediamine ring are above the N–Cu–N plane by 0.406 and 0.302 Å, but in all other similar structures mentioned above one carbon atom of the ethylenediamine ring is above and the other below the plane.

Bis-(*H*-pyrrole-2-aldimine)copper(II) molecules in the present structure are essentially planar, the maximum deviation of any atom from the least-squares plane being only 0.06 Å. The equation of the least-squares plane in orthogonal Ångström space passing through the atoms in the asymmetric unit is:

$$-0.4042x + 0.5647y + 0.7195z = 0. \quad (1)$$

The distances of the constituent atoms from the above plane are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Deviation of atoms from the best least-squares plane [equation(1)]

	Deviation (Å)
Cu ²⁺	0.0
N(1)	0.018
N(2)	0.063
C(1)	0.010
C(2)	0.020
C(3)	-0.012
C(4)	-0.035
C(5)	0.015

The pyrrole ring in the present structure is planar with an average N–C bond length of 1.355 Å and an average C–C bond length of 1.415 Å. The average bond angle is 108°. Corresponding values in ibogaine (Arai, Coppola & Jeffrey, 1960) are 1.395, 1.430 Å and 108°; in Ni(II) 2,4-diacetyldeuteroporphyrin-IX dimethyl ester (Hamor, Caughey & Hoard, 1965) 1.38, 1.41 Å and 108°; in methoxyiron(III)-mesoporphyrin-IX dimethyl ester (Hoard, Hamor, & Hamor Caughey, 1965) 1.398, 1.426 Å and 108°; and in tetraphenyl porphyrin (Silvers & Tulinsky, 1967) 1.368, 1.410 Å and 108°.

Anisotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table 2. From these parameters, the vibration amplitudes along the three principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids and also the orientation of these axes have been calculated using the IBM 7044 program ANTEMP (Dwivedi, 1970). It has been shown by other authors (Srivastava & Lingafelter, 1966; Werner, 1964) that the tempera-

ture factors can compensate for errors in data due to absorption and dispersion; since these corrections have not been applied, perhaps the absolute magnitudes of the vibration amplitudes are of not much significance. Relative magnitudes of vibration amplitudes and the orientation of ellipsoids are shown in Fig. 3.

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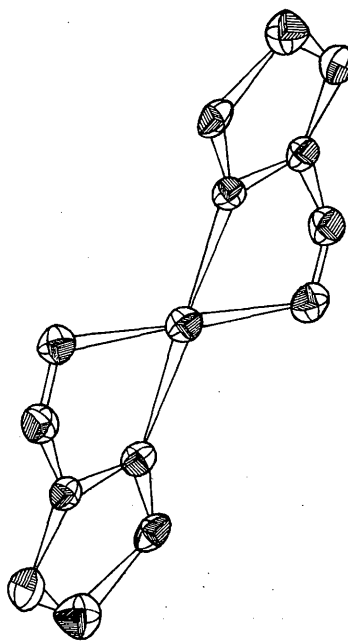


Fig. 3. X–Z projection of the crystal structure showing thermal ellipsoids.

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The Crystal Structure of α -Bromoacetophenone

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The crystal structure of α -bromoacetophenone has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The compound crystallizes in the orthorhombic system with $a=9.74_3$, $b=18.93_5$, $c=4.22_2$ Å. Space group is $P2_12_12_1$, with four molecules in the unit cell. The structure has been refined by the least-squares method with individual anisotropic temperature factors for each atom to an R value of 0.107. In the crystal, the molecules are loosely separated by van der Waals distances all greater than 3 Å, the molecules themselves being arranged in two distinct layers, making an angle of $\sim 122^\circ$ with each other.

The spatial geometry of the acetophenone group and Br-C linkages in the group have not been reported before. The present structure analysis was attempted with this objective in view, as part of a larger programme

in this department for determining the crystal structures of simple organic molecules.

The compound α -bromoacetophenone ($C_6H_5CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot Br$) or phenacyl bromide crystallizes as colourless

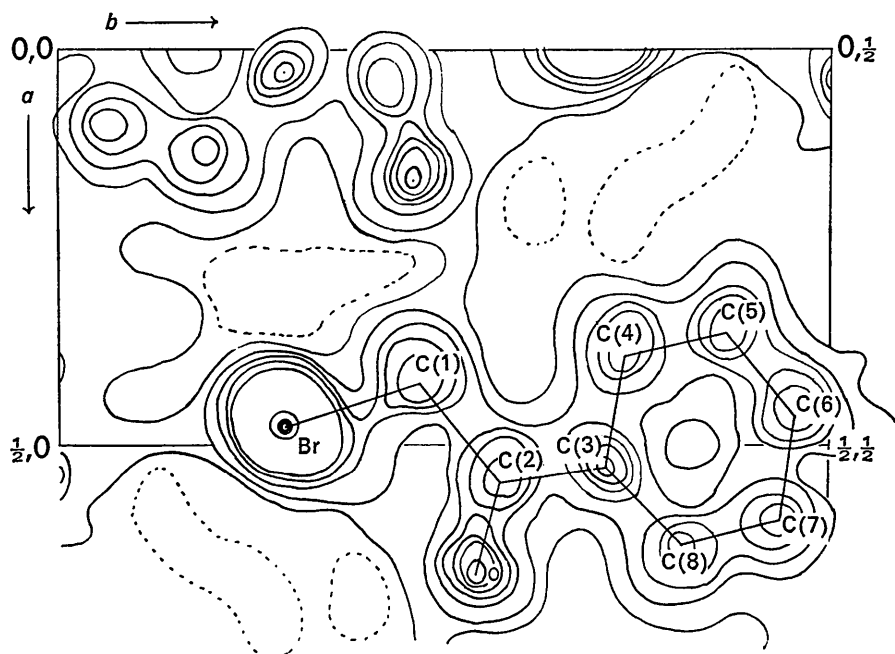


Fig. 1. Electron density projection looking down the [001] axis. Contours are at intervals of $1.0 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^2$.