

## The Crystal Structure of Bis-(5-chlorosalicylaldoximato)copper(II)

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The crystal structure of bis-(5-chlorosalicylaldoximato)-copper(II),  $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Cl})\text{CHNOH}]_2\text{Cu}$ , has been determined from partial three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data,  $h0l$  through  $h2l$ . The cell has dimensions  $a = 13.38$ ,  $b = 3.84$ ,  $c = 7.31$  Å,  $\alpha = 81^\circ 30'$ ,  $\beta = 98^\circ 3'$ ,  $\gamma = 98^\circ 3'$ , space group  $P\bar{1}$ , and contains one molecule.

The copper(II) ion has a distorted octahedral coordination, with  $\text{Cu-N} = 1.96$ ,  $\text{Cu-O} = 1.91$  and  $3.01$  Å. The molecule shows considerable deviation from complete planarity. The chlorine atoms form layers with a distorted hexagonal close packing.

### Introduction

The structure of the ligand, 5-chlorosalicylaldoxime,  $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Cl})\text{CHNOH}$ , has recently been determined (Simonsen, Pfluger & Thompson, 1961). The determination of the structure of bis(salicylaldoximato)-copper(II),  $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHNOH}]_2\text{Cu}$ , and bis-(*N*-phenylsalicylaldiminato)copper(II),  $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHNC}_6\text{H}_5]_2\text{Cu}$ , was underway in this laboratory (U. of W.). The investigation of the bis-(5-chloro-) complex,  $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Cl})\text{CHNOH}]_2\text{Cu}$ , was initiated for comparison of the effects of substituents on the salicylaldehyde-like residues and for comparison with the crystalline ligand.

### Experimental

Bis-(5-chlorosalicylaldoximato)copper(II) was prepared by the addition of an aqueous solution of 5-chlorosalicylaldoxime to an aqueous solution of copper(II) chloride. Needle-shaped crystals elongated along the  $b$  axis were grown from a solution in a mixture of Methyl Cellosolve and acetone.

$b$ -Axis rotation,  $h0l$  Weissenberg and ( $hk0$ ) and ( $0kl$ ) precession pictures were taken with  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418$  Å). All cell dimensions were obtained by superimposing the rotation pattern of  $\text{NaCl}$  ( $a = 5.6378$  Å) to calibrate these films. The results are:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 13.38, \quad b = 3.84, \quad c = 7.31 \text{ \AA}; \\ \alpha &= 81^\circ 30', \quad \beta = 98^\circ 03', \quad \gamma = 98^\circ 03'. \end{aligned}$$

Each ligand molecule occupies a volume of  $188 \text{ \AA}^3$  in the free ligand crystal (Simonsen, Pfluger & Thompson, 1961) and not more than two ligand molecules (*i.e.* one complex molecule) can be accom-

modated in the present unit cell of  $358 \text{ \AA}^3$  volume. We therefore assumed one molecule per cell with a calculated density of  $1.88 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ , and assumed the probable space group to be  $P\bar{1}$ .

A needle of 0.05 mm diameter was selected for intensity measurements. Equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of  $h0l$  through  $h2l$  were obtained with nickel-filtered  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation on a Nonius camera. The unidirectionally integrated multiple film sets were scanned normal to the integration direction with a Moll type densitometer feeding into a Leeds & Northrup amplifier and recorder having a logarithmic slide wire.

The planimeted areas under the densitometer tracings were taken to be proportional to the intensity for those diffraction spots in the linear response range of the films. The scale of the  $h0l$  structure factors was determined by comparing with the calculated structure factors. In the initial three-dimensional calculations, the levels were approximately sealed together by comparing with a set of structure factors calculated from the copper position only. These approximate scale factors were used to prepare a set of  $hk0$  reflections from these three-dimensional data. During the later stages the various levels were scaled independently by comparing the observed and calculated structure factors.

A total of 773 reflections of measurable intensity were observed and an additional 293 reflections had intensities too weak to be recorded. The  $\bar{1}10$ ,  $\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}$ , and  $\bar{2}10$  reflections were too intense to be densitometered and were assigned the intensity of the  $011$  reflection which was the most intense measurable  $h1l$  reflection. These three reflections were not included in the successive refinement cycles except that values of  $F_c$  were used in place of  $F_o$  in electron-density maps. The range of relative intensities was 1 to 1000.

Lorentz and polarization factors were applied to

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observed structure factors calculated using the data reduction program written in this laboratory (U. of W.) for the IBM 650 computer. No correction was made for absorption. The atomic scattering factors used were those of Thomas & Umeda (1957) for copper, Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for chlorine, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, and McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen. No correction was made for anomalous dispersion.

### The structure determination

The choice of space group of  $P\bar{1}$  was corroborated by the structure determination. With one molecule per cell, the copper atom was assigned the position 0, 0, 0.

The electron-density projection  $\rho(x, z)$  was calculated with the use of the unscaled observed  $h0l$  structure factors as coefficients with phase angles equal to zero, using an IBM 1620 computer (at E.J.C.). All of the atoms were resolved and a calculation of the  $h0l$  structure factors based on these trial parameters with an overall temperature factor of 2.5 had an  $R_{h0l}$  of 0.245; the discrepancy index,  $R$ , is defined as  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$  for observed non-zero reflections only.

After one further electron-density projection  $\rho(x, z)$  and two difference syntheses the value of  $R_{h0l}$  was reduced to 0.129 with the use of individual atom isotropic temperature factors.

The very short  $b$  axial length and excellent resolutions of the atoms in  $\rho(x, z)$  indicated that the molecule is lying approximately in the plane of the electron-density map. This orientation was utilized to determine approximate  $y$  coordinates for the atoms. An electron-density projection  $\rho(x, y)$  was calculated using the approximately scaled observed  $hk0$  structure factors as coefficients with phase angles equal to zero. Only the heavy copper and chlorine atoms were resolved; however, these proved sufficient to solve the structure. A line was drawn on the electron-density map connecting the copper atom at 0, 0, 0 with the peak maximum of the chlorine atom, ( $x=0.5119, y=0.7800$ ). The  $y$  coordinates for the other atoms were read from this line using the final  $x$  coordinates obtained from the  $h0l$  data. These  $y$  coordinates were used, along with the  $x, z$ , and individual atom isotropic temperature factor parameters from the  $h0l$  data, as input for continued refinement by the Busing & Levy (1959) least-squares method using an IBM 709 computer. These input data had an overall  $R$  of 0.389.

A modified Hughes weighting scheme was used with:

$\sqrt{w}=0$  for unobserved reflections with  $F_o \leq F_{\min}$

$\sqrt{w}=1$  for unobserved reflections with  $F_o > F_{\min}$

$\sqrt{w}=1$  for observed reflections with  $F_o \leq 16$

$\sqrt{w}=16/F_o$  for  $F_o > 16$ .

The function minimized was  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ . Five

cycles of least-squares refinement were carried out, which gave  $R$  values of 0.314, 0.237, 0.145, 0.120, and 0.119. Hydrogen atoms were introduced in calculated positions (C-H distance = 1.04 Å), with isotropic temperature factors of 3.0, and two additional cycles were run with  $R$  values of 0.111 and 0.107.

The behavior of the first three cycles of least-squares refinement gives a very good illustration of the power of the Busing-Levy program and of the tendency for a least-squares calculation greatly to increase the temperature factors of atoms which are far from their correct positions. In Table 1 are listed the temperature factors suggested by the program in the first three

Table 1. *Least-squares refinement of B*

	Input	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	$\delta$
Cu	2.40	1.34	1.63	2.14	—
Cl	3.10	2.36	2.62	2.71	0.14 Å
O(1)	2.25	3.88	6.27	3.56	0.78
O(2)	2.50	3.56	4.62	2.19	0.63
N	2.10	1.09	1.51	1.26	0.32
C(1)	2.60	1.12	1.07	1.36	0.11
C(2)	2.30	3.21	3.56	1.74	0.62
C(3)	3.50	6.12	9.82	1.97	0.95
C(4)	1.20	3.17	5.26	3.63	0.83
C(5)	2.40	2.02	1.58	1.93	0.22
C(6)	3.00	2.50	2.14	2.64	0.09
C(7)	2.50	3.08	2.21	1.68	0.26

Table 2. *Atomic positions and temperature factors*

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$B$
Cu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.58
Cl	0.5101	0.8156	0.2634	2.77
O(1)	0.0741	0.3041	0.1695	2.00
O(2)	0.0872	-0.0404	-0.3347	2.53
N	0.1090	0.0900	-0.1601	1.62
C(1)	0.2352	0.3883	0.0449	1.61
C(2)	0.1731	0.4130	0.1867	1.80
C(3)	0.2175	0.5665	0.3452	2.30
C(4)	0.3195	0.6894	0.3679	2.56
C(5)	0.3797	0.6552	0.2318	1.82
C(6)	0.3389	0.5144	0.0737	2.14
C(7)	0.1982	0.2355	-0.1241	1.77
H(1)	0.173	0.589	0.449	3.00
H(2)	0.352	0.812	0.484	3.00
H(3)	0.386	0.499	-0.029	3.00
H(4)	0.249	0.249	-0.222	3.00
H(5)	0.024	-0.143	-0.270	3.00

Table 3. *Estimated standard deviations and final cycle parameter shifts*

	$x$ (Å × 10 <sup>4</sup> )	$y$ (Å × 10 <sup>4</sup> )	$z$ (Å × 10 <sup>4</sup> )	$B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> × 10 <sup>2</sup> )
Cu $\sigma$	—	—	—	69
Cl $\delta$	—	—	—	4
Cl $\sigma$	32	43	32	77
Cl $\delta$	0	0	0	0
N $\sigma$	91	121	88	167
N $\delta$	0	1	1	0
O $\bar{\sigma}$	86	108	83	162
O $\bar{\delta}$	0	2	1	3
O $\delta_{\max}$	0	2	1	3
C $\bar{\sigma}$	116	156	114	209
C $\bar{\delta}$	3	2	4	4
C $\delta_{\max}$	7	10	7	7

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors

The columns are  $h, 10F_o$  and  $10F_c$ . Unobserved reflections are marked with \*. Reflections omitted because of secondary extinction effects are marked with E

	$h, 0, 0$	-5 230 203	-7 128 142	-1 345 -255	$H, 1, -2$	0 240 243
		6 261 242	8 53* 23	2 393 354		1 124 124
1	196 245	-6 84 75	-9 60* -89	-2 313 276	0 177 168	-1 36* -2
2	281 300	7 54* 5	3 10E 106	3 144 157	1 177 173	2 246 243
3	95 -59	-7 197 199	-9 111 137	-3 278 -217	-1 297 278	-2 221 233
4	258 260	8 275 261	10 52 51	4 426 380	2 231 222	3 72 70
5	97 -44	-8 87 65	-10 65 64	-4 421 383	-2 36 58	-3 73 40
6	276 267	9 74 79	11 77 68	5 70 53	3 373 341	4 323 295
7	333 -273	-7 264 276	-11 149 153	-5 148 157	-3 231 231	-4 271 271
8	228 206	10 75 57	-12 46* 13	6 379 336	4 184 176	5 67 66
9	111 115	-10 158 147	-13 113 120	-6 304 458	-4 157 172	-5 61 65
10	301 285	11 59* 5		7 63 92	5 410 358	6 335 344
11	59* 65	-11 60* -14	$H, C, 7$	-7 137 151	-5 108 117	-5 177 171
12	243 202	12 172 158		8 251 222	6 71 81	7 48* -39
13	89 70	-12 60* 24	0 59* 62	-8 421 359	-6 209 239	-7 110 111
14	105 79	13 51* 19	1 55* 33	9 112 111	7 266 253	8 49* -53
15	48* 10	-13 162 179	-1 131 115	-7 70 80	-7 65 81	-8 114 100
16	82 71	14 139 113	2 123 115	10 223 194	8 68 -43	9 48* -27
		-14 53* 34	-2 172 199	-10 404 363	-8 76 97	-7 75 69
	$H, 0, 1$	15 30* -31	3 57* 34	11 71 24	9 58 21	10 132 109
		-15 97 52	-3 59* -63	-11 47* -47	-9 59 66	-10 67 76
0	495 498	-16 35* -36	4 156 167	12 47* -2	10 48* -31	11 42* -12
1	137 146		-4 59* 47	-12 48* 9	-10 112 113	-11 58 46
-1	555 561	$H, 0, 4$	5 55* -35	13 44* 23	11 127 116	12 174 129
2	320 339		-5 73 78	-13 54 -69	-11 48* 32	-12 124 93
-2	88 -48	C 111 151	6 50* 35	14 67 57	12 47* 25	-13 111 102
3	301 336	1 114 -117	-6 83 111	-14 51 55	-12 147 138	-14 118 105
-3	67 77	-1 95 -81	7 45* -6	15 52 47	13 192 170	-15 71 70
4	125 141	2 421 425	-7 119 123	-15 46* 0	-13 112 111	
-4	222 232	-2 242 258	8 88 86	-16 142 120	-14 39* 15	$H, 1, -4$
5	383 394	3 218 211	-8 56 53		-14 110 102	0 101 104
-5	156 161	-3 120 -102	-9 59* 27	$H, 1, -1$	15 149 125	1 39* 46
6	78 -56	4 439 301	-10 54 60		-15 32* -30	-1 97 94
-6	365 388	-4 290 290	-11 40* 37	C 210 -219		2 198 203
7	82 98	5 132 123		1 32 56	$H, 1, 3$	-2 41* 0
-7	147 158	-5 84 82	$H, C, 2$	-1 599E 1201	0 61 76	3 237 231
8	50* 61	6 235 226		2 171 -119	1 756 664	-3 55 66
-8	269 271	-6 244 248	0 50* 74	-2 453 439	-1 228 236	4 130 148
9	211 197	7 111 110	1 50* -3	3 207 198	2 297 270	-4 227 222
-9	106 110	-7 54* 47	-1 52* -43	-3 511 465	-2 54 -38	5 43* 62
10	57* 48	8 300 292	2 48* 52	4 29* 16	3 305 278	-5 205 217
-10	130 117	-8 264 269	-2 105 132	-4 130 140	-3 308 286	6 204 216
11	263 236	9 109 -59	3 46* 26	5 276 249	4 112 123	-6 84 86
-11	59* -7	-9 59* 10	-3 51* 19	-5 314 336	-4 211 -161	7 77 65
12	112 120	10 59* -67	4 57 70	6 115 -81	5 205 190	-7 146 160
-12	99 69	-10 233 268	-4 59 132	-6 43 35	-5 214 247	8 250 253
13	146 113	11 55* 2	5 38* -3	7 365 332	-6 102 116	-8 48* 12
-13	59* -12	-11 60* 34	-5 118 74	-7 343 315	-6 70 77	9 62 57
14	53* -37	12 65 67	6 52 73	8 154 172	-7 231 208	-7 167 171
-14	160 130	-12 130 118	-6 90 121	-8 213 -207	7 232 217	10 48* 15
15	131 104	13 57 55	-7 44* 9	9 265 245	8 182 -172	-10 128 110
-15	49* 6	-13 54* 24	-8 57 96	-5 103 75	-8 42* -8	11 46* 38
16	34* 0	-14 77 74	$H, 0, 9$	10 47* 50	9 48* -27	-11 43* 4
-16	115 102	-14 89 61		-10 46* -9	-9 263 254	12 126 137
	$h, 0, 2$	-15 40* -31	0 32* -6	-11 210 190	10 114 107	-12 39* -49
			1 40 57	12 54 52	-10 47* -10	13 38* -21
0	271 -244	$H, 0, 5$	-1 33* 44	-12 48* 14	11 129 117	-13 80 84
1	364 369	C 123 125	-2 34* -15	13 53 58	-11 330 303	14 72 64
-1	277 312	1 132 141	-3 33* 44	-13 156 180	12 111 103	
2	186 -156	-1 247 256	-4 43 31	14 41* 26	-12 58 67	$H, 1, 5$
-2	105 -84	2 55* 60	-5 48 118	-14 66 74	13 59 67	0 148 145
3	291 276	-2 129 120		15 77 65	-13 119 107	1 43* -9
-3	791 738	3 113 133	$H, 1, C$	-15 55 85	14 33 24	-1 76 60
4	38* 4	-3 225 205		-16 28* -0	-14 44* 35	2 83 89
-4	317 307	4 57* 19	0 75 131		-15 112 112	-2 567 500
5	308 317	-4 94 75	1 173 221	$H, 1, 2$		3 46* 20
-5	512 499	5 185 185	-1 327 434	C 94 -41	$H, 1, -3$	-3 232 206
6	45* 63	-5 101 93	2 306 300	1 365 337	0 313 316	4 73 66
-6	125 124	6 60* 19	-2 487E 948	-1 301 260	1 117 109	-4 264 240
7	342 330	-8 105 97	3 24* 32	2 181 180	-1 33* -42	5 48* -9
-7	333 333	7 247 242	-3 97 128	-2 23* 27	2 709 609	-5 44* 43
8	53* 58	-7 59* 28	4 327 308	3 311 292	-2 316 298	6 144 146
-8	49* 43	8 59* 60	-4 101 95	-3 89 94	3 168 170	-6 146 144
9	254 253	-8 60* 55	5 328 -236	4 73 54	-3 88 -88	7 103 78
-9	301 315	9 69 58	-6 73 55	-4 60 69	4 247 297	-7 47* -36
10	71 86	-9 60* 56	6 147 139	5 375 347	-4 207 210	8 155 135
-10	203 -179	10 53* -6	-6 74 79	-5 543 492	5 39* 25	-8 146 156
11	214 203	-10 110 92	7 112 121	6 38* 28	-5 40* -10	9 83 80
-11	59* -23	11 91 75	-7 232 222	-6 252 277	6 194 193	-7 87 -110
12	59* 58	-11 110 88	8 317 299	7 378 328	-6 168 182	10 70 57
-12	60* 5	12 39* -26	-8 126 126	-7 181 171	7 43* 36	-10 88 87
13	61 40	-12 147 141	9 76 86	8 45* 58	-7 45* -17	11 71 67
-13	164 139	-13 93 91	-9 59 117	-8 166 154	8 210 211	-11 47* 7
14	49* -10	-14 48 48	10 356 291	9 179 144	-8 195 209	-12 146 149
-14	64 65		-10 132 130	-5 65 62	9 190 -188	-13 41* 17
15	54 42	$H, 0, 6$	11 76 90	-10 48* 35	-9 48* -7	-14 162 151
-15	153 137	C 148 125	-12 155 105	-10 213 190	-10 45* 41	-15 50 49
16	59* 0	1 177 183	-12 63 69	11 180 154	-10 196 201	
		-1 435 453	13 45* -34	-11 205 200	11 120 119	$H, 1, -5$
		2 60* 33	-13 83 66	12 46* -24	-11 47* 46	
0	227 207	-2 69 44	14 145 121	-12 48* -38	12 159 161	0 45* -18
1	38* -5	4 129 124	-14 45* 3	13 154 102	-12 139 141	1 197 226
-1	122 108	-3 80 84	15 38 -15	-13 48* -32	13 85 77	-1 121 145
2	251 247	4 60* 29	-15 105 83	14 57 -47	-13 72 52	2 45* -12
-2	76 82	-4 59* -46	-16 32* -3	-14 147 127	14 100 95	-2 103 -128
3	310 286	5 63 85	$H, 1, 1$	15 56 72	-14 85 82	3 216 235
-3	202 195	-5 70 58		-15 56 63	-15 22* 1	-3 145 173
4	276 270	6 64 -85	0 456 421	-16 124 111		4 73 64
-4	390 418	-6 60* -26	1 61 -29		$H, 1, 4$	-4 69 62
5	47* 49	7 56* 59			5 170 188	



cycles and the distance in Å between the initial positions and the final 'true' positions. It will be noted that all atoms which were more than 0.5 Å from their final positions showed marked increases in their temperature factors, the extreme being atom C(3) which moved 0.95 Å and whose temperature factor reached 9.82 Å<sup>2</sup> in the second cycle.

An attempt was made to extend the refinement by the use of anisotropic temperature factors. This attempt was unsuccessful because the standard deviation in  $\beta_{22}$  of the carbon atoms was of the same order of magnitude as the average value of  $\beta_{22}$ . Consequently there was a tendency for some  $\beta_{22}$  values to become negative. It may be noted that  $R$  was reduced to 0.071 with no appreciable shift in atomic positions.

The final parameters are listed in Table 2, and the estimated standard deviations and final cycle parameter shifts are listed in Table 3. The final values of observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 4, and the agreement of certain classes of reflections is listed in Table 5 where  $R^*$  includes  $F_{\min}$  and  $(F_{\min} - F_c)$  for those unobserved reflections for which  $F_c > F_{\min}$ .

Table 5. Agreement of certain classes of reflections

Class	$R$	$R^*$
$hk0$	0.132	0.109
$0kl$	0.119	0.119
$h0l$	0.091	0.108
$h1l$	0.114	0.121
$h2l$	0.110	0.131
Overall	0.107	0.121

### Discussion

Bond lengths and angles in the molecule of bis-(5-chlorosalicylaldoximato)copper(II) are listed in Table 6 with their estimated standard deviations and shown in Fig. 1.

The coordination configuration about the copper(II) ion is a rectangle with N-O(1) distance of 2.78 Å and N-O(1') distance of 2.69 Å. The coordination polyhedron is completed by phenolic oxygen atoms located at  $(x, y-1, z)$  and  $(-x, 1-y, -z)$  with a distance of 3.01 Å. The phenolic oxygen-copper

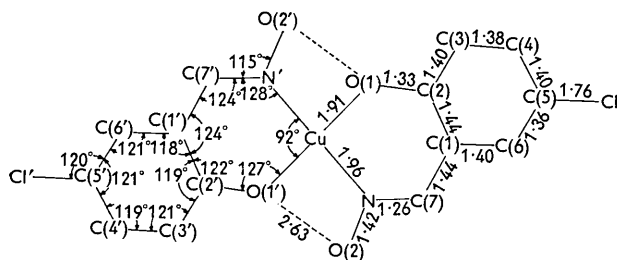


Fig. 1. Bond lengths and angles.

Table 6. Bond lengths and angles

	Distance	$\sigma$
Cu-O(1)	1.908 Å	0.009 Å
Cu-N	1.957	0.009
O(1)-C(2)	1.326	0.013
N-O(2)	1.418	0.014
N-C(7)	1.256	0.014
C(1)-C(2)	1.438	0.017
C(1)-C(6)	1.402	0.015
C(1)-C(7)	1.441	0.017
C(2)-C(3)	1.397	0.018
C(3)-C(4)	1.376	0.017
C(4)-C(5)	1.395	0.019
C(5)-C(6)	1.360	0.018
C(5)-Cl	1.762	0.011

	Angle	$\sigma$
O(1)-Cu-N	91.8°	0.4°
Cu-O(1)-C(2)	127.3	1.0
Cu-N-C(2)	128.0	1.0
O(2)-N-C(7)	115.2	1.2
O(1)-C(2)-C(1)	122.1	1.4
N-C(7)-C(1)	123.8	1.5
C(2)-C(1)-C(7)	124.2	1.5
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	118.2	1.4
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	119.1	1.4
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	121.0	1.6
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.4	1.6
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	121.4	1.6
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	120.9	1.5
C(6)-C(5)-Cl	119.9	1.1

direction is nearly perpendicular to the Cu-N-O(1) plane, making an angle of 80° along the Cu-O(1) bond direction. The distances and angles within the coordination polyhedron are listed in Table 7. The chelate coordination configuration is identical with that found in bis(salicylaldoximato)copper(II) (Jarski & Lingafelter, 1964). However, the apical oxygen in bis(salicylaldoximato)copper(II) is an oxime oxygen atom from an adjacent molecule rather than a phenolic oxygen atom, and is considerably closer (2.66 Å) to the copper atom. The Cu-O distance of 1.91 Å is similar to the 1.90 Å in bis-(*N*-methylsalicyl-

Table 7. Coordination configuration

	Distance	$\sigma$
Cu-O(1)	1.908 Å	0.009 Å
Cu-N	1.957	0.009
Cu-O(1'')	3.013	0.010
N-O(1)	2.775	0.014
N-O(1')	2.691	0.012
O(1'')-O(1)	3.271	0.011
O(1'')-O(1')	3.840	0.015
O(1'')-N	3.594	0.015
O(1'')-N'	3.592	0.013

	Angle	$\sigma$
O(1)-Cu-N	91.8°	0.4°
O(1)-Cu-O(1'')	79.9	0.3
N-Cu-O(1'')	90.0	0.3

Note: O(1) and N are located at  $(x, y, z)$ , O(1') and N' at  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ , and O(1'') at  $(\bar{x}, 1-y, \bar{z})$ .

aldiminato)copper(II) (Lingafelter, Simmons, Morosin, Scheringer & Freiburg, 1961), the 1.88 Å in bis-(*N*-phenylsalicylaldiminato)copper(II) (Wei, Stogsdill & Lingafelter, 1964), and the 1.92 Å in bis(salicylaldoximato)copper(II) (Jarski & Lingafelter, 1964). There is good agreement between the Cu-N distance of 1.96 Å and the distance of 1.94 Å found in bis(salicylaldoximato)copper(II). The Cu-O distance of 3.01 Å in the 'long bond' direction is somewhat longer than in most copper(II) coordination compounds, but with the type of molecular packing found in this crystal, the van der Waals radii of the ring atoms and the chlorine atom limit the approach distance.

The hydrogen bond in bis(salicylaldoximato)copper(II) is longer (2.58 Å) than that (2.52 Å) in the nickel(II) compound because of the increased metal-ligand atom distances. The hydrogen bond in bis-(5-chlorosalicylaldoximato)copper(II) is still longer, 2.63 Å, probably because of the increased deviation of the molecule from complete planarity.

There are no significantly different bond distances or angles in the 5-chlorosalicylaldoxime residue from distances reported for similar molecules. The average C-C distance in the benzene ring is 1.395 Å. The C-Cl distance of 1.77 Å is somewhat longer than the average aromatic C-Cl distance of 1.70 Å (Bowen, 1958), but agrees with the distance of 1.78 Å in the ligand 5-chlorosalicylaldoxime (Simonsen, Pfluger & Thompson, 1961), and 1.78 Å in *syn-p*-chlorobenzaldoxime (Jerslev, 1950).

The set of atoms consisting of the benzene ring and C(7), O(1), and Cl which are directly attached to the benzene ring shows no significant deviation from planarity. The nitrogen atom is significantly displaced from this plane by 0.10 Å, the oxime oxygen atom is also displaced from this plane by 0.08 Å, and the copper atom by 0.38 Å. The molecule may be described as consisting of two parallel planes defined by the two phenyl groups and displaced by a perpendicular distance of 0.76 Å, and the coordination plane which joins these two planes and makes an angle of 14° with each of them. This configuration is similar to that found in bis-(*N*-phenylsalicylaldiminato)copper(II) (Wei, Stogsdill & Lingafelter, 1964) in which the perpendicular distance between the phenyl groups is 0.89 Å and the angle is 18°.

The chlorine atoms form layers parallel to (100),

the atoms lying alternately 0.014 Å above and below this plane. They form a distorted hexagonal packing with Cl-Cl distances of 3.84, 3.84, 3.89, 3.94, 3.98, and 4.80 Å. All of these distances are greater than the normal van der Waals sum of 3.42 Å reported for the 5-chlorosalicylaldoxime ligand molecule (Simonsen, Pfluger & Thompson, 1961).

Except for the Cu-O(1) distance of 3.01 Å, all intermolecular approach distances are greater than 3.4 Å.

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