

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dimeric Dibromobis(pyridine N-oxide) copper(II), $[(\text{pyridine } N\text{-oxide})_2 \text{CuBr}_2]_2$

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The crystal and molecular structure of dimeric dibromobis(pyridine *N*-oxide) copper(II), $[(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{NO})_2\text{CuBr}_2]_2$, was determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. This compound crystallizes in the triclinic system with $a = 10.510$ (2), $b = 10.883$ (1), $c = 11.818$ (5) Å, $\alpha = 78.57$ (3), $\beta = 89.88$ (3), $\gamma = 81.17$ (1)°, space group $P\bar{1}$, $\rho_o = 2.08$, $\rho_c = 2.10$ g.cm⁻³ and $Z = 2$. The structure was solved by Patterson and electron-density Fourier techniques and refined by block-diagonal least-squares analysis to a final *R* value of 0.046 based on 4415 observed reflections. The structure consists of two centrosymmetric dimeric molecules crystallographically non-equivalent. The centers of symmetry of the two molecules are located at the origin and at the center of the unit cell. In both dimers each copper atom is coordinated by two bromine atoms, and by three oxygen atoms of which two are bridging. The bromine atoms are located above and below the plane defined by the copper atoms and the bridging oxygen atoms. The two dimeric molecules show significant differences in some bond distances and angles and in the relative orientation of the pyridine *N*-oxide molecules. The geometry of this complex differs markedly from that of its chloride analog, as well as from that of other members of the aromatic *N*-oxide copper(II) halide series. The magnetic properties of the bromide complex are discussed in relation to those of related compounds.

Introduction

Aromatic *N*-oxides form complexes with more than 40 elements (Orchin & Schmidt, 1968), including all members of the first transition series. The stereochemistry of these systems is interesting as the oxygen atom may act as a monodentate ligand, as a bridging ligand, or as both in the same structure. Consequently, monomeric, dimeric, and polymeric species may occur.

Copper(II) aromatic *N*-oxides have been studied extensively, not only because they form a variety of polynuclear species, but also because these complexes are paramagnetic and can be studied by electron paramagnetic resonance and by magnetic susceptibility methods. Recently, Watson (1969) summarized the magnetic properties of aromatic *N*-oxide copper(II) complexes in terms of 12 idealized structure types. Dimeric dibromobis(pyridine *N*-oxide)copper(II) has a magnetic moment which could not be interpreted on the assumption that this compound belongs to the same structure type as the chloride analog [dimeric dichlorobis(pyridine *N*-oxide)copper(II)]. A preliminary report (Mighell, Reimann & Santoro, 1970) shows that the structure of dimeric dibromobis(pyridine *N*-oxide) copper(II) differs markedly from that of the chloride complex, and does not fit the other structure types cited by Watson (1969). This paper reports the detailed structure of the bromide complex and its structural and magnetic properties in relation to those of closely related complexes.

Experimental

Single crystals of $[(\text{pyridine } N\text{-oxide})_2\text{CuBr}_2]_2$ were kindly supplied by Dr R. W. Duerst. Laue symmetry

and approximate unit-cell parameters were determined from zero- and upper-level precession photographs. Precise unit-cell parameters were obtained by least-squares analysis using the 2θ angles of 37 reflections measured with a single-crystal diffractometer and Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069$ Å). The density of the complex was measured by the flotation method in a mixture of chloroform and tetrabromomethane. Crystal data are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. *Crystal data*
for $[(\text{pyridine } N\text{-oxide})_2\text{CuBr}_2]_2$

$a = 10.510$ (2) Å*	Space group = $P\bar{1}$
$b = 10.883$ (1)	$Z = 2$
$c = 11.818$ (5)	$\rho_o = 2.08$ g.cm ⁻³
$\alpha = 78.57$ (3)°	$\rho_c = 2.10$ g.cm ⁻³
$\beta = 89.88$ (3)	$V = 1309$ Å ³
$\gamma = 81.17$ (1)	Linear absorption coefficient for Mo $K\alpha$; $\mu = 82$ cm ⁻¹ .

* Parameters are those of the reduced cell and were refined using 37 observed 2θ values.

The crystal used for intensity measurements was ground to a sphere of radius ~0.14 mm. Data were collected on a 3-circle diffractometer, with a take-off angle of approximately 4° and a scintillation counter and pulse-height analyzer set to admit 90% of the Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. All unique reflections with $2\theta \leq 60^\circ$ were measured by the scan method, using a scan rate of 2°/min and background settings calculated with the expression $2\theta \pm (\frac{1}{2})\Delta 2\theta$, where $\Delta 2\theta = 1.8 \times \tan \theta$ (Alexander & Smith, 1964). Also, six standard reflections were measured periodically to monitor radiation damage. The intensities of these standards decreased nearly linearly to ~80% of their initial values during data

Table 2. (a) Final atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters for $[(\text{pyridien N-oxide})_2\text{CuBr}_2]_2$ and (b) calculated atomic coordinates for the hydrogen atoms

(a)

The anisotropic temperature factor has the form;

$$\exp [-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})].$$

Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant digits.

Hydrogen atoms are labeled with the same numbers as the carbon atoms to which they are bonded.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu(1)	0.08498 (6)	0.03964 (7)	0.10254 (6)	45.3 (6)	65.4 (6)	36.1 (5)	-4.6 (5)	2.0 (4)	-17.9 (5)
Cu(2)	0.40118 (7)	0.57661 (7)	0.58753 (6)	57.2 (6)	66.2 (7)	40.3 (5)	-20.3 (5)	10.5 (5)	-18.4 (5)
Br(1)	0.00804 (6)	0.27311 (5)	0.08063 (6)	75.0 (6)	53.9 (5)	67.7 (5)	-11.3 (4)	9.0 (4)	-18.7 (4)
Br(2)	0.31186 (6)	-0.03640 (8)	0.12916 (6)	51.3 (5)	139.4 (9)	62.7 (5)	6.5 (5)	-3.4 (4)	-20.2 (6)
Br(3)	0.21565 (6)	0.47409 (7)	0.63258 (6)	79.1 (6)	94.2 (7)	68.1 (5)	-39.2 (5)	16.5 (5)	-17.4 (5)
Br(4)	0.43508 (7)	0.79740 (6)	0.52239 (6)	111.1 (7)	55.0 (5)	67.0 (5)	-19.9 (5)	5.2 (5)	-15.1 (4)
O(1)	0.0808 (3)	0.0427 (4)	-0.0651 (3)	42 (3)	97 (5)	41 (3)	-16 (3)	15 (3)	-13 (3)
N(1)	-0.1886 (4)	-0.0334 (5)	0.1295 (4)	39 (4)	74 (5)	39 (4)	-16 (3)	9 (3)	-27 (3)
C(11)	-0.2306 (6)	-0.1409 (6)	0.1818 (5)	68 (6)	69 (6)	63 (5)	-15 (5)	7 (4)	-13 (5)
C(12)	-0.3366 (7)	-0.1307 (7)	0.2490 (6)	89 (7)	89 (7)	64 (6)	-42 (6)	14 (5)	-6 (5)
C(13)	-0.3973 (6)	-0.0162 (7)	0.2652 (6)	56 (5)	117 (8)	56 (5)	-22 (5)	14 (4)	-22 (5)
C(14)	-0.3533 (6)	0.0939 (6)	0.2087 (6)	60 (5)	87 (6)	64 (5)	-11 (5)	12 (4)	-32 (5)
C(15)	-0.2478 (6)	0.0834 (6)	0.1391 (5)	61 (5)	71 (6)	57 (5)	-18 (4)	16 (4)	-27 (4)
O(2)	0.03817 (4)	-0.0095 (4)	0.2625 (3)	90 (5)	83 (4)	41 (3)	-31 (4)	2 (3)	-18 (3)
N(2)	0.0603 (5)	0.0619 (4)	0.3390 (4)	63 (4)	55 (4)	28 (3)	-15 (3)	0 (3)	-7 (3)
C(21)	-0.0390 (6)	0.1346 (7)	0.3760 (5)	80 (6)	90 (7)	46 (5)	4 (5)	-10 (4)	-4 (5)
C(22)	-0.0202 (8)	0.2030 (7)	0.4580 (6)	137 (9)	80 (7)	62 (6)	14 (6)	8 (6)	-18 (6)
C(23)	0.1015 (8)	0.1972 (7)	0.5030 (6)	149 (10)	71 (6)	60 (6)	-30 (6)	7 (6)	-23 (5)
C(24)	0.2022 (7)	0.1226 (7)	0.4633 (6)	99 (8)	111 (8)	59 (6)	-37 (6)	-12 (5)	-20 (6)
C(25)	0.1810 (6)	0.0521 (7)	0.3823 (6)	70 (6)	115 (8)	56 (5)	-27 (6)	-2 (4)	-33 (5)
O(3)	0.4102 (3)	0.5453 (4)	0.4284 (3)	39 (3)	95 (5)	48 (4)	-11 (3)	2 (3)	-29 (3)
N(3)	0.3011 (4)	0.5517 (5)	0.3634 (4)	46 (4)	63 (4)	36 (3)	-10 (3)	1 (3)	-2 (3)
C(31)	0.2672 (6)	0.4409 (6)	0.3475 (6)	80 (6)	65 (6)	57 (5)	-15 (5)	3 (4)	-2 (4)
C(32)	0.1601 (6)	0.4466 (6)	0.2790 (6)	85 (2)	89 (7)	60 (5)	-40 (5)	-2 (5)	-20 (5)
C(33)	0.0883 (6)	0.5619 (7)	0.2293 (6)	61 (6)	127 (8)	58 (5)	-23 (6)	-3 (4)	-14 (6)
C(34)	0.1284 (6)	0.6715 (7)	0.2491 (6)	74 (6)	83 (7)	80 (6)	-6 (5)	-7 (5)	-5 (5)
C(35)	0.2343 (6)	0.6645 (6)	0.3184 (6)	72 (6)	65 (6)	64 (5)	-10 (5)	2 (4)	-20 (5)
O(4)	0.5520 (5)	0.4132 (5)	0.2554 (4)	104 (5)	113 (5)	43 (3)	-53 (4)	18 (3)	-21 (4)
N(4)	0.5861 (5)	0.4982 (5)	0.1659 (4)	71 (5)	69 (5)	33 (4)	-29 (4)	15 (3)	-9 (3)
C(41)	0.5146 (7)	0.6122 (8)	0.1326 (6)	77 (7)	131 (9)	68 (6)	0 (6)	21 (5)	-18 (6)
C(42)	0.5477 (8)	0.6984 (8)	0.0409 (7)	105 (9)	109 (9)	90 (7)	7 (7)	6 (6)	0 (7)
C(43)	0.6569 (8)	0.6659 (7)	-0.0180 (6)	110 (8)	99 (8)	69 (9)	-22 (6)	18 (6)	-10 (6)
C(44)	0.7290 (7)	0.5492 (7)	0.0177 (7)	99 (8)	110 (8)	77 (6)	-21 (6)	40 (6)	-28 (6)
C(45)	0.6946 (6)	0.4665 (6)	0.1108 (6)	77 (6)	84 (7)	76 (6)	-7 (5)	26 (5)	-29 (5)

Table 2 (cont.)

(b)	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(11)	0.808	0.775	0.170
H(12)	0.635	0.792	0.290
H(13)	0.530	0.992	0.319
H(14)	0.606	0.177	0.222
H(15)	0.779	0.161	0.099
H(21)	-0.127	0.144	0.344
H(22)	-0.095	0.255	0.485
H(23)	0.117	0.243	0.567
H(24)	0.290	0.118	0.492
H(25)	0.255	-0.002	0.356
H(31)	0.315	0.359	0.383
H(32)	0.137	0.367	0.262
H(33)	0.013	0.566	0.177
H(34)	0.082	0.753	0.210
H(35)	0.254	0.744	0.336
H(41)	0.436	0.633	0.172
H(42)	0.498	0.785	0.023
H(43)	0.677	0.728	-0.082
H(44)	0.806	0.525	-0.022
H(45)	0.753	0.387	0.141

collection. A total of 5458 reflections were measured; 1543 were considered unobserved. A reflection was

considered unobserved and assigned a value equal to twice the standard deviation, if the net number of counts did not exceed zero by at least twice the standard deviation. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, for radiation damage, and for absorption (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1967); $\mu R = 1.17$).

Determination and refinement

All the atoms in the asymmetric unit, except hydrogen atoms, were located by Patterson and Fourier methods. The structure was then refined by block-diagonal least-squares analysis. The quantity minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ with $w^\frac{1}{2} = 1$ for $F_o < 70$ (absolute scale) and $w^\frac{1}{2} = 70/F_o$ for $F_o > 70$. Hydrogen atoms were included in the structure-factor calculations in fixed calculated positions (Santoro, Mighell, Zocchi & Reimann, 1969), with an isotropic temperature factor of 4.0 \AA^2 . After each refinement cycle, hydrogen-atom positions were recalculated from the refined ring carbon-atom posi-

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

Columns are k , $10F_o$, $10F_c$ respectively. Unobserved reflections are marked with an (*).

Table 3 (*cont.*)

tions. Scattering factors for neutral copper, bromine, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, and for singly negative oxygen atoms were taken from *International Tables for*

X-ray Crystallography (1962). The F_o 's of 'unobserved' reflections were weighted zero or one, depending on whether corresponding F_c 's were less or greater than

Table 3 (cont.)

H-318	-199	198	2	579	366	-1	117	157	2	197	134	8	165	-145	-7	179	98	2	330	-139	+5	322	-332	2	49	-120	-7	330	-532	0	H-312	-151	-8	304	52			
5 737	-726	-6	103	58	4	671	-469	-3	145	158	3	705	-58	10	208	-212	4	67	98	-7	87	88	114	-121	-9	98	-27	1	360	-348	-4	329	-25					
6 123	-159	-5	121	-97	5	261	268	-5	998	-952	5	598	-600	-2	74	-35	9	97	113	5	213	-194	-9	113	-93	6	86	-39	-4	239	-2							
8 363	-356	-7	153	151	-6	107	-126	7	6	198	204	-3	919	-917	1	265	-246	7	113	104	-10	10	76	7	161	151	-1	271	280	4	674	-55						
10 101	-111	0	216	207	9	103	-33	-6	152	159	8	86	-76	-5	189	-202	3	77	98	9	302	293	-1	154	146	-1	154	-111	1	309	-316	0	H-213	-2	204	-93		
11 106*	-106	1	128	140	-1	482	-509	-1	162	150	7	207	-263	-2	238	-272	2	192	159	10	97	164	-1	271	280	4	674	-55	1	185	-105	-5	978	100				
12 242	-142	3	102	83	-3	132	-125	-11	97	115	-1	49	-83	-6	523	-556	-2	194	185	-2	415	-118	4	373	371	-3	203	192	-6	61	-105	1	140	-157	6	864	-1	
14 49*	-106	3	203	183	-3	273	-247	-2	103	102	7	103	-80	-5	209	-289	-2	193	103	-2	415	-118	4	373	371	-3	203	192	-6	61	-105	1	140	-157	6	864	-1	
15 500*	-600	-2	123	-153	-1	111	-101	-1	111	107	7	107	-76	-6	502	-556	-2	193	108	-2	415	-118	4	373	371	-3	203	192	-6	61	-105	1	140	-157	6	864	-1	
16 101*	-105	6	109	-96	-6	187	-123	0	584	-1	76	-26	-11	107	75	-1	191	197	-5	133	-141	-7	95	-104	-1	269	266	-1	160	-104	-1	108	-142	-1	94	-3		
17 370	-376	8	335	339	-6	164	-179	2	211	-204	-7	204	-285	-7	173	-204	-7	133	-81	-7	163	-157	-9	157	175	-8	162	-102	-5	916	-102	-3	362	369				
18 94*	-106	9	93	-50	-5	88	-12	3	732	715	7	87	-67	-29	0	523	-556	-2	193	108	-2	415	-118	4	373	371	-3	203	192	-6	61	-105	1	140	-157	6	864	-1
19 500*	-600	-2	123	-153	-1	111	-101	-1	111	107	7	107	-76	-6	502	-556	-2	193	108	-2	415	-118	4	373	371	-3	203	192	-6	61	-105	1	140	-157	6	864	-1	
20 111*	-6	111	7	343	361	-11	97	-102	5	118	-128	9	95	-76	-7	202	-275	-10	216	275	-1	160	-157	-1	170	-185	-1	168	-191	-5	168	-191	-5	155	146			
21 500*	6	111	7	343	361	-11	97	-102	5	118	-128	9	95	-76	-7	202	-275	-10	216	275	-1	160	-157	-1	170	-185	-1	168	-191	-5	168	-191	-5	155	146			
22 176	-176	0	137	-102	8	186	163	0	177	96	9	91	76	0	98	-91	2	271	271	-2	173	-191	3	203	204	-8	190	196	2	213	196	1	201	-259				
23 244	-201	6	93	62	3	205	-22	-1	160	152	0	404	-509	-9	121	-127	2	170	167	3	167	165	8	593	-604	-5	205	211	3	233	-216							
24 309	-309	3	125	125	-2	225	-226	10	167	152	0	160	-109	-2	170	167	2	170	167	3	167	165	8	593	-604	-5	205	211	3	233	-216							
25 211	-211	0	103	-122	5	91	-104	-5	124	122	-12	5	451	-482	-1	177	53	9	302	320	-9	271	277	-1	160	-157	0	160	-157	0	160	-157						
26 139	-139	1	133	-122	5	91	-104	-5	124	122	-12	5	451	-482	-1	177	53	9	302	320	-9	271	277	-1	160	-157	0	160	-157	0	160	-157						
27 373	-374	2	85	-71	8	227	-224	-6	163	158	8	163	-171	-7	169	150	7	162	167	1	161	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
28 90*	-106	9	93	-50	-5	88	-12	3	732	715	7	87	-67	-29	0	523	-556	-2	193	108	-2	415	-118	4	373	371	-3	203	192	-6	61	-105	1	140	-157	6	864	-1
29 97*	-1	45	-6	105	-7	125	-125	-1	160	155	-1	120	-155	-7	162	-171	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
30 364	-364	5	266	-270	-2	632	-632	-3	90	85	6	131	-125	-7	163	-155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
31 261	-261	3	205	-207	4	205	-207	-2	160	155	3	205	-207	-2	160	155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
32 165	-165	7	125	-180	-2	125	-125	-3	125	130	8	125	-125	-7	162	-155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
33 125	-125	8	125	-125	-2	125	-125	-3	125	130	8	125	-125	-7	162	-155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
34 125	-125	8	125	-125	-2	125	-125	-3	125	130	8	125	-125	-7	162	-155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
35 125	-125	8	125	-125	-2	125	-125	-3	125	130	8	125	-125	-7	162	-155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
36 125	-125	8	125	-125	-2	125	-125	-3	125	130	8	125	-125	-7	162	-155	-2	207	207	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
37 787	-815	-2	567	562	0	890	809	-2	125	120	7	108	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
38 577	-577	-1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
39 324	-324	0	911	-24	-6	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
40 324	-324	0	911	-24	-6	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
41 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
42 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
43 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
44 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
45 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
46 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
47 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
48 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
49 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
50 277	-277	1	112	125	-2	231	-241	-1	111	109	7	109	-104	-6	130	-140	-10	187	190	-1	160	-157	-1	171	-169	-2	205	-211	3	233	-216							
51 277	-																																					

atom, and by two bromine atoms. Bond distances and angles for the two dimers are given in Table 4 and in Fig. 4.

A comparison between Figs. 2 and 3 and the data given in Table 4 shows that the two dimers, though similar, differ in some important details. Differences are observed in the configuration of the bridging planes,

in the Cu—Br groups, and in the orientation of the rings relative to the bridging parallelogram. The short Cu—O distances in the two dimers agree to within one standard deviation, but the long Cu—O bond is 0.08 Å (20σ) greater in dimer II than in dimer I. Consequently the Cu—Cu distance is longer in dimer II, as the angles

Table 4. Coordination polyhedra about copper*

Polyhedron about Cu(1)		Polyhedron about Cu(2)	
Cu(1)—O(1)	1.975 (4) Å	Cu(2)—O(31)	1.976 (4) Å
Cu(1)—O(1)	2.162 (4)	Cu(2)—O(31')	2.240 (4)
Cu(1)—O(21)	1.944 (4)	Cu(2)—O(41)	1.949 (4)
Cu(1)—Br(1)	2.507 (1)	Cu(2)—Br(3)	2.400 (1)
Cu(1)—Br(2)	2.401 (1)	Cu(2)—Br(4)	2.454 (1)
Br(1)—Cu(1)—Br(2)	118.60 (4)°	Br(3)—Cu(2)—Br(4)	134.65 (4)°
Br(1)—Cu(1)—O(1)	106.03 (11)	Br(3)—Cu(2)—O(31)	94.01 (12)
Br(1)—Cu(1)—O(1')	94.45 (12)	Br(3)—Cu(2)—O(31')	118.01 (12)
Br(1)—Cu(1)—O(21)	97.06 (14)	Br(3)—Cu(2)—O(41)	97.59 (15)
Br(2)—Cu(1)—O(1)	134.61 (11)	Br(4)—Cu(2)—O(31)	91.96 (13)
Br(2)—Cu(1)—O(1')	95.09 (11)	Br(4)—Cu(2)—O(31')	106.58 (11)
Br(2)—Cu(1)—O(21)	97.43 (13)	Br(4)—Cu(2)—O(41)	89.20 (15)
O(1)—Cu(1)—O(1')	72.60 (16)	O(31)—Cu(2)—O(31')	71.99 (15)
O(1)—Cu(1)—O(21)	84.34 (18)	O(31)—Cu(2)—O(41)	162.48 (17)
O(21)—Cu(1)—O(1')	156.33 (19)	O(41)—Cu(2)—O(41)	90.93 (17)

* Cu(1)—Cu(1'): 3.336 (1) Å

Cu(2)—Cu(2'): 3.415 (1) Å.

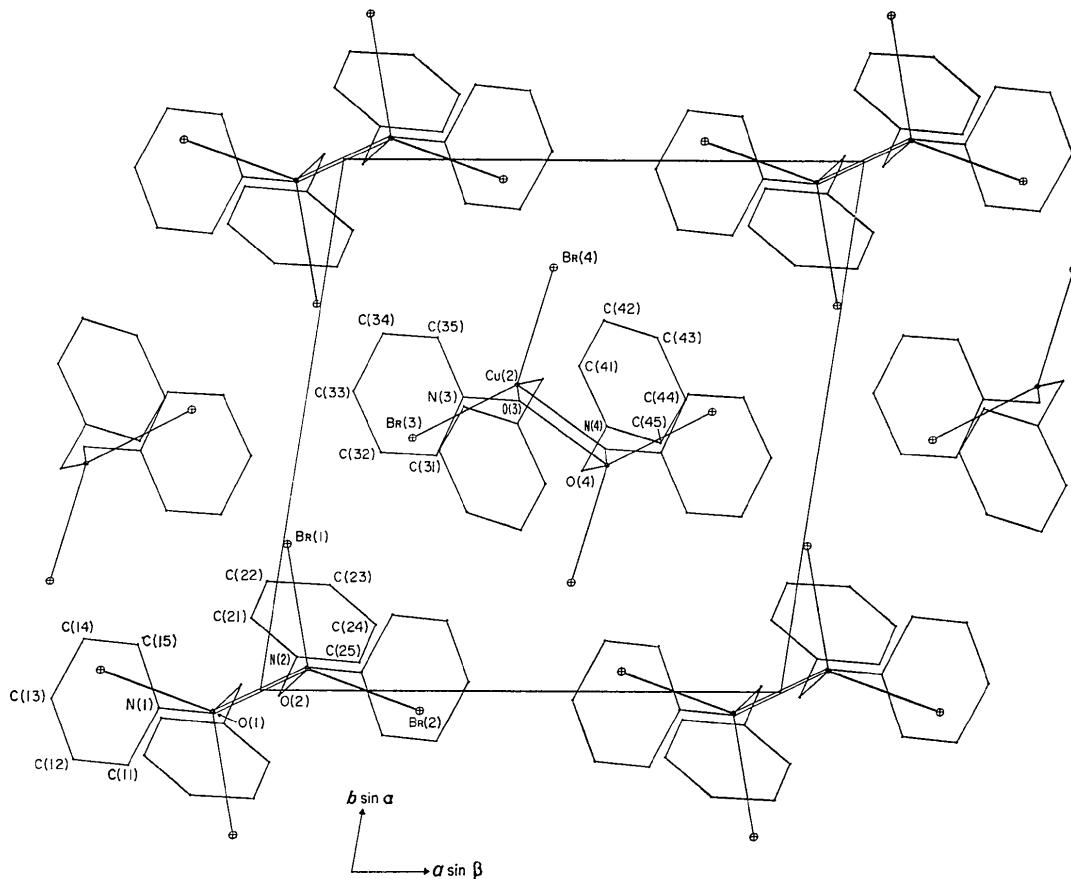


Fig. 1. Projection of $[(\text{pyridine } N\text{-oxide})_2\text{CuBr}_2]_2$ down the c axis.

$O(1)-Cu(1)-O(1')$ and $O(3)-Cu(2)-O(3')$ are equal to within 3σ . The bromine atoms of the $CuBr_2$ groups lie above and below the bridging plane in both dimers, but they are more nearly equidistant from this plane in dimer II (2.11 and 2.35 Å) than in dimer I (2.41 and 1.68 Å).

The Cu^{Br} angle is 16.1° larger, and the Cu–Br bond distances are more nearly equal in dimer II than in dimer I. Pyridine rings of the pyridine *N*-oxide molecules were found by least-squares analysis to be planar to within experimental error (Table 5). The orientation of the bridging pyridine *N*-oxide molecules with respect to the bridging plane does not differ appreciably in the two dimers (compare Figs. 2 and 3), but the orientation of the non-bridging molecules is considerably different. To bring the non-bridging pyridine ring in dimer II into an orientation approximately equivalent to that assumed by the corresponding ring in dimer I would require a rotation of the ring of ~60° about the $Cu(2)-O(4)$ bond. For all four independent pyridine rings, deviations of the oxygen atoms from the planes of the

rings are much larger than the mean deviation of the carbon and nitrogen atoms. Observed N–O distances are longer when the oxygen atom is bridging than when it is non-bridging (1.366 vs. 1.346 Å). This difference is only about 3σ , but the fact that the infrared spectrum shows two N–O stretching frequencies (Muto & Jonasen, 1966) indicates that it is real.

Discussion

The magnetic properties of more than 100 aromatic *N*-oxide copper(II) complexes have been summarized recently by Watson (1969) in an effort to generalize their magnetic behavior in terms of 12 idealized structure types. Dimeric dibromobis(pyridine *N*-oxide)-copper(II) was cited as probably belonging to the same structure type as the chloride analog and as having a larger magnetic moment than the chloride analog. This result was unexpected, for in the 1:1 series of pyridine *N*-oxide complexes bromides exhibit smaller room-temperature moments.

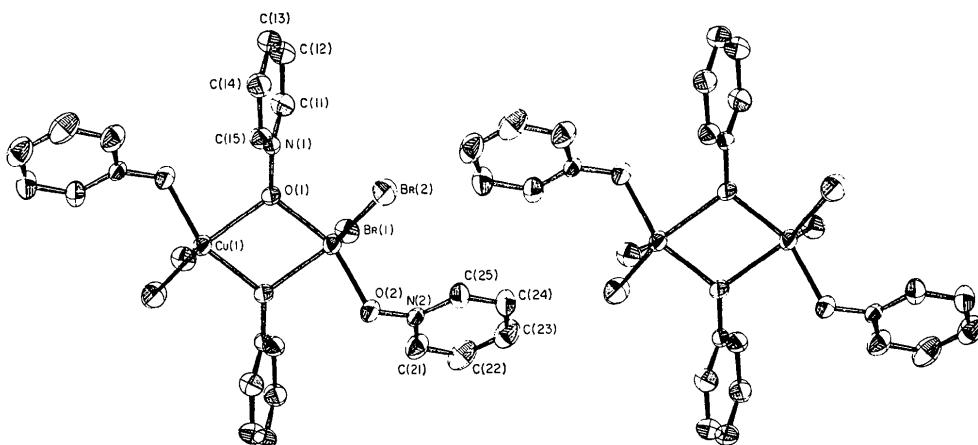


Fig. 2. Stereo view of dimer I. This figure (as well as Fig. 3) is drawn so that the bridging plane (defined by a copper atom and two bridging oxygen atoms) is in the plane of the paper.

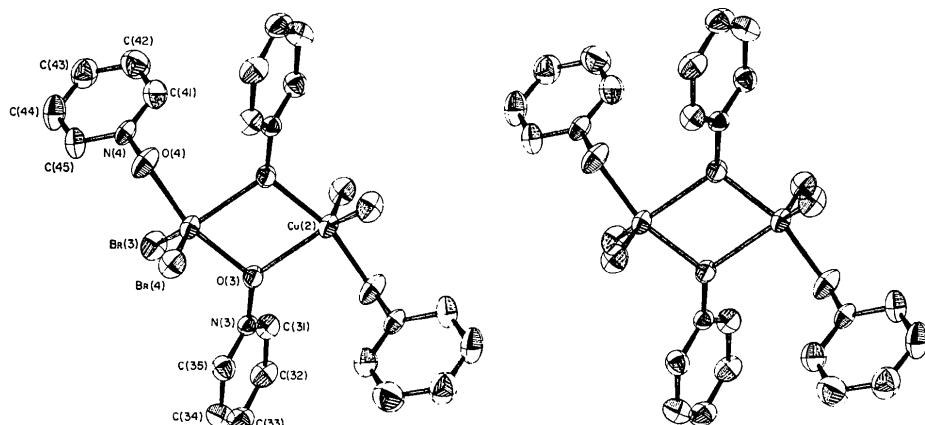


Fig. 3. Stereo view of dimer II.

The results reported here show that the structures of the bromide and chloride (Morrow, 1965) complexes differ significantly, even though the structural unit is a pentacoordinated dimer and the copper-copper dis-

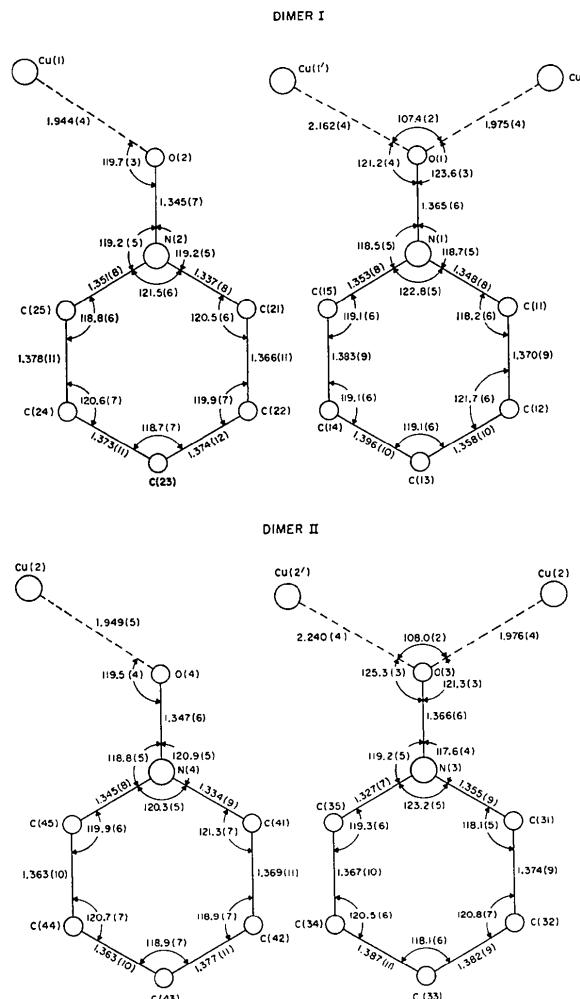


Fig. 4. Bond angles and distances for the coordinated pyridine N-oxide rings in dimer I and dimer II.

tances are about the same in both cases. The principal difference between the two complexes is in the orientation of the bridging plane with respect to the $\text{Cu}(\text{halogen})_2$ groups. In the chloride dimer the chlorine, copper, and bridging oxygen atoms lie approximately in a plane, and the non-bridging oxygen atoms lie above and below this plane. For the bromide dimer to fit the structure type of the chloride dimer, the plane of the copper and bridging oxygen atoms would have to be rotated $\sim 90^\circ$ with respect to the rest of the structure. This large difference shows that the bromide structure is not a minor variant of the chloride structure. The closest structural comparison can be made with the unsymmetrically bridged $[(\text{pyridine } N\text{-oxide})_2 \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2]_2$ (Šćavnica & Matković, 1969). In the nitrate dimer, the coordination sphere about each copper atom is approximately a pyramid with a square base. The coordination in the base consists of two *trans* monodentate nitrate groups, a non-bridging oxygen atom, and a bridging oxygen atom. The square bases are connected by the long sides of the unsymmetrical bridges such that the bridging oxygen atom serves as a basal site for one copper atom and as an apical site for the other. In order for the bromide complex to fit the structure of the nitrate complex, the long side of the unsymmetrical bridge would have to be increased $\sim 0.2 \text{ \AA}$ and the $\text{Cu}-\frac{\text{Br}}{\text{Br}}$ angles would have to be increased $\sim 50^\circ$.

The magnetic moment of the bromide complex (1.4, Gruber, Harris, Kokot, Lenzer, Lockyer & Sinn, 1967) is intermediate between the value reported for the nitrate complex (1.88, Whymann & Hatfield, 1967) and the values reported for the chloride complex (0.46, Gruber *et al.*, 1967; and 0.63, Kato, Jonassen & Fanning, 1964). The difference in the magnetic moments of the latter two compounds is ascribed (Watson, 1969) to a different spatial relationship between adjacent interacting orbitals. Specifically, Watson assumes that the unpaired electrons in both dimers occupy primarily $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbitals, which are localized in the square bases about the copper ions. Because of the structural dif-

Table 5. Distances from the least-squares plane* calculated through the six ring atoms of the pyridine ring in the pyridine N-oxide ligand

Dimer I		Dimer II	
Ring 1	Ring 2	Ring 3	Ring 4
N(11)	0.012 Å	N(31)	-0.007 Å
C(11)	0.001	C(31)	0.003
C(12)	-0.013	C(32)	-0.001
C(13)	0.012	C(33)	0.004
C(14)	0.001	C(34)	-0.008
C(15)	-0.013	C(35)	0.010
O(1)	0.065	O(31)	-0.050

* Equation of the plane in direct space is:

$$PX + QY + RZ = S$$

1st ring:	$P = 6.324$	$Q = 2.223$	$R = 9.437$	$S = 8.490$
2nd ring:	$P = 2.876$	$Q = 7.318$	$R = -6.818$	$S = -1.692$
3rd ring:	$P = -6.088$	$Q = 3.889$	$R = 9.609$	$S = 1.881$
4th ring:	$P = 6.338$	$Q = 6.495$	$R = 8.321$	$S = 8.341$

ferences, the pair of copper $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbitals are coplanar in the chloride complex and are 'stacked' in a pair of parallel planes in the nitrate complex. In the chloride dimer, the $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbitals share an edge (two oxygen atoms), and the overlap is larger than in the nitrate dimer. Consequently, the spin-pairing interactions are larger in the chloride dimer and the room-temperature magnetic moment is smaller than that of the nitrate.

Because of the low-symmetry environment (C_1) about the copper(II) ion in the bromide complex, an orbital description as simple as that invoked in the other two compounds cannot be given. A relationship between the magnetic properties of the bromide, chloride, and nitrate complexes can be developed indirectly by showing that the configuration of the bromide dimers is intermediate between two hypothetical structures for which it is possible to give a simple orbital description. In a fivefold coordinated copper complex, the environment about the copper atom is generally a distorted one with relatively strong bonding to four atoms in a plane (XY), and weaker bonding to the fifth atom in a Z direction roughly perpendicular to the (XY) plane (Muettterties & Schunn, 1966). The two hypothetical structures can be postulated on the basis of two different directions of the weak bonding.

In the first case, the weak bond in the Z direction is a Cu–Br bond. The bridge connecting the two copper atoms is assumed to be symmetrical with short (~ 2.0 Å) Cu–O bonds. The non-bridging oxygen atom is also tightly bound and is coplanar with the bridging parallelogram. The fourth bond in the (XY) plane is a Cu–Br bond shorter than the one in the Z direction. In this idealized structure, the copper $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbitals would be coplanar and would share two tightly bound oxygen atoms. From the standpoint of the relationship between the copper orbitals, this case would be the same as that in dimeric dichlorobis(pyridine *N*-oxide)copper(II).

In the second case, the weak bond in the Z direction is one between the copper atom and one of the bridging oxygen atoms. Therefore, the bridge between copper atoms is unsymmetrical with one Cu–O bond distance of ~ 2.0 Å. The (XY) plane contains two oxygen atoms *trans* to one another and two bromine atoms also *trans* to one another. From the standpoint of both the structure and the relationship between copper orbitals, this case is the same as in $[(\text{pyridine } N\text{-oxide})_2\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2]_2$.

In comparing observed structural features of the bromide dimers with those of the limiting cases, we note that the bridging parallelogram is more symmetrical in dimer I than in dimer II. Consequently, dimer I should more closely resemble the first idealized structure, and dimer II the second. Table 4 and Fig. 4 show that this is actually observed, e.g. in dimer I the Cu–Br bond distances differ by 0.1 Å and the bromine atom closest to the copper atom lies more nearly in the plane of the three oxygen atoms. In dimer II the Cu–Br bond

distances are more nearly equivalent, and the Cu–Br angle has opened 16° toward a *trans* configuration. This analysis, which assumes that the bridge, Cu–Br bond distances, and Cu–Br angles are related quantities, shows that the observed structure may be viewed as two points on a continuum between the two idealized structures. As the relationship between copper orbitals in the two postulated structures resemble the relationship postulated for the chloride and nitrate dimers respectively, the intermediate magnetic moment of the bromide complex would appear to be a consequence of its intermediate structure type. In any case, the two crystallographically non-equivalent dimers are probably different enough to require two separate J values to describe the temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility.

Computer calculations were made with local programs, with the *Program System for X-ray Crystallography* (1967), and with the *ORTEP* plotting program (Johnson, 1965).

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