

The Crystal Structure of Tutton's Salts.
VI. Vanadium(II), Iron(II) and Cobalt(II) Ammonium Sulfate Hexahydrates

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The crystal structures of the isomorphous vanadium(II), iron(II), and cobalt(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrates, $V(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, $Fe(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, and $Co(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, have been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$, with 2 molecules per cell. Cell dimensions are:

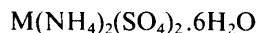
$$\begin{aligned} V: & a = 9.42, b = 12.76, c = 6.22 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 107.2^\circ \\ Fe: & a = 9.32, b = 12.65, c = 6.24 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 106.8^\circ \\ Co: & a = 9.25, b = 12.52, c = 6.24 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 107.1^\circ \end{aligned}$$

The water molecules are arranged about the metal ions in almost regular octahedra, the average metal-oxygen distances being:

$$V-O, 2.15 \text{ \AA}; Fe-O, 2.13 \text{ \AA}; Co-O, 2.09 \text{ \AA}.$$

Introduction

As a part of a comparative study of the isomorphous series of ammonium Tutton's salts,



(*cf.* Montgomery, Chastain & Lingafelter, 1966), we have determined the crystal structures of the vanadium(II), iron(II) and cobalt(II) compounds.

Experimental

The vanadium(II) ammonium sulfate was prepared by a modification of the method of Kranz (1963). V_2O_5 was reduced to $VOSO_4$ with SO_2 in sulfuric acid solution. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ was added, and the solution was cooled and reduced electrolytically with a mercury cathode. The reduced solution was concentrated in a vacuum desiccator over alkaline pyrogallol solution, forming flat, diamond-shaped amethyst-colored crystals. These were recrystallized under nitrogen from dilute aqueous sulfuric acid. The dried crystals are moderately stable in air (up to several weeks).

A crystal was cut into a rod to reduce absorption effects ($\mu = 94.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). The axis of the rod was found to be the $[20\bar{1}]$ direction of the monoclinic cell. All data were collected from rotation and equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken about this axis with copper radiation. Intensities were recorded by multiple-film techniques for levels 0 through 7 about the $[20\bar{1}]$

axis on a Nonius equi-inclination integrating Weissenberg camera, integrating in one direction only, and were measured with photometer and planimeter. In all, 833 reflections were surveyed, of which 189 were below the minimum observable intensity and 19 were given zero weight in refinements because of secondary extinction effects. The intensities of the remainder varied from 1 to 1800.

Crystals of iron(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate were grown by cooling an aqueous solution, and a nearly equi-dimensional crystal (thickness $\sim 0.2 \text{ mm}$) was selected for collection of data. The cell dimensions were determined from rotation and zero-level $hk0$ Weissenberg photographs calibrated with sodium chloride ($a_0 = 5.6387 \text{ \AA}$) and taken with copper radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$); the angle β was measured on a precession photograph of the a^*c^* net. Intensities were recorded with iron radiation by multiple-film techniques for levels $hk0$ through $hk3$ on a Nonius equi-inclination integrating Weissenberg camera, integrating in one direction only, and were measured with photometer and planimeter. In all, 539 reflections were surveyed, of which 45 were below the minimum observable intensity and 6 were given zero weight in refinements because of secondary extinction effects. The intensities of the remainder varied from 1 to 5000.

Crystals of cobalt(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate were grown by cooling an aqueous solution, and a crystal with dimensions $0.24 \times 0.18 \times 0.16 \text{ mm}$ was selected for collection of data. All data were collected with zirconium-filtered $Mo K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$) on a Picker X-ray diffractometer equipped with a General Electric goniostat, a scintillation counter and a pulse-height discriminator. The cell dimensions were

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calculated by least squares from sixteen measured 2θ values. The intensity data were collected by the ω - 2θ scan method (Furnas, 1957). A total of 1587 unique reflections were examined, out to $2\theta=55^\circ$, of which 145 were considered unobserved, giving intensities less than twice their standard deviations; 34 reflections were given zero weight in refinement because of secondary extinction effects. The intensities of the 1442 observed reflections ranged from 1 to 9000.

The intensities for all three compounds were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors but not for absorption. The resulting structure factors for the vanadium and iron compounds were then scaled by levels to correspond to the calculated values, using the parameters of the isomorphous zinc salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964a). (It should be noted that this

scaling procedure, together with the lack of absorption correction, precludes physical interpretation of the anisotropic thermal parameters.)

The cell dimensions for the three compounds are: Vanadium(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate: $a=9.42(3)$, $b=12.76(3)$, $c=6.22(2)$ Å; $\beta=107.2(2)^\circ$. Iron(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate: $a=9.32(2)$, $b=12.65(2)$, $c=6.24(1)$ Å; $\beta=106.8(1)^\circ$. Cobalt(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate: $a=9.254(2)$, $b=12.521(4)$, $c=6.244(1)$ Å; $\beta=107.06(4)^\circ$. Systematic absences: $h0l$ when h is odd; $0k0$ when k is odd; space group $P2_1/a$; $Z=2$.

Refinement

For all three compounds, the initial atomic parameters for the heavy atoms were taken from the zinc salt and

Table 1. Final parameters (with least-squares standard errors in parentheses)

	Fractional positional parameters $\times 10^4$			Anisotropic thermal parameters $\times 10^4$					
	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{23}
Vanadium(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate									
V	0	0	0	17 (3)	20 (1)	222 (14)	-2 (1)	40 (6)	2 (3)
S	4077 (3)	1370 (2)	7406 (6)	6 (3)	19 (1)	168 (15)	-5 (1)	25 (7)	-2 (3)
O(3)	4104 (9)	2273 (5)	5891 (15)	108 (14)	21 (4)	295 (44)	-16 (5)	61 (23)	17 (9)
O(4)	5470 (8)	789 (6)	7872 (17)	7 (10)	53 (5)	361 (51)	16 (5)	-24 (21)	-17 (12)
O(5)	2798 (7)	668 (5)	6234 (14)	40 (10)	28 (4)	228 (40)	-15 (5)	44 (19)	-14 (8)
O(6)	3842 (8)	1765 (5)	9483 (14)	63 (11)	34 (4)	186 (41)	-14 (5)	25 (21)	-3 (9)
O(7)	1749 (8)	1071 (5)	1702 (15)	46 (11)	34 (3)	285 (42)	-26 (5)	61 (20)	-20 (10)
O(8)	-1632 (7)	1135 (4)	321 (15)	12 (9)	21 (3)	324 (45)	6 (4)	16 (18)	9 (9)
O(9)	-12 (8)	-711 (5)	3072 (16)	49 (11)	28 (4)	297 (42)	12 (5)	64 (20)	21 (9)
N	1339 (9)	3483 (6)	3589 (19)	28 (13)	39 (5)	247 (54)	1 (6)	16 (25)	1 (12)
Iron(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate									
Fe	0	0	0	36 (2)	25 (1)	184 (14)	-2 (1)	-1 (4)	3 (2)
S	4068 (2)	1372 (1)	7417 (4)	26 (2)	25 (1)	165 (17)	-5 (1)	4 (4)	0 (3)
O(3)	4083 (5)	2275 (4)	5896 (10)	132 (8)	39 (3)	290 (33)	-23 (4)	81 (11)	5 (7)
O(4)	5462 (5)	783 (4)	7853 (10)	40 (6)	60 (3)	394 (35)	4 (4)	20 (11)	-20 (8)
O(5)	2799 (4)	673 (3)	6284 (9)	54 (6)	41 (3)	221 (33)	-7 (3)	-1 (10)	-6 (6)
O(6)	3848 (5)	1769 (4)	9532 (11)	88 (7)	48 (3)	165 (36)	-4 (4)	56 (11)	-2 (9)
O(7)	1742 (5)	1079 (3)	1722 (10)	78 (7)	44 (3)	237 (31)	-19 (3)	49 (10)	4 (7)
O(8)	-1637 (4)	1129 (3)	289 (10)	42 (6)	35 (3)	307 (30)	3 (3)	26 (10)	2 (6)
O(9)	-1 (4)	-702 (3)	3027 (10)	63 (7)	36 (3)	260 (33)	8 (3)	55 (10)	17 (6)
N	1331 (6)	3500 (4)	3609 (13)	90 (9)	44 (4)	306 (43)	4 (4)	40 (14)	21 (8)
Cobalt(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate									
Co	0	0	0	46 (1)	27 (1)	120 (2)	-2 (1)	18 (1)	1 (1)
S	4077 (1)	1369 (1)	7401 (2)	59 (1)	35 (1)	157 (3)	-6 (1)	24 (1)	-6 (1)
O(3)	4119 (4)	2272 (3)	5911 (6)	144 (6)	48 (2)	220 (10)	-21 (3)	56 (6)	-7 (4)
O(4)	5473 (4)	769 (4)	7866 (7)	75 (4)	76 (3)	367 (14)	10 (3)	27 (6)	-13 (5)
O(5)	2810 (4)	665 (3)	6241 (6)	80 (4)	51 (2)	222 (10)	-9 (2)	34 (5)	-17 (4)
O(6)	3843 (4)	1763 (3)	9489 (6)	127 (5)	50 (2)	207 (10)	-7 (3)	59 (6)	-8 (4)
O(7)	1712 (4)	1080 (3)	1652 (6)	86 (4)	53 (2)	187 (9)	-13 (3)	34 (5)	-6 (4)
O(8)	-1622 (4)	1114 (3)	345 (6)	79 (4)	41 (2)	266 (11)	6 (2)	41 (5)	6 (4)
O(9)	-12 (4)	-689 (3)	3009 (5)	97 (4)	44 (2)	197 (9)	5 (2)	52 (5)	6 (4)
N	1335 (5)	3479 (4)	3575 (8)	97 (6)	52 (3)	222 (13)	-3 (3)	53 (7)	0 (5)
Parameters $\times 10^3$			Isotropic parameter, B						
H(11)	61 (9)	323 (6)	208 (15)	7 (2)					
H(12)	218 (9)	288 (6)	417 (12)	6 (2)					
H(13)	69 (9)	341 (6)	446 (13)	6 (2)					
H(14)	168 (9)	415 (7)	362 (12)	6 (2)					
H(15)	204 (7)	81 (6)	319 (12)	5 (2)					
H(16)	241 (6)	119 (4)	64 (9)	3 (1)					
H(17)	-256 (10)	87 (7)	-54 (14)	7 (2)					
H(18)	-148 (6)	188 (5)	4 (9)	3 (1)					
H(19)	-144 (14)	-47 (11)	306 (21)	14 (3)					
H(20)	28 (5)	-144 (4)	341 (8)	2 (1)					

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors for cobalt(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate. Columns are k, 10F_o and 10F_c. Unobserved reflections are marked with *, and those omitted because of secondary extinction are marked with E.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors (k, 10F_o, 10F_c) and reflection indices (h, k, l). The table is organized into groups by reflection type (e.g., 0k,0l, 1k,0l, etc.) and includes observed values, calculated values, and markers for unobserved or omitted reflections.

those for the hydrogen atoms from the magnesium salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*b*). Scattering factors for the vanadium ion were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962); for the ferrous ion from Thomas & Umeda (1957); for cobalt and sulfur from Viervoll & Øgrim (1949); for oxygen and nitrogen from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) and for hydrogen from Table II of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Dispersion corrections were made for vanadium ($\Delta f' = 0.2$, $\Delta f'' = 2.3$) and for iron ($\Delta f' = -2.67$, $\Delta f'' = 0$).

The refinement of all three structures was carried out by full-matrix least squares, first in isotropic and then in anisotropic mode, where the anisotropic temperature factor was of the form

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

The calculations were carried out on an IBM 7094 computer, with programs adapted or developed at the University of Washington (Stewart, 1964). The function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$, with a modified Hughes weighting scheme for the vanadium and iron compounds and all $w = 1$ for the cobalt compound. In each cycle, unobserved reflections for which $F_c < F_o$ were given zero weight. The hydrogen atom positions were not refined in the vanadium and iron compounds and an average temperature factor ($B = 2.5$) was used for the hydrogen atoms in all calculations. (Because of the close agreement between cell dimensions and heavy atom fractional coordinates of the vanadium, iron, and magnesium salts, it is felt that the refined hydrogen coordinates from the magnesium salt are as valid as recalculated assumed positions for the other salts. All distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms appear to be reasonable.) Hydrogen atom positions and isotropic temperature factors were refined for the cobalt compound.

During the final cycles of refinement the average parameter shifts were 0.02σ for the vanadium, 0.01σ for the iron, and 0.1σ for the cobalt compound and the maximum shifts were 0.07σ for the vanadium, 0.02σ for the iron, and 0.7σ for the cobalt compound. The final values of the R index were 0.080 for the vanadium,

0.059 for the iron and 0.050 for the cobalt compound. ($R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, omitting unobserved reflections, and those suspected of having large secondary extinction effects.)

The final values of the parameters are listed in Table 1, the observed and calculated structure factors in Tables 2, 3 and 4, bond lengths and angles in Table 5, and hydrogen-bond distances in Table 6.

Table 5. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°)

	V	Fe	Co
M-O(7)	2.16 (1)	2.156 (7)	2.107 (3)
M-O(8)	2.16 (1)	2.136 (7)	2.106 (4)
M-O(9)	2.12 (1)	2.086 (7)	2.070 (4)
S-O(3)	1.49 (1)	1.487 (8)	1.472 (4)
S-O(4)	1.46 (1)	1.454 (8)	1.448 (4)
S-O(5)	1.51 (1)	1.483 (8)	1.475 (3)
S-O(6)	1.46 (1)	1.480 (8)	1.468 (4)
O(7)-M-O(8)	89.5 (3)	89.3 (2)	88.9 (1)
O(7)-M-O(9)	92.0 (3)	90.9 (2)	91.5 (1)
O(8)-M-O(9)	90.6 (3)	91.2 (2)	89.4 (1)
O(3)-S-O(4)	109.6 (4)	109.9 (4)	109.8 (3)
O(3)-S-O(5)	108.3 (4)	107.9 (4)	108.2 (2)
O(3)-S-O(6)	109.1 (4)	109.7 (4)	109.9 (2)
O(4)-S-O(5)	109.7 (4)	109.3 (4)	108.8 (2)
O(4)-S-O(6)	111.2 (4)	110.7 (4)	110.6 (2)
O(5)-S-O(6)	108.9 (4)	109.3 (4)	109.5 (2)

Discussion

The metal-oxygen distances show the same pattern as in the other Tutton's salts (with the exception of copper): two longer equatorial bonds and a slightly shorter axial bond.

The pattern for the iron compound is essentially identical with that (2.14, 2.14, 2.07 Å) observed in $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by Baur (1964) for one iron atom, Fe(1), which has the same environment, namely six water molecules, each bonded by two hydrogen bonds to oxygen atoms of surrounding sulfate ions.

Thus there is no evidence of any special tendency for the FeO_6 octahedron in the hexa-aquoferrous ion to distort. This is contrary to the distortion reported for the FeF_6 octahedron reported in FeF_2 (Baur, 1957; Stout & Shulman, 1960) and predicted for the hexa-aquoferrous ion by Hatfield & Piper (1964).

Table 6. Hydrogen bond distances

Bond	Relative position of second atom*	Bond distance (Å)		
		V	Fe	Co
O(7)-O(5)	x, y, z	2.75 (2)	2.78 (2)	2.793 (6)
O(7)-O(6)	$x, y, z-1$	2.86 (2)	2.83 (2)	2.831 (6)
O(8)-O(4)	$x-1, y, z-1$	2.74 (2)	2.73 (2)	2.714 (6)
O(8)-O(6)	$x-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-1$	2.86 (2)	2.76 (2)	2.769 (6)
O(9)-O(3)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1-z$	2.73 (2)	2.72 (2)	2.707 (6)
O(9)-O(5)	$-x, -y, 1-z$	2.78 (2)	2.76 (2)	2.764 (6)
N-O(3)	x, y, z	3.00 (3)	2.99 (2)	2.974 (7)
N-O(3)	$x-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$	3.03 (3)	3.02 (2)	2.995 (7)
N-O(4)	$x-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$	3.15 (3)	3.12 (2)	3.155 (7)
N-O(5)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$	2.90 (3)	2.86 (2)	2.842 (7)
N-O(6)	$x-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-1$	2.93 (3)	2.92 (2)	2.910 (7)

* This is the transformation relating each 'second atom' to the corresponding atom in the original asymmetric unit.

The general packing of the ions and the hydrogen-bond network is essentially identical with that found in the other Tutton's salts, that is, each water molecule forms two hydrogen bonds (Table 6) which range in length from 2.71 to 2.86 Å. The ammonium ion is also hydrogen-bonded to the oxygen atoms of the sulfate groups, but one bond (to O(3) and O(4) of the same sulfate ion) is 'bifurcated'. In addition, there is a fairly close approach of the water octahedra along the *c* axis, the O(9)–O(9') distance being 3.00 Å for the vanadium, 3.03 Å for the iron, and 3.02 Å for the cobalt compound.

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The Crystal Structure of Bis-(*N*-isopropyl-3-ethylsalicylaldiminato)nickel

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The crystal structure of bis-(*N*-isopropyl-3-ethylsalicylaldiminato)nickel, Ni(C₁₂H₁₆NO)₂, has been determined from three-dimensional data collected on a single-crystal diffractometer with Cu *K*α radiation. The cell has dimensions *a* = 26.947, *b* = 19.883, and *c* = 8.820 Å, belongs to space group *Pbca*, and contains eight molecules. The structure consists of discrete molecules in which nickel(II) exhibits a distorted-tetrahedral coordination configuration. The dihedral angle between the plane defined by the Ni–N(1)–O(1) group and the plane defined by the Ni–N(2)–O(2) group is 85.3°.

Introduction

A striking example of the small energy difference between the diamagnetic and paramagnetic states of the nickel(II) ion has been provided by a series of ring-substituted salicylaldimine chelates of nickel(II). That is, Holm & Swaminathan (1963) have reported that for 3-substituted bis-(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel chelates the magnetic moments are 3.28, 0, and 3.30 Bohr magnetons for the substituents hydrogen, methyl, and ethyl, respectively. Consistent with these magnetic moments, the coordination configuration of the 3-hydrogen chelate has indeed been shown to be tetrahedral (Fox, Oriolo, Lingafelter & Sacconi, 1964) and the coordination configuration of the 3-methyl chelate has been shown to be strictly planar (Braun & Linga-

felter, 1966). We have now completed the structural determination of the 3-ethyl chelate by three dimensional X-ray diffraction techniques.

Experimental

Bis-(*N*-isopropyl-3-ethylsalicylaldiminato)nickel was prepared by the method of Sacconi, Paoletti & Del Re (1957), using 3-ethylsalicylaldehyde which was prepared according to the general procedure of the Duff (1941) reaction. Final purification was accomplished by two recrystallizations from equal volumes of methanol and 2-butanol by slow evaporation at room temperature. The crystals were in the form of flat needles, lath-like on (100) and elongated along [001]. A crystal of dimensions 0.14 × 0.12 × 0.03 mm was used