

hydrogen bonds. The assignment of hydrogen bonds to observed short N–O contacts can be made with the help of the hydrogen positions. In Table 4(a), five N–O contacts which are within hydrogen bond distances are listed together with the angles around the hydrogen atoms. The contact III with a relatively sharp N–H–O angle can be eliminated as a hydrogen bond; therefore contacts I and II are considered as the hydrogen bonds formed by H(5) and H(6), respectively. For H(7), there are two choices, IV and V; although the configuration around the nitrogen atoms [Table 4 (b)] seems to favor contact IV as the hydrogen bond formed by H(7), the evidence is not strong enough to preclude the fifth (intramolecular) contact as a possible one. It is also possible to consider that H(7) is actually involved in a bifurcated hydrogen bond system with these two contacts. In either case, O(3) is involved in two hydrogen bonds; this is rather interesting because the S–O(1) and S–O(3) bond lengths are almost the same, although O(1) is involved in only one hydrogen bond. A similar situation was found in the structure of D-tartaric acid, where the two carboxyl groups in the molecule exhibit almost equal C=O distances, although one of these two double bonded oxygen atoms receives two hydrogen bonds whereas the other receives only one (Okaya,

Stemple & Kay, 1966). As discussed before, O(2) with a short S–O bond is not involved in hydrogen bond formation. Fig. 6 shows drawings of the structure viewed down the *a* and *c* axes. The hydrogen bond system is illustrated in the drawings by shaded lines.

The author is indebted to N.R. Stemple for his help in collecting intensity data on the CCXD.

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The Structure of Decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt Monosulfate Tris(bisulfate)*

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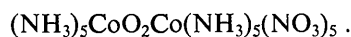
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Decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt monosulfate tris(bisulfate), $(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{CoO}_2\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{SO}_4(\text{HSO}_4)_3$, crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$ with $a=16.36$, $b=13.95$, and $c=9.98$ Å; there are four formula units in the cell. The structure was determined by Patterson and trial-and-error methods and refined by three-dimensional least-squares calculations based on 1458 reflections. The final *R* index is 0.078 and the standard deviations in the coordinates are about 0.003, 0.005, 0.02, and 0.02 Å for the Co, S, N, and O atoms.

The coordinating ligands about the cobalt atoms form nearly regular octahedra with Co–N and Co–O distances of 1.95 and 1.89 Å. The Co–O–O–Co group is planar, with the bridging peroxide group skewed to the Co–Co axis; the O–O distance is 1.31 Å and the Co–O–O angles are 118°. The ions are held together by a very extensive network of hydrogen bonds which appears to involve all 33 hydrogen atoms.

Recently Vannerberg & Brosset (VB; 1963) have reported the results of a crystal-structure investigation of the bridged dicobalt compound decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt pentanitrate,



They reported the O–O axis of the bridging peroxide group to be perpendicular to the Co–Co axis, a configuration in agreement with that postulated earlier by Vlček (1960) for the decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt(5+) cation; this configuration could result, according to Vlček, from overlap of cobalt *d*-orbitals with π -electrons on the bridging O₂ group. However, VB's results were based on a relatively small number of observed reflections and their final *R* index was

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rather high (0.20); moreover, the space group that they found required that at least some of the atoms in the nitrate groups be disordered.

In view of our doubts concerning the reasonableness of the model proposed by Vlček, we have investigated the crystal structure of another salt containing the same decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt cation. This salt turned out to be decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt monosulfate tris(bisulfate), $(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{CoO}_2\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{SO}_4(\text{HSO}_4)_3$. A preliminary report of this work has been published (Schaefer & Marsh, 1966).

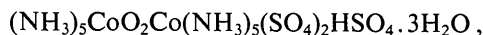
Experimental

Decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt disulfate bisulfate trihydrate, $(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{CoO}_2\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{HSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was prepared by the method of Gleu & Rehm (1938). The impure product was crystallized from 2*F* sulfuric acid rather than 2*N*, the concentration used by Gleu & Rehm; this difference in procedure was to cause confusion later. Crystallization yielded dark green crystals in three habits: needles elongated along *c*, thin plates with principal faces (100), and small, nearly cubic parallelepipeds. Weissenberg photographs of the *hk0* and *h0l* zones showed all of these kinds of crystal to be orthorhombic with space group $P2_12_12_1$ (systematic absences *h00*, *0k0*, and *00l* with *h*, *k*, or *l* odd). For unit-cell measurements, Weissenberg photographs of these same zones were taken in a special camera which holds the film in the asymmetric position; the crystals used were a needle, about 0.2 mm in diameter, mounted along *c* and a plate mounted along *b* and ground to an approximate cylinder 0.4 mm in diameter. The crystal data, including the density as measured by flotation in carbon tetrachloride-bromoforn solution, are given in Table 1.

Table 1. *Crystal data for decammine- μ -peroxo-dicobalt monosulfate tris(bisulfate)*

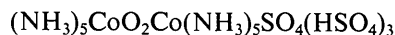
$a = 16.360 \pm 1 \text{ \AA}$	$\text{Co}_2\text{N}_{10}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_{18}\text{S}_4$
$b = 13.946 \pm 3$	M.W. 707.5
$c = 9.978 \pm 1$	$Z = 4$
Space group $P2_12_12_1$	$F(000) = 1460$
$D_m = 2.060 \pm 0.005 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$	$D_x = 2.064 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1) = 1.54051 \text{ \AA}$	
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2) = 1.54433$	
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 1.5418$	

Assuming four molecules in the unit cell, the density calculated for the parent compound



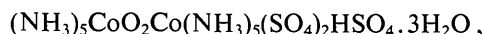
which we supposed we had prepared, is 1.94 g.cm^{-3} , far below the observed value. Subsequently, during our attempts to interpret *c*-axis electron density projections, it appeared likely that instead of three sulfate groups in the formula unit there were four. Accordingly, a new batch of the compound was prepared and analyzed for cobalt (by precipitating and weighing $\text{K}_3\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6$; Lingane, 1964) and for sulfur (by pre-

cipitating and weighing BaSO_4). The resulting composition was Co, 16.65% and S, 17.7%, giving a Co:S ratio of $2.00:3.91 \pm 0.02$. For the formula



we calculate a density of 2.064 g.cm^{-3} and the composition Co, 16.66% and S, 18.13%. We therefore have taken this to be the formula of the compound; it was later confirmed by our structure analysis.

We have also prepared the compound described by Gleu & Rehm (1938),



by crystallizing the impure compound from 1*F* H_2SO_4 . It forms dark green monoclinic needles (probable space group $P2_1/c$); its structure is presently under investigation in these laboratories. This material also was analyzed for Co and S by the same procedures and the resulting Co:S ratio was 2.00:2.99. The close agreement of these results with the theoretical values strengthens our confidence in the analytical procedures and our belief that there is a real, though small, deficiency of sulfate in the orthorhombic crystals. Careful measurement of the density of a large number of crystals from the original batch showed them to be homogeneous and ruled out the possibility that our analyses were carried out on a mixture of the two compounds: however, a difference map calculated at the end of the refinement showed no significant negative regions. It is possible that the missing material was removed as sulphuric acid from the surface of the crystals during washing.

Zero-level data around the *c* axis were collected with copper radiation. These pictures were somewhat darkened because of cobalt fluorescence, but were quite usable for obtaining intensities. However, after about 50 or so hours of radiation it was evident that the crystal was slowly decomposing in the beam; therefore, the rest of the data were collected with the use of iron radiation. Intensities were estimated visually from multiple-film Weissenberg photographs of layer lines 0-7 about *c* and of the zero layer about *b*; in all, 1458 intensities were recorded, of which 101 were below the observational threshold. Even with iron radiation, the intensities of high-angle reflections diminished after 100-200 hours of exposure, and therefore in preparing intensity photographs no crystal was exposed to X-rays for more than 100 hours.

Initial data processing included assignment of an estimated standard deviation to each individual observation (see Sharma & McConnell, 1965), correction for absorption, Lorentz and polarization factors, and the scaling together of the different observations to give a value of F^2 and $\sigma(F^2)$ for each independent reflection. (The spots on the *hk7* and *h0l* photographs were poorly formed, and the values of $[\sigma(F^2)]^2$ of these observations were doubled.) These standard deviations were the basis for the weights used in the final cycles of least-squares refinement. The absorption corrections were

made assuming that all the crystals, whose cross-sections were actually almost square, were cylinders 0.2 mm in diameter. In view of the large number of crystals used in collecting the data, no more sophisticated corrections seemed warranted. The primary purpose of the correction was to permit the $hk0$ data obtained with copper and iron radiations to be scaled together, since for this compound there is a relatively large difference in the mass absorption coefficients (119 for Fe and 167 for Cu).

Determination and refinement of the structure

Although this compound contains a relatively small number of heavy atoms, and although there are a number of obvious clues to the structure (such as the weakness of the odd layer lines about c , requiring that many pairs of atoms be separated by about $\frac{1}{2}$ in z , and the great strength of the 230 and 400 reflections, suggesting a hexagonal arrangement of the heavy atoms in projection) we found the structure to be extremely difficult to solve. Most of the difficulty was associated with the assignment of z coordinates to the heavy atoms and with the determination of the orientations of the sulfate and bisulfate groups.

Neither sharpened nor unsharpened three-dimensional Patterson maps gave clear indications as to the positions of the cobalt or sulfur atoms, but a plausible set of coordinates was eventually assigned to five heavy atoms – all that were thought to be present. Structure factors and a three-dimensional electron-density map were then calculated. This map gave no additional information other than suggesting the orientations of the ligands about the cobalt atoms; in particular, there was no hint of a fourth sulfur atom or of the oxygen atoms of the sulfate or bisulfate groups. Further attempts at three-dimensional refinement were unsuccessful, and we turned our attention to the three centrosymmetric projections.

Difference maps based on the $hk0$ data soon suggested, and chemical analysis confirmed, that there are four sulfur atoms in the formula rather than the three we had originally assumed. The additional atom, S(4), had x and y coordinates nearly the same as those of S(3); in view of the weakness of the reflections with l odd, we assigned it a z coordinate $\frac{1}{2}$ greater than that of S(3). The x and y coordinates of the N and O atoms were assigned and the positions of all 34 non-hydrogen atoms were adjusted by successive structure-factor difference-map calculations until the R index for the $hk0$ reflections was 0.12. ($R = \sum |F_o - F_c| / \sum F_o$). However, attempts to confirm or improve the z coordinates, either by three-dimensional electron-density calculations or by projections down the a or b axes, were unsuccessful. A trial-and-error search for the z coordinates was then initiated.

Eleven different three-dimensional models were tested by three-dimensional structure-factor, least-squares and electron-density calculations and by pro-

jections down the a and b axes. For each of 39 separate structure-factor calculations the R index was in the range 0.35–0.40 and the indicated shifts in atomic positions always led to unreasonable structures. Some improvement resulted from incrementing the original z coordinates by $\frac{1}{4}$ – a change that affected the calculated intensities of only the weak layer lines with l odd – but R still remained at about 0.30. The failure of three-dimensional electron-density maps to give back significantly more information than was put into them was a continuing disappointment.

A convergent model was finally obtained by arbitrarily interchanging the z coordinates of S(3) and S(4) – a change equivalent to a shift of about 0.5 Å in the positions of these two atoms. After four least-squares cycles and two three-dimensional difference summations, which indicated reasonable positions for the oxygen atoms, the R index was 0.28; eight additional least-squares cycles, in which all 102 positional parameters of the heavier atoms were included in one matrix and their 34 isotropic temperature factors in a second, reduced R to 0.13 and confirmed the trial structure.

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 7094 computer using subprograms operating under the CRYRM system (Duchamp, 1964). Atomic form factors for Co^{2+} (not corrected for anomalous dispersion), S, O, N, and H were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The quantity minimized in the least-squares calculations was $\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$. Unobserved reflections were included only if F_c exceeded the threshold value of F_o . Various weighting functions were used, depending upon the stage of the refinement. During the final cycles, the weights w were set equal to $1/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$ as calculated during the initial data processing, five very strong reflections which appeared to suffer from extinction (230, 400, 002, 102, and 302) being given zero weight. The 30 ammine hydrogen atoms were introduced at tetrahedral positions 1 Å from the nitrogen atoms; their orientations about the Co–N bonds were chosen by examining difference maps calculated in their planes and by considering the potential hydrogen bonding. The three hydrogen atoms of the bisulfate groups were positioned in a similar manner, and all hydrogen atoms were assigned isotropic temperature factors with $B=2.0$; their positions were not refined, but were readjusted on the basis of a second set of difference maps computed toward the end of the refinement.

During the refinement with isotropic temperature factors, it was apparent that the scaling together of the data for the different layer lines about c – which had been based on the rather poor $h0l$ photographs – was not correct. Accordingly, the layer scale factors were adjusted twice on the basis of F_c , the maximum adjustment being about 30%. These layer scale factors were kept fixed after anisotropic temperature factors were introduced.

Only the six heavy atoms were given anisotropic temperature factors in the next six cycles of least-

Table 2. Observed structure factors, their estimated standard deviations, the calculated structure factors (all × 10) and phase angles (°)

A minus sign indicates an unobserved reflection; asterisks in the e.s.d. column indicate the reflection was given zero weight.

Table with multiple columns containing structure factor data. Columns include h, k, l indices, observed structure factors (O), estimated standard deviations (e.s.d.), calculated structure factors (C), and phase angles (φ). The table is organized into several sections based on the h, k, l indices.

squares refinement; the R index fell to 0.091, and the goodness of fit to 1.9. Six more cycles completed the refinement. A total of 307 parameters were adjusted: three coordinates and six temperature factors for the 34 heavier atoms, and a scale factor. Because of the limited core storage available in the computer, all

307 could not be included in a single matrix. For the last cycles, the 102 coordinates were included in one matrix and the temperature parameters in six additional matrices, one for each heavy atom and its ligands. During the last two cycles, the temperature parameters of the six heavy atoms and the scale factor were included in one matrix and the other temperature parameters were not refined. The final shift in any parameter was less than 0.4 times its standard deviation.

Table 3. *Positional and thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms and their standard deviations*

All values have been multiplied by 10^4 . The temperature factors are of the form $\exp\{-(h^2b_{11} + k^2b_{22} + l^2b_{33} + hkb_{12} + hlb_{13} + klb_{23})\}$.

	x	y	z	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
Co(1)	-1241(1)	-894(1)	19917(3)	33(1)	52(1)	91(3)	-5(1)	2(3)	-7(3)
Co(2)	1008(1)	543(1)	9108(3)	34(1)	52(1)	90(3)	-6(2)	5(2)	2(3)
S(1)	1025(2)	507(2)	3922(4)	35(1)	43(2)	59(5)	3(3)	4(4)	6(5)
S(2)	-1219(2)	-959(2)	6104(4)	33(1)	43(2)	61(5)	3(2)	14(4)	-9(5)
S(3)	3452(2)	2454(2)	10035(6)	36(1)	39(1)	122(6)	-2(3)	2(5)	-4(5)
S(4)	3609(2)	2627(2)	5194(5)	35(1)	46(2)	100(6)	16(3)	-3(5)	-20(6)
N(1)	-1985(7)	-261(8)	9747(14)	45(5)	46(7)	84(24)	1(10)	-7(19)	34(22)
N(2)	-1282(6)	-2028(7)	9761(13)	29(4)	47(6)	72(21)	3(9)	-23(14)	-23(18)
N(3)	-1170(7)	237(7)	12029(15)	39(6)	35(6)	112(21)	-10(10)	43(18)	-11(19)
N(4)	-2151(7)	-1364(9)	12029(14)	41(6)	49(8)	84(22)	-4(11)	10(17)	-7(21)
N(5)	-469(6)	-1571(8)	12098(13)	31(5)	51(7)	57(21)	7(10)	27(14)	8(19)
N(6)	1016(8)	1621(8)	10323(14)	55(6)	42(7)	57(22)	-26(11)	13(18)	-26(19)
N(7)	1846(6)	-44(8)	10239(13)	29(5)	57(7)	41(19)	9(9)	-5(14)	-4(19)
N(8)	171(7)	1178(8)	8040(13)	43(6)	49(7)	88(24)	-6(12)	4(18)	12(21)
N(9)	1837(7)	1110(8)	7944(12)	30(5)	47(7)	36(19)	-6(10)	8(15)	24(18)
N(10)	1018(7)	-586(7)	7953(14)	41(5)	29(6)	82(19)	-6(10)	-8(15)	30(17)
O(1)	-414(5)	-430(6)	9757(10)	30(4)	48(5)	64(16)	-17(7)	8(12)	20(14)
O(2)	226(6)	-3(7)	10280(11)	40(4)	63(6)	72(18)	-35(9)	-7(14)	25(16)
O(3)	363(8)	-217(11)	3981(14)	78(8)	160(14)	94(23)	-116(18)	-15(23)	36(31)
O(4)	757(9)	1302(7)	3148(13)	140(11)	47(7)	61(19)	58(16)	-44(25)	13(19)
O(5)	1704(7)	50(10)	3277(12)	64(7)	140(13)	83(22)	109(16)	-21(20)	-42(28)
O(6)	1255(6)	742(7)	5266(11)	54(5)	70(7)	65(18)	-38(10)	-47(16)	46(19)
O(7)	-443(7)	-304(8)	6109(13)	54(5)	92(9)	95(21)	-46(11)	-14(17)	-38(23)
O(8)	-1833(6)	-444(8)	6823(12)	48(5)	65(7)	94(20)	16(11)	-9(16)	17(19)
O(9)	-974(7)	-1814(7)	6825(13)	61(6)	47(6)	96(20)	16(11)	26(18)	10(18)
O(10)	-1471(5)	-1147(7)	4681(10)	32(4)	72(6)	41(16)	1(9)	21(12)	33(16)
O(11)	4247(6)	2021(8)	9750(15)	35(4)	84(7)	158(24)	18(10)	3(18)	3(20)
O(12)	3072(7)	2708(8)	8702(13)	52(5)	74(8)	138(22)	53(11)	-3(19)	-41(23)
O(13)	2879(7)	1780(8)	10718(13)	51(6)	72(8)	143(23)	-33(10)	-3(20)	22(24)
O(14)	3598(5)	3306(6)	10816(13)	46(5)	43(5)	154(21)	-16(9)	-30(17)	-48(19)
O(15)	4435(6)	2438(7)	4487(12)	42(5)	75(7)	114(22)	26(10)	-1(17)	4(22)
O(16)	3481(7)	3617(7)	5457(14)	64(6)	53(6)	169(24)	23(11)	-38(21)	-45(21)
O(17)	3005(6)	2120(7)	4522(12)	38(4)	62(7)	105(21)	7(9)	-22(15)	18(19)
O(18)	3781(7)	2107(9)	4772(12)	42(5)	93(9)	78(21)	89(13)	-3(20)	25(23)

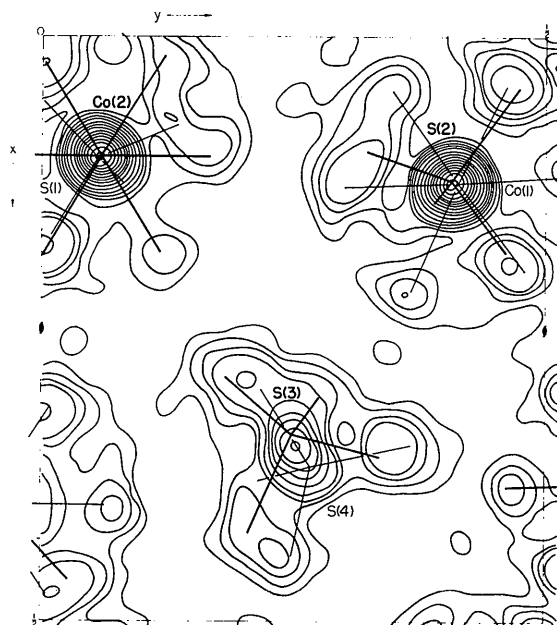


Fig. 1. The electron-density projection down the c axis, calculated at the conclusion of the refinement. Contours are at 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25... $e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-2}$.

Table 4. *Positional parameters chosen for the hydrogen atoms*

All values have been multiplied by 10^3 . The hydrogen atoms were assigned isotropic temperature factors, $B = 2.0 \text{ \AA}^2$.

		x	y	z		x	y	z	
N(1)	H(1)	-183	-35	890	N(7)	H(19)	172	6	1110
	H(2)	-250	-41	998		H(20)	198	-63	989
	H(3)	-197	39	994		H(21)	232	28	1013
N(2)	H(4)	-130	-185	889	N(8)	H(22)	41	170	761
	H(5)	-88	-244	999		H(23)	5	82	734
	H(6)	-177	-237	993		H(24)	-27	127	855
N(3)	H(7)	-154	67	1176	N(9)	H(25)	230	78	802
	H(8)	-130	6	1289		H(26)	168	103	704
	H(9)	-66	47	1199		H(27)	187	173	809
N(4)	H(10)	-232	-194	1173	N(10)	H(28)	58	-94	809
	H(11)	-197	-145	1290		H(29)	102	-40	706
	H(12)	-254	-89	1212		H(30)	145	-95	809
N(5)	H(13)	-10	-190	1162	O(7)	H(31)	-12	-30	530
	H(14)	-24	-116	1269	O(11)	H(32)	425	143	950
	H(15)	-77	-198	1267	O(18)	H(33)	352	236	750
N(6)	H(16)	151	193	1024					
	H(17)	68	207	1002					
	H(18)	87	142	1114					

is 1-6. The observed structure factors, their standard deviations, and the calculated structure factors and phase angles are given in Table 2. The final parameters and their standard deviations, calculated in the usual way from the least-squares residuals, are given in Table 3; since the refinement was by block matrix, the derived e.s.d.'s are slightly underestimated. The coordinates assigned to the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 4. An electron-density projection down the *c* axis, calculated at the conclusion of the refinement, is shown in Fig. 1; a three-dimensional difference map calculated at the same time had no positive peak greater than $0.77 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$ and no negative peak greater than $-0.63 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$.

The standard deviations in the positional parameters are about 0.003, 0.005, 0.02, and 0.02 \AA for the Co, S, O, and N atoms, leading to e.s.d.'s of about 0.02 \AA for the distances between the heavy atoms and their ligands and of about 0.03 \AA between pairs of lighter atoms; the e.s.d.'s for the bond angles at the heavy atoms are about 2° . The agreement we find among the many independent Co-N and S-O distances and among the N-Co-N angles is within these experimental uncertainties; however, additional uncertainties introduced by our lack of detailed information concerning the effects of thermal motion, particularly of the sulfate and bisulfate groups, suggest that the

e.s.d.'s in the interatomic distances should be increased by 50% or so.

Description and discussion of the structure

The cation

Of primary interest in this investigation was the configuration of the O_2 bridge between pairs of cobalt atoms. In contrast to the prediction of Vlček (1960) and the observation of Vannerberg & Brosset (1963) that the O-O bond is perpendicular to the Co-Co axis, we find the arrangement to be a staggered one (Fig. 2). Each cobalt atom is bonded to only one of the bridging oxygen atoms, the average Co-O distance being 1.89 \AA and the Co-O-O angle being 118° . The O-O distance, 1.31 \AA , is close to that found in superoxides but much shorter than the value 1.48 \AA usually found in peroxides (see *e.g.*, Pauling, 1960, pp. 351-2). The five nitrogen atoms on each cobalt atom complete nearly regular octahedra, and the overall symmetry of the cation is approximately C_{2h} . Bond distances and angles within the cation are given in Tables 5 and 6.

We think it appropriate to point out how well the structural details of the cation can be explained on the basis of Pauling's valence-bond theory (Pauling, 1960). The most important valence-bond structure is undoubtedly that shown in Fig. 3; it involves a single bond

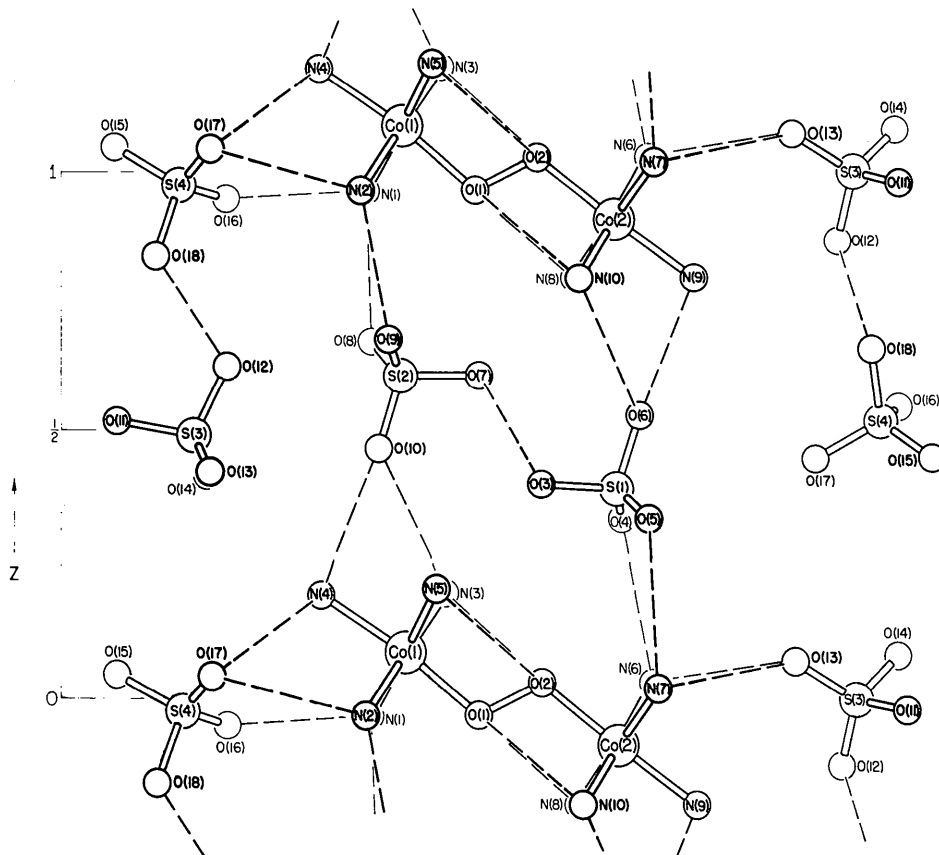


Fig. 2. A section of the structure parallel to the (230) plane. Dashed lines represent probable hydrogen bonds.

Table 5. *Interatomic distances within the ions*

These distances were calculated from the coordinates listed in Table 3 and contain no corrections for thermal motion (see text).

Co(1)—O(1)	1.894 Å	Co(2)—O(2)	1.894 Å
—N(1)	1.903	—N(6)	1.931
—N(2)	1.958	—N(7)	1.955
—N(3)	1.933	—N(8)	1.947
—N(4)	1.969	—N(9)	1.946
—N(5)	1.968	—N(10)	1.951
O(1)—O(2)	1.312	Co(2)···O(1)	2.771
Co(1)···Co(2)	4.562	Co(1)···O(2)	2.775
S(1)—O(3)	1.483	S(2)—O(7)	1.563
—O(4)	1.421	—O(8)	1.428
—O(5)	1.434	—O(9)	1.448
—O(6)	1.431	—O(10)	1.479
S(3)—O(11)	1.535	S(4)—O(15)	1.461
—O(12)	1.478	—O(16)	1.438
—O(13)	1.442	—O(17)	1.460
—O(14)	1.456	—O(18)	1.566

Table 6. *Bond angles*

In each group are listed three atoms, A, B, and C, and the angle ABC.

O(1)—Co(1)—N(1)	85.7°	O(2)—Co(2)—N(6)	86.0°		
—N(2)	86.6	—N(7)	87.0		
—N(3)	91.7	—N(8)	92.7		
N(4)	176.4	N(9)	178.0		
N(5)	94.1	N(10)	92.6		
N(1)	N(2)	89.5	N(6)	N(7)	87.6
—N(3)	90.7	—N(8)	89.7		
N(4)	91.0	N(9)	92.9		
N(5)	178.8	N(10)	177.2		
N(2)	N(3)	178.3	N(7)	N(8)	177.3
—N(4)	92.1	—N(9)	91.3		
N(5)	89.3	N(10)	89.9		
N(3)	N(4)	89.6	N(8)	N(9)	89.0
—N(5)	90.5	—N(10)	92.9		
N(4)	N(5)	89.3	N(9)	N(10)	88.4
Co(1)—O(1)—O(2)	117.8	Co(2)—O(2)—O(1)	117.5		
O(3)—S(1)—O(4)	109.2	O(7)—S(2)—O(8)	106.0		
—O(5)	106.3	—O(9)	104.8		
—O(6)	108.1	—O(10)	106.6		
O(4)	O(5)	110.0	O(8)	O(9)	111.0
—O(6)	114.3	—O(10)	114.6		
O(5)	O(6)	108.6	O(9)	O(10)	113.0
O(11)—S(3)—O(12)	104.9	O(15)—S(4)—O(16)	116.4		
—O(13)	111.4	—O(17)	109.2		
—O(14)	102.8	—O(18)	103.9		
O(12)	O(13)	111.4	O(16)	O(17)	113.0
—O(14)	111.5	—O(18)	108.0		
O(13)	O(14)	114.2	O(17)	O(18)	105.4

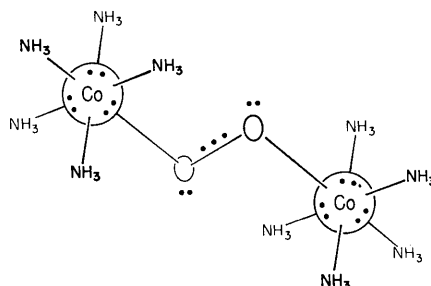


Fig. 3. A valence-bond representation of the cation.

plus a three-electron bond between the oxygen atoms. It leads to formal charges of -3 on Co, $+\frac{1}{2}$ on O and $+1$ on the ammonia groups; however, the ionic character of the various bonds reduces these values to approximately 0, 0, and $+\frac{1}{2}$, respectively (Pauling, 1960, pp.172-3). The charge on the ammonia groups is presumably distributed equally among the protons.

By sharing electron pairs with six ligands, the cobalt atoms attain a rare gas configuration. In addition, this description explains satisfactorily the following:

(1) The Co-N and Co-O distances, 1.95 (average) and 1.89 Å; the sums of the single-bond radii are 1.95 and 1.91 Å.

(2) The O-O distance, 1.31 Å; this is in satisfactory agreement with the distance predicted for a single bond plus a three-electron bond.

(3) The planarity of the Co-O-O-Co group; this is required by the use of two orbitals of each oxygen atom in forming the O-O bond. In contrast, the O-O bond in H₂O₂ uses but one orbital of each oxygen atom and the molecule is non-planar.

(4) The octahedral coordination about the cobalt atoms; this is due to $3d^24s4p^3$ hybridization. The Co-O-O angles, 118°, are slightly smaller than the predicted value of 125°.

The sulfate groups

The S-O bond distances and O-S-O bond angles are given in Tables 5 and 6. The three longest S-O bonds, S(2)-O(7), S(3)-O(11), and S(4)-O(18), presumably involve OH groups of the three bisulfate ions; in each case an oxygen atom of a neighboring ion is in an appropriate position to accept a hydrogen bond from the OH group. For the remaining thirteen S-O bonds the average distance is 1.45 Å, with an average deviation of 0.016 Å. This distance is somewhat shorter than those found in recent determinations of crystal structures of sulfates (see *e.g.* Baur, 1964). It is quite probable that this apparent shortening is due to the effect of thermal librations; indeed, as we shall discuss later, it appears that the thermal motion of the sulfate group is so large as to require a correction of about 0.05 Å in the S(1)-O(3), S(1)-O(4), and S(1)-O(5) bond distances.

It is perhaps significant that the longest S-O bond in the sulfate ion, S(1)-O(3), is to the oxygen atom which accepts the shortest, and presumably the strongest, hydrogen bond of the structure: O(7)-O(3), 2.50 Å.

Within the bisulfate groups, the O-S-O angles involving the long S-O(H) bond are systematically smaller than tetrahedral. The effect of this distortion is to equalize the non-bonded O···O distances (Donohue, 1965). The average such O···O distance is 2.41 Å, with an average deviation of 0.03 Å.

The arrangement of the ions

The Co-Co axes of the cations are inclined to the *ab* plane at an angle of about 30° and lie nearly parallel

to the (230) and $(\bar{2}30)$ planes; a section through the plane of the cation is shown in Fig. 2. Directly above (in the c direction) and below each cobalt atom lies a sulfur atom of a sulfate or bisulfate group, the sulfate, S(1), lying above Co(2) and a bisulfate, S(2), above Co(1). A pair of N-H \cdots O hydrogen bonds connects each cobalt group to the sulfate or bisulfate groups above and below to form a continuous chain of alternating cations and anions; within the chain, the bisulfate group is bonded to the sulfate group through a strong (2.50 Å) O(7)–H \cdots O(3) hydrogen bond.

The complete structure, viewed down the c axis, is shown in Fig. 4. The chains of alternating cobalt and sulfur atoms form, in projection, a hexagonal, graphite-like array. In the centers of the hexagons lie the bisulfate ions S(3) and S(4), bonded together in pairs by the O(18)–H \cdots O(12) hydrogen bond, 2.56 Å long. These pairs of bisulfate ions accept hydrogen bonds from several neighboring cations and donate a hydrogen bond, O(11)–H \cdots O(3), to the sulfate group.

The dashed lines in Fig. 4 represent our choice as to the most probable hydrogen bond arrangement; it is

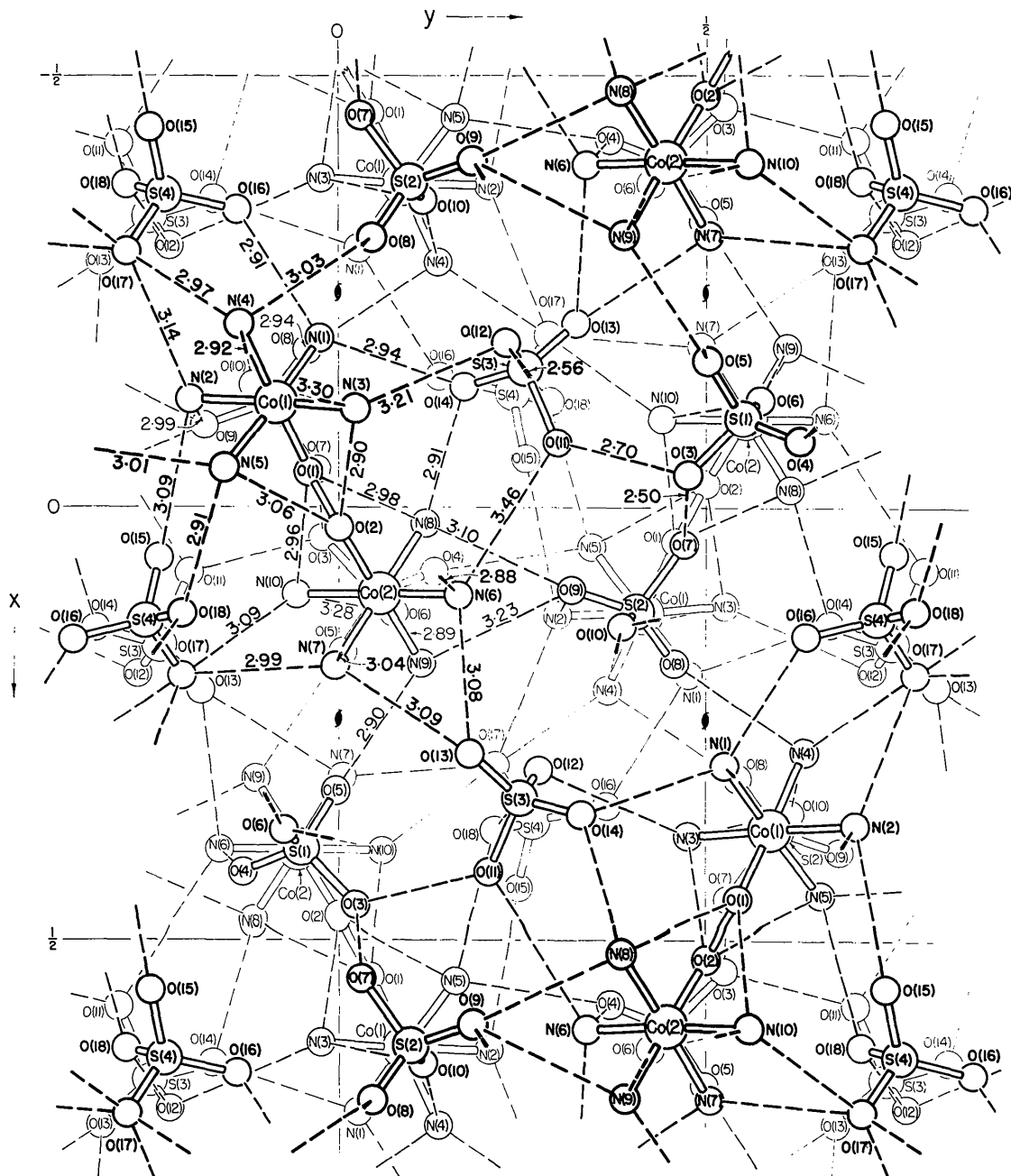


Fig. 4. The structure viewed down the c axis. The dashed lines and interatomic distances represent the hydrogen-bond arrangement which we propose. Additional short interionic contacts are listed in Table 7.

the arrangement upon which the coordinates of the hydrogen atoms (Table 4) are based. It seems generally satisfactory in that no H...H distance (except within a given ammonia group) is less than 2.0 Å and each of the 33 hydrogen atoms points more or less in the direction of an oxygen acceptor; however, some of the N-H...O distances are so long (3.46 Å, for example) as to suggest little or no interaction. In Table 7 are listed additional N...O and O...O distances from which alternative, but to our eyes less satisfactory, hydrogen bonding arrangements may be derived. In some cases it appears that a single proton may be shared by two acceptor oxygen atoms to form a bifurcated hydrogen bond, but we have not indicated these possibilities.

The hydrogen-bonding arrangement we propose also includes four N-H...O hydrogen bonds within the cation, two to each oxygen atom, which may lead to additional stability of this group.

Table 7. *Additional non-bonded distances less than 3.5 Å and not ascribed to hydrogen bonds*

The atoms in the first column are those whose coordinates are given in Table 3.

From	To	At	Distance
N(6)	O(9)	$\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.06 Å
	O(10)	$\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.18
N(7)	O(5)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.07
	O(6)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.26
N(8)	O(18)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.33
	O(6)	x, y, z	3.34
	O(7)	x, y, z	3.00
	O(15)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z$	3.40
N(9)	O(12)	x, y, z	3.10
	O(13)	x, y, z	3.37
N(10)	O(7)	x, y, z	3.04
	O(13)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, -\frac{1}{2}+z$	3.32
	O(15)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.09
N(1)	O(8)	$-\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.00
	O(10)	$-\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.27
N(2)	O(4)	$\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.24
	O(6)	$\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.11
N(3)	O(3)	$x, y, 1+z$	3.24
	O(8)	$-\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.29
	O(16)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 2-z$	3.03
N(4)	O(14)	$\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.23
	O(16)	$\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.30
N(5)	O(3)	$x, y, 1+z$	2.99
	O(10)	$x, y, 1+z$	3.07
	O(11)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.38
	O(15)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.33
O(1)	O(14)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 2-z$	3.42
	O(15)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2}+z$	3.24
O(3)	O(10)	x, y, z	3.26
O(6)	O(7)	x, y, z	3.25
O(7)	O(11)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \bar{y}, -\frac{1}{2}+z$	3.38
	O(16)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z$	3.33
O(8)	O(12)	$\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{3}{2}-z$	3.32
	O(16)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z$	3.45
O(11)	O(18)	x, y, z	3.26

The thermal motions

Since we applied only approximate corrections for absorption and neglected altogether the corrections for anomalous dispersion, the absolute values of the temperature factors are of doubtful significance*, but the overall pattern of thermal motions we have found is very reasonable.

The Co and S atoms show moderately small and isotropic thermal motions, with r.m.s. amplitudes along the principal directions ranging from 0.17 to 0.25 Å. The motions of the cobalt ligands are slightly greater (and more uncertain), ranging up to 0.29 Å; the maximum amplitudes are in directions approximately perpendicular to the cobalt-ligand bonds. The oxygen atoms of the bisulfate ions show still larger motions, ranging up to 0.37 Å for O(18); here, too, the major axes are oriented perpendicular to the S-O bonds. Three oxygen atoms of the sulfate group show extreme anisotropy, the principal amplitudes of motion being 0.45, 0.45, and 0.43 Å for O(3), O(4), and O(5). Interestingly, the major axes all lie within 20° of the tangents to the circle defined by these three atoms, that is, approximately in the directions expected if the sulfate group were undergoing rigid-body libration about the S(1)-O(6) axis. The r.m.s. amplitude of this implied libration is about 14°, and to correct for its effect these three S-O distances should probably be increased by about 0.05 Å over the values listed in Table 5. Smaller corrections might also be in order for the remaining S-O, Co-N, and Co-O distances, but in view of the relatively high uncertainties in the temperature factors of the lighter atoms, we are reluctant to make them explicitly.

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* The b_{33} terms in particular may be subject to systematic error in view of our difficulties in obtaining accurate inter-layer scaling factors.