metal-organic papers

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean σ (C–C) = 0.006 Å R factor = 0.064 wR factor = 0.127 Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.8

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

Bis[η³-2-*tert*-butyl-1,3-bis(trimethylsilyl)-1-azaallyl]cobalt(II)

The title compound, $[Co(C_{12}H_{27}NSi_2)_2]$, is a homoleptic metal- η^3 -azaallyl complex, which has a center of symmetry. The Co-C bond distances are 2.100 (4) and 2.068 (4) Å, and the Co-N bond distance is 1.878 (3) Å.

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Comment

Metal– η^3 -allyl complexes are well known to play an important role in many metal-mediated reactions (Blystone *et al.*, 1989). Recently, metal 1-azaallyl complexes have attracted attention because of their synthetic utility in C–C bond formation (Caro *et al.*, 2001). As part of an investigation of the chemical and physical properties of metal– η^3 -azaallyl complexes, we have prepared the title complex, (I), and present its structure here (Fig. 1). The structure of the related compound, a homoleptic Co– η^3 -allyl complex, bis[1,3-bis(trimethylsilyl)allyl]cobalt(II), was reported by Smith *et al.* (2004).



The centrosymmetric title complex contains two azaallyl ligands bound in an η^3 manner to the Co^{II} atom, with Co–C bond lengths of 2.100 (4) and 2.068 (4) Å, and a Co–N bond length of 1.878 (3) Å (Table 1). The ligand forms a non-planar four-membered ring (N1/C1/C6/Co); the dihedral angle between the N1/C1/Co and C6/C1/Co planes is 47.2 (3)°. Although the C and N atoms of the azaallyl group are sp^2 -hybridized and involved in a conjugated system, the N1–C1 bond [1.352 (5) Å] has double-bond character.

Experimental

The title complex was synthesized according to literature methods (Hitchcock *et al.*, 2000, 2003; Avent *et al.*, 2004). To a solution of trimethylsilylmethyllithium (6 mmol) in diethyl ether (20 ml) distilled over sodium, *tert*-butyl nitrile (6 mmol) was added at *ca* 273 K and the solution was stirred for 15 min and then for 5 h at room temperature.

© 2006 International Union of Crystallography All rights reserved To the solution, $CoCl_2$ (3 mmol) was added at *ca* 200 K and the suspension was stirred for 15 min and then for 5 h at room temperature. The suspension was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under a vacuum until red crystals of the title compound appeared. All experiments were performed under an argon atmosphere using Schlenk apparatus.

 $D_{\rm x} = 1.115 \ {\rm Mg \ m^{-3}}$

Cell parameters from 2965

 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

reflections

 $\theta=2.2{-}25.7^\circ$

 $\mu = 0.69 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

T = 293 (2) K

Block, red

Crystal data

$$\begin{split} & [\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{C}_{12}\mathrm{H}_{27}\mathrm{NSi}_2)_2] \\ & M_r = 544.00 \\ & \mathrm{Monoclinic}, \ C2/c \\ & a = 15.744 \ (3) \ \mathrm{\AA} \\ & b = 11.599 \ (2) \ \mathrm{\AA} \\ & c = 17.684 \ (4) \ \mathrm{\AA} \\ & \beta = 90.85 \ (3)^{\circ} \\ & V = 3229.0 \ (11) \ \mathrm{\AA}^3 \\ & Z = 4 \end{split}$$

Data collection

Siemens SMART CCD area-	2846 independent reflections
detector diffractometer	2406 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
ω scans	$R_{\rm int} = 0.054$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$\theta_{\rm max} = 25.0^{\circ}$
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -18 \rightarrow 18$
$T_{\min} = 0.874, T_{\max} = 0.934$	$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$
6478 measured reflections	$l = -21 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0001P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.064$	+ 17.1263 <i>P</i>]
$wR(F^2) = 0.127$	where $P = (\bar{F_0}^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.19	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
2846 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.51 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
151 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.50 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Co-N1	1.878 (3)	Si2-N1	1.730 (4)
Co-C1	2.100 (4)	N1-C1	1.352 (5)
Co-C6	2.068 (4)	C1-C6	1.427 (6)
Si1-C6	1.861 (4)		

All H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C-H = 0.96–0.98 Å, and refined as riding, allowing for free rotation of the methyl groups. The $U_{iso}(H)$ values were set at $1.5U_{co}(C)$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.



Figure 1

A molecular view of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Unlabeled atoms are related to labeled atoms by $\frac{1}{2} - x$, $\frac{3}{2} - y$, 1 - z.

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