

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Chlorobis-(*N*-*n*-propylsalicylaldiminato)iron(III)

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$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2ClFe$ crystallizes in space group $C2/c$ with $a=16.82$, $b=10.90$, $c=11.56$ Å, $\beta=104.0^\circ$; $Z=4$. The structure has been determined by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined to an R value of 0.116 using visual data. The structure consists of discrete monomeric units, each with symmetry 2. The iron atom is five-coordinate, intermediate between trigonal bipyramidal and square pyramidal. The bond distances Fe-Cl, Fe-O and Fe-N are respectively 2.23, 1.89 and 2.09 Å.

Introduction

The reaction of anhydrous iron(II) chloride and an appropriate salicylaldimine in benzene in the presence of at least two equivalents of triethylamine, yields complexes of the type $Fe(N\text{-}R\text{-salicylaldiminato})_2Cl$. The preparation and properties of these complexes were first reported by van den Bergen, Murray, O'Connor, Rehak & West (1968). On the basis of mass spectral, solution molecular weight, and magnetic data these workers suggested a monomeric, and possibly trigonal bipyramidal configuration for these complexes. In contrast, the analogous N,N' -ethylenebis(salicylideneiminato)-iron(III) chloride is dimeric in the solid state, although in the presence of a large excess of solvent, the complex has been isolated as a monomer (Gerloch & Mabbs, 1967). The present crystallographic analysis was undertaken to ascertain the configuration of the title compound in the solid state. A brief account of this structure has been published elsewhere (Davies & Gatehouse, 1970).

Experimental

Unit cell and space group

The crystals of chloro bis-(*N*-*n*-propylsalicylaldiminato)iron(III) used in this study were kindly supplied by Dr K. S. Murray of the Chemistry Department, Monash University. The compound had been crystallized from a benzene/light petroleum mixture as dark red prisms of centrosymmetric cross section.

Weissenberg photographs showed systematic absences hkl for $h+k$ odd, and $h0l$ for l odd, characteristic of the monoclinic space groups $C2/c$, Cm and Cc . Subsequent solution of the structure has proved the space group to be $C2/c$. No test for the piezoelectric effect was carried out.

The lattice parameters as measured from $h0l$ and $hk0$ Weissenberg photographs taken with Ni-filtered $Cu K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=1.5418$ Å) at $25^\circ C$ are $a=16.82 \pm 0.02$, $b=10.90 \pm 0.02$, $c=11.56 \pm 0.02$ Å, $\beta=104.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$. An accurate experimental density determination

was not possible as the compound dissolved readily in any liquid mixtures of the correct density. A value of 1.4 ± 0.1 g.cm $^{-3}$ was obtained by flotation in a mixture of bromobenzene and chlorobenzene. This is consistent with four formula units in the cell (D_{calc} for $Z=4$ is 1.34 gm.cm $^{-3}$).

Collection and reduction of intensity data

Intensity data were collected from a prism-shaped crystal of approximate dimensions $0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.10$ mm using equi-inclination Weissenberg geometry and Mn-filtered $Fe K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=1.937$ Å). To minimize absorption effects, the crystal was mounted so that the prism axis was parallel to the rotation axis. This axis is the a axis of the non-standard space group $I2/a$. 571 independent non-zero reflexions were visually estimated from the levels $0kl-10kl$ of $I2/a$. After correcting the intensities for Lorentz and polarization effects, the indices of the reflexions were transformed to those of the standard space group $C2/c$ using the following transformation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

All subsequent calculations were performed in space group $C2/c$.

Neither extinction nor absorption corrections were applied to these data. The linear absorption coefficient (μ) for $Fe K\alpha$ radiation is 45.4 cm $^{-1}$. For rotation about the prism axis, $\mu R=0.2$ and the estimated maximum effect on the intensities caused by neglect of absorption is less than 2%. For a prismatic crystal, absorption corrections to particular intensities may be large for rotation about any axis other than the prism axis, even though the 'average' value of μR is small (about 0.4 here). For this reason, no attempt was made to cross-correlate the data and separate scale factors were carried for the 11 zones $0kl$ through $10kl$. ($I2/a$ indexing). The structure amplitudes were not scaled initially. The final scaling (Table 3) is based upon the calculated structure amplitudes.

Structure solution and refinement

The structure was solved by standard heavy-atom methods. In the least-squares calculations discussed here, the function $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ was minimized where $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ are the observed and calculated structure amplitudes and w is the weight of each individual reflexion. The scattering factors were those tabulated by Ibers (1962). The major programs used during the refinement were modified versions of the full matrix least-squares program of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) and the Fourier synthesis program of White (1965). All calculations were performed on the Monash University CDC 3200 computer.

Strong vector concentrations on the line $0, y, \frac{1}{2}$ and on the plane $x, 0, z$ in the three-dimensional Patterson map indicated that the space group is $C2/c$. With only four formula units in the cell this implies that the molecule has point symmetry 2 ($\bar{1}$ point symmetry being impossible for the expected 5 coordinate iron complex). Interpretation of the Harker line $0, y, \frac{1}{2}$ led to the positions of the iron and chlorine atoms on the twofold axis at $0, y, \frac{1}{2}$. Two structure-factor calculations, each followed by a difference synthesis, led to the positions of all non-hydrogen atoms.

The refinement by least squares was based upon all of the observed reflexions each given unit weight, on separate scale factors for the individual zones and individual isotropic thermal parameters for all atoms. This refinement converged after several cycles and led to values of R_1 and R_2 of 0.116 and 0.129 respectively where

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$$

$$R_2 = \left(\frac{\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2}{\sum w|F_o|^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

Anisotropic thermal parameters were not refined as these are very sensitive to systematic errors in the data, particularly when the data are collected about only one axis. No correction was applied for anomalous dispersion.

Although the data are not sufficiently accurate to resolve the hydrogen atoms, their positions were estimated to allow a better study of the molecular packing. The positions of the hydrogens bonded to atoms C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(7), C(8) and C(9) were calculated assuming the appropriate trigonal or tetrahedral geometry at the carbon atom. The positions of the three methyl hydrogen atoms of C(10) cannot be estimated accurately because of the possibility of rotation about the C(9)–C(10) direction. The positions of these three hydrogens were predicted assuming tetrahedral geometry and a staggered conformation with respect to the hydrogens at C(9). Although this assumption gives chemically reasonable intermolecular distances, the positions of these three hydrogen atoms remain in doubt. In each case, a carbon–hydrogen distance of 1.05 Å was assumed which is typical of values found in direct X-ray determinations. A final structure-factor calculation with all but the methyl hydrogen atoms in-

cluded and each given a temperature factor 1 \AA^2 greater than the B of the bonded carbon atom gave $R_1 = 0.110$, $R_2 = 0.116$.

The final values of the positional and vibrational parameters are listed in Table 1, together with their e.s.d.'s derived from the inverse least squares matrix. Table 2 lists the predicted hydrogen atom positions. Table 3 lists, for each reflexion, the observed structure factor and that calculated for all non-hydrogen atoms.

Table 1. Atomic positional and isotropic thermal parameters

Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

Positional parameters are $\times 10^4$.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
Fe	0 (0)	2523 (5)	2500 (0)	3.1 (2)
Cl	0 (0)	0475 (8)	2500 (0)	3.5 (2)
O	1012 (11)	3203 (13)	2403 (15)	4.1 (4)
N	379 (12)	2763 (16)	4350 (15)	3.1 (4)
C(1)	1664 (17)	3603 (23)	3181 (22)	4.0 (5)
C(2)	2356 (18)	4027 (24)	2725 (24)	5.1 (6)
C(3)	3029 (17)	4477 (24)	3556 (25)	5.0 (6)
C(4)	3087 (16)	4550 (24)	4776 (23)	5.0 (6)
C(5)	2449 (18)	4128 (21)	5220 (22)	3.5 (5)
C(6)	1746 (15)	3687 (21)	4425 (21)	3.8 (5)
C(7)	1091 (17)	3187 (20)	4984 (21)	3.8 (6)
C(8)	–161 (13)	2260 (19)	5145 (18)	3.1 (5)
C(9)	–572 (16)	3440 (23)	5567 (21)	4.4 (6)
C(10)	–1237 (17)	2882 (24)	6220 (23)	5.5 (7)

Table 2. Idealized positional coordinates for the hydrogen atoms ($\times 10^4$)

A C–H distance of 1.05 Å was assumed.

	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(C2)	2342	3991	1813
H(C3)	3531	4785	3245
H(C4)	3612	4923	5352
H(C5)	2491	4138	6141
H(C7)	1204	3174	5918
H(C8A)	–612	1667	4657
H(C8B)	198	1791	5883
H(C9A)	–133	3968	6164
H(C9B)	–859	3982	4833
H(C10A)	–1543	3602	6532*
H(C10B)	–1663	2348	5611*
H(C10C)	–937	2333	6942*

* Predicted assuming a staggered conformation with respect to the hydrogens at C(9).

Discussion of the structure

Fig. 1 shows a stereoscopic view of the molecule and defines the labelling scheme for the atoms. This diagram was drawn using the program *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965), as were all subsequent diagrams. Table 4 gives pertinent intramolecular distances and angles calculated with the program *ORFFE* (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964). In the discussion which follows, any symmetry transformation to be applied to the coordinates of an atom in Tables 1 and 2 will be stated in parentheses after the atom name.

2.238 Å in *N,N'*-ethylenebis(salicylideneiminato)iron(III) chloride (Gerloch & Mabbs, 1967), 2.213 Å in chlorobis(pentane-2,4-dionato)iron(III) (Lindley & Smith, 1970), and 2.26 Å in monochlorobis(diethyldithiocarbamato)iron(III) (Hoskins & White, 1970). The three C–C bonds most distant from the metal [C(2)–C(3), C(3)–C(4) and C(4)–C(5)] have an average length of 1.38 Å while the four C–C bonds nearest the metal [C(1)–C(2), C(1)–C(6), C(5)–C(6) and C(6)–C(7)] have an average length of 1.45 Å. This is in agreement with the work of Lingafelter & Braun (1966) who observed similar differences in the 'near' and 'far' sides of the benzene ring in a study of several salicylaldehyde complexes. Lingafelter & Braun have further shown that these differences are in excellent agreement with bond orders calculated by a simple Hückel orbital method.

The N–O distance (the 'bite' of the chelate) is 2.76 (3) Å. Within the errors, this is identical with the average bite observed for the same ligand in μ -oxobis[bis-*N*-*n*-propylsalicylaldiminatoiron(III)] (Davies & Gatehouse, 1972) where each iron atom has a coordination configuration very similar to that observed in the title compound.

The mean plane through the group of eleven atoms Fe, O, N, C(1) to C(8) was calculated using the procedure of Blow (1960). The plane is defined by the equation

$$-0.3984X + 0.9133Y - 0.0847Z = 2.5298$$

where *X*, *Y* and *Z* are coordinates in Å relative to the orthogonal set of axes *a*, *b*, *c**. Fractional coordinates

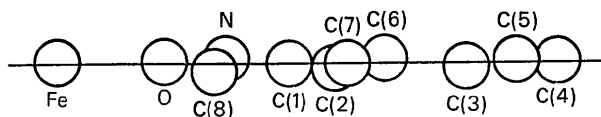


Fig. 2. The atoms Fe, O, N, C(1) to C(8) viewed parallel to their mean plane.

x, *y*, *z* in the crystal system are related to the coordinates *X*, *Y*, *Z* in the orthogonal system by the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 16.82 & 0 & -2.820 \\ 0 & 10.90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11.21 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}.$$

Fig. 2 is a diagram of the eleven atoms Fe, O, N, C(1)–C(8) viewed parallel to the mean plane and Table 5 lists the deviations of these atoms from the plane.

Table 5. Deviations (Å) from the weighted least-squares plane of all atoms used to define the plane

Fe	0.025 (5)	C(4)	0.014 (26)
O	0.022 (15)	C(5)	0.029 (24)
N	0.042 (18)	C(6)	0.047 (23)
C(1)	−0.003 (25)	C(7)	−0.002 (23)
C(2)	−0.052 (27)	C(8)	−0.083 (21)
C(3)	−0.041 (27)		

The structure is a crystal racemate, consisting of the packing of discrete, monomeric molecules. Parallel sheets of right-handed molecules alternate with sheets of left-handed molecules, each sheet being parallel to

Table 4. Selected intramolecular distances and angles

Distances (Å)

Fe—Cl	2.23 (1)	C(1)–C(6)	1.41 (4)	C(6)–C(7)	1.51 (4)
Fe—O	1.89 (2)	C(2)–C(3)	1.38 (4)	C(7)–N	1.33 (3)
Fe—N	2.09 (2)	C(3)–C(4)	1.39 (4)	N—C(8)	1.54 (3)
O—C(1)	1.31 (3)	C(4)–C(5)	1.38 (4)	C(8)–C(9)	1.59 (4)
C(1)–C(2)	1.47 (4)	C(5)–C(6)	1.39 (3)	C(9)–C(10)	1.61 (4)

Angles (°)

O—Fe—O'	134 (1)	C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	117 (3)	C(5)–C(6)–C(7)	116 (2)
N—Fe—N'	166 (1)	C(1)–C(6)–C(7)	121 (2)	C(6)–C(7)–N	123 (2)
O—Fe—N	88 (1)	C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	125 (3)	C(7)–N—Fe	128 (2)
Cl—Fe—O	113 (1)	C(2)–C(1)–C(6)	117 (2)	C(7)–N—C(8)	112 (2)
Cl—Fe—N	97 (1)	C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	119 (3)	N—C(8)–C(9)	105 (2)
O—C(1)–C(2)	118 (2)	C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	119 (3)	C(8)–N—Fe	119 (1)
O—C(1)–C(6)	125 (2)	C(5)–C(6)–C(1)	123 (2)	C(8)–C(9)–C(10)	104 (2)

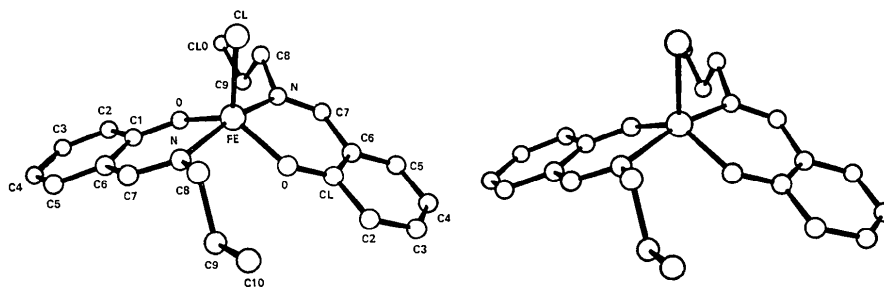


Fig. 1. The molecular geometry of chlorobis-(*N*-*n*-propylsalicylaldiminato)iron(III). The system for numbering the atoms is shown.

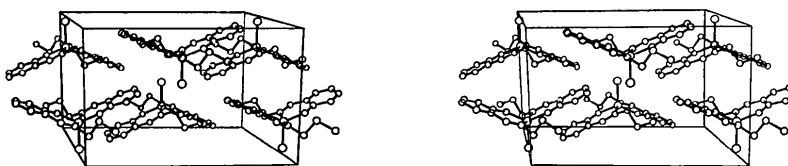


Fig. 3. The unit cell of chlorobis-(*N*-*n*-propylsalicylaldimino)iron(III) viewed down the c^* axis.

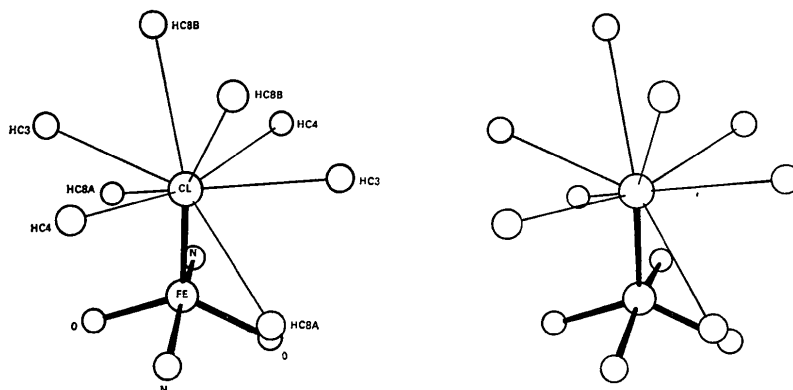


Fig. 4. The hydrogen atom environment of each chlorine atom, based on the predicted hydrogen positions.

the ab plane. The two enantiomers are related by the c glide and all molecules of the same enantiomer have identical orientations, relative to the crystal axes. Fig. 3 is an illustration of this packing arrangement.

There are no unusual intermolecular contacts. An interesting feature of the packing is that each chlorine atom is completely surrounded by the eight hydrogen atoms H(C3) ($x - \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$), H(C4) ($\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$), H(C8A), H(C8B) ($-x, -y, 1 - z$) and the four related by the twofold rotation operation ($-x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z$). This arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 4. The C-H-Cl angles vary from 110 to 175° and the calculated Cl-H distances vary from 2.9 (1) to 3.2 (1) Å. These distances are not significantly different from the sum of the van der Waals radii (3.0 Å, Pauling, 1960), and by the criteria of Hamilton & Ibers (1968), this effectively discounts any possibility of weak hydrogen bonding.

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