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The Crystal Structure of *cis*-Dinitrotetraamminecobalt (III) NitrateIsao OONISHI, Hiroto FUJIMAKI,^{*1} Fumio MUTO and Yoshimichi KOMIYAMA^{*2}

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The crystal structure of *cis*-dinitrotetraamminecobalt(III) nitrate, [Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]NO₃, has been determined from three dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The dimensions of the orthorhombic unit cell are: $a=12.19$ Å, $b=7.18$ Å, $c=10.92$ Å, and $Z=4$. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$. The structure has been refined by the three-dimensional Fourier and least-squares methods to $R=0.095$. The complex ion has a slightly distorted octahedral coordination, with six N atoms at 1.96 ± 0.02 Å. The complexes are tightly bound together by N-H...O interactions, thus forming a three-dimensional network.

In our series of investigations into the crystal structures of nitroamminecobalt(III) complexes,¹⁾ the crystal structure of *cis*-dinitrotetraamminecobalt(III) nitrate, [Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]NO₃, has been determined. In crystals of *trans*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]·NO₃·H₂O,¹⁾ [Co(NO₂)₃(NH₃)₃],²⁾ and NH₄[Co(NO₂)₄(NH₃)₂]³⁾ in which all the complex ions (or molecules) possess at least a pair of nitro groups coordinated in *trans*-positions, the complex ions form a three-dimensional network connected by N-H...O interactions. Moreover, the arrangement

of the cobalt atoms always exhibits a higher symmetry than that of the corresponding space groups.

It seemed that it would be of interest to investigate the crystal structure of a *cis*-form of dinitrotetraamminecobalt(III) salt and compare the results with those for the *trans*-form. In this paper, the crystal structure of *cis*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]NO₃ will be reported on.

Experimental

The crystals were prepared by the method of Jørgensen.⁴⁾ Recrystallization from water containing a small amount of acetic acid yielded prismatic crystals. The unit-cell dimensions were determined from the higher-order reflections of Weissenberg photographs (NiKα, $\lambda=1.6591$ Å). The systematic absences were: $h00$ for h odd, $0k0$ for k odd, and $00l$ for l odd. Hence,

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1) I. Oonishi, F. Muto and Y. Komiyama, This Bulletin, **42**, 2791 (1969).

2) Y. Tanito, Y. Saito and H. Kuroya, *ibid.*, **25**, 188 (1952).

3) Y. Komiyama, *ibid.*, **30**, 13 (1957).

4) S. M. Jørgensen, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem., **17**, 477 (1898).

TABLE 1. CRYSTAL DATA

<i>cis</i> -[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₄]NO ₃ ·H ₂ O	
Orthorhombic	$a = 12.19 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$
	$b = 7.18 \pm 0.01$
	$c = 10.92 \pm 0.02$
	$D_x = 1.95 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$
	$D_m = 1.95 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$
	$Z = 4$
Space group D_2^4 -P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	
Linear absorption coefficient for NiK α ,	
$\mu = 44.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	

the space group was unequivocally determined. The crystal data are listed in Table 1. Sets of multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs were taken about the *c*-axis (0 to 8th layers), the *a*-axis, and *b*-axis (0th layer). NiK α radiation was used throughout. The intensities were estimated visually with a standard film strip and were converted to $|F_o(hkl)|^2$ and $|F_o(hkl)|$ by applying the usual Lorentz, polarization, and spot-shape corrections. 847 independent reflections were observed. This number is about two-thirds of those within the nickel sphere. The crystal used was a rod with the dimensions of $0.2 \times 0.15 \times 1.0 \text{ mm}$. No correction was made for absorption or extinction.

Structure Analysis

At first, a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was calculated. From the Patterson maps, the position of the Co atom and the approximate orientation of the complex ion were easily deduced, but those of the nitrate anion could not be fixed. The structure factors were calculated from the

parameter values of the atoms of the complex ion. At this stage the discrepancy factor, *R*, was 0.35. Preliminary three-dimensional Fourier syntheses were calculated using all the $F(hkl)$'s except $|F_{obs.}| > 2|F_{cal.}|$. From these Fourier maps, the positions of the nitrate ions were determined. The discrepancy factor calculated with the parameter values of all the atoms was 0.26.

The structure thus obtained was refined by three-dimensional difference synthesis to $R = 0.143$, and later again by a block-diagonal least-squares method using an HBLS-4 program written by T. Ashida. In this least-squares calculation, anisotropic temperature factors were introduced and six cycles of refinement were carried out. A weighting scheme employed was:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{w} &= 0.2 & \text{if } F_0 \leq F_{min.} (=5.5) \\ \sqrt{w} &= 1.0 & \text{if } F_{min.} < F_0 \leq F_{max.} (=100.0) \\ \sqrt{w} &= F_{max.}/F_0 & \text{if } F_0 > F_{max.} \end{aligned}$$

The final discrepancy factor, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, was 0.095 for all the reflections. The atomic scattering factors were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography.⁵⁾ The final atomic parameters and their standard deviations are summarized in Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3.

Description of the Structure and Discussion

A perspective drawing of the complex ion, *cis*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]⁺, is given in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and bond angles, with their e.s.d.'s

TABLE 2. ATOMIC PARAMETERS AND THEIR e.s.d.'s* (10^4)

The expression of the temperature factor is
 $\exp[-(h^2B_{11} + k^2B_{22} + l^2B_{33} + hkB_{12} + hlB_{13} + klB_{23})]$.

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
Co	0973 (2)	0361 (3)	4599 (3)	27	91	64	4	5	-19
O(1)	0064 (12)	1262 (20)	2381 (13)	62	137	26	52	-31	-22
O(2)	1501 (9)	-0245 (19)	2143 (11)	32	169	22	-7	42	5
O(3)	2539 (9)	3064 (17)	5024 (12)	36	137	55	-101	43	-70
O(4)	3187 (9)	0785 (22)	4060 (12)	18	306	16	-50	18	-119
O(5)	2435 (12)	3949 (24)	2016 (17)	59	245	141	-100	-58	191
O(6)	3434 (13)	6148 (19)	2856 (13)	92	122	28	55	-14	-6
O(7)	4136 (13)	3997 (21)	1757 (15)	75	169	90	68	-8	-59
N(1)	0844 (9)	0500 (18)	2867 (13)	7	51	45	-18	-10	-61
N(2)	2406 (11)	1557 (20)	4549 (17)	28	132	70	-43	15	39
N(3)	1119 (12)	0229 (22)	6427 (13)	51	133	11	-18	21	-71
N(4)	-0498 (9)	-0864 (19)	4700 (17)	5	113	93	-23	24	-71
N(5)	0259 (11)	2828 (19)	4762 (19)	41	56	102	49	-2	-116
N(6)	1657 (11)	-2150 (19)	4367 (15)	35	68	42	28	35	30
N(7)	3305 (11)	4671 (22)	2223 (14)	30	106	42	-9	0	19

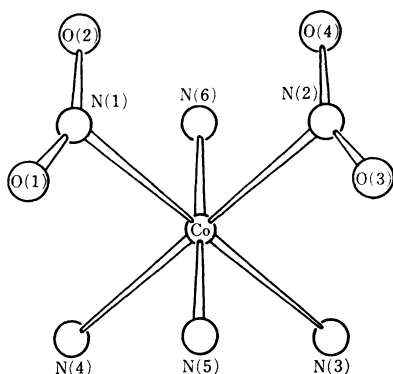
* e.s.d.'s in parentheses

5) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham (1962), p. 202.

[illegible]

TABLE 4. BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES AND THEIR STANDARD DEVIATIONS*

Co-N(1)	1.900 (15) Å	N(1)-Co-N(2)	91.3 (7)°
N(2)	1.948 (14)	N(1)-Co-N(4)	90.2 (6)
NH ₃ (3)	2.006 (14)	N(1)-Co-N(5)	90.4 (7)
NH ₃ (4)	1.999 (12)	N(1)-Co-N(6)	87.5 (6)
NH ₃ (5)	1.981 (14)	N(2)-Co-N(3)	88.2 (7)
NH ₃ (6)	2.003 (14)	N(2)-Co-N(5)	90.1 (6)
N(1)-O(1)	1.218 (19)	N(2)-Co-N(6)	91.1 (6)
O(2)	1.246 (17)	N(3)-Co-N(4)	90.2 (7)
N(2)-O(3)	1.211 (20)	N(3)-Co-N(5)	89.5 (7)
O(4)	1.224 (19)	N(3)-Co-N(6)	92.6 (6)
N(1)-N(2)	2.753 (20)	N(4)-Co-N(5)	89.7 (6)
NH ₃ (4)	2.764 (21)	N(4)-Co-N(6)	89.1 (5)
NH ₃ (5)	2.754 (22)	O(1)-N(1)-O(2)	114.7 (14)
NH ₃ (6)	2.699 (19)	Co-N(1)-O(1)	121.4 (11)
N(2)-NH ₃ (3)	2.752 (22)	Co-N(1)-O(2)	123.8 (10)
NH ₃ (5)	2.782 (19)	O(3)-N(2)-O(4)	119.2 (14)
NH ₃ (6)	2.821 (20)	Co-N(2)-O(3)	120.1 (11)
NH ₃ (3)-NH ₃ (4)	2.839 (21)	Co-N(2)-O(4)	120.7 (12)
NH ₃ (5)	2.809 (22)	O(5)-N(7)-O(6)	124.7 (16)
NH ₃ (6)	2.900 (21)	O(5)-N(7)-O(7)	118.5 (17)
NH ₃ (4)-NH ₃ (5)	2.808 (19)	O(6)-N(7)-O(7)	116.7 (14)
NH ₃ (6)	2.808 (18)		
N(7)-O(5)	1.202 (21)		
O(6)	1.275 (21)		
O(7)	1.232 (21)		
O(5)-O(6)	2.195 (22)		
O(7)	2.092 (22)		
O(6)-O(7)	2.135 (21)		

* e.s.d.'s $\times 10^3$ are given in parenthesesFig. 1. A perspective drawing of the complex ion, *cis*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]⁺

calculated on the basis of the atomic parameters in Table 2, are listed in Table 4. A projection of the contents of one unit cell onto the (010) plane is presented in Fig. 2. The important intermolecular contacts (*i.e.*, those less than 3.5 Å) are listed in Table 5. The interatomic distances and bond angles were calculated by using the RSDA-4 program written by T. Sakurai.

The cobalt atoms are surrounded by nitrogen

atoms of two nitro groups and of four ammonia molecules, which form a slightly distorted octahedron. Two nitrogen atoms of nitro groups are coordinated to a cobalt atom in *cis*-positions. The distortion of the coordinated octahedron is more marked than that of the *trans* isomer described in a previous paper.¹⁾ For example, the N(1)-Co-N(6), N(2)-Co-N(3), N(3)-Co-N(6), and N(1)-Co-N(2) angles are 87.5, 88.2, 92.6, and 91.3° respectively. This is partly due to the repulsion of the two nitro groups in *cis*-positions. However, in the *trans* isomer¹⁾ the greatest deviation of N-Co-N angles from 90° are 1.1°; the other deviations are within 1°. Two nitro groups are inclined in the direction opposite to the mean plane consisting of N(1), N(2), N(3), and N(4), with angles of 60 and -64° respectively. Such an inclination in the opposite direction of the nitro groups is also found in [Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₃],²⁾ where the inclination angles are -16, 13, and 18° to the mean plane, consisting of four nitrogen atoms of three nitro groups and one ammonia molecule respectively. In Table 6 the distances between the central cobalt atom and the ligand atoms in various complex ions are compared. The distances are in agreement with those found in the related compounds. Generally

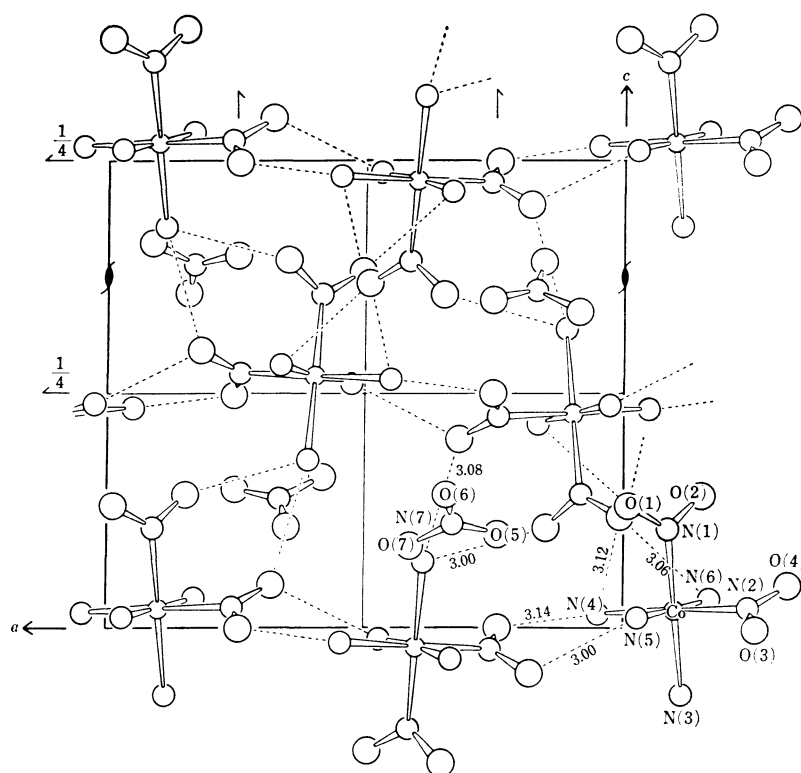


Fig. 2. Projection of the unit cell contents on the (010) plane.

TABLE 5. INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS NOT EXCEEDING 3.5 Å

N(1)-O(5)(1)	3.280 (21) Å	N(7)-O(3)(1)	3.400 (20) Å
N(2)-O(2)(3)	3.129 (22)	O(3)(3)	3.077 (20)
O(5)(1)	3.256 (26)	O(4)(1)	3.439 (21)
N(3)-O(2)(3)	3.004 (18)	O(1)-O(5)(1)	3.498 (22)
O(4)(3+1')	3.084 (19)	O(2)(4)	3.194 (19)
O(6)(3)	3.082 (21)	O(2)-O(3)(3)	3.289 (18)
O(7)(2)	3.176 (21)	O(4)(3+1')	3.411 (18)
O(7)(3+1')	3.071 (21)	O(3)-O(5)(1)	3.348 (23)
N(4)-O(1)(4+1')	3.115 (22)	O(5)(3)	3.055 (22)
O(3)(2)	3.140 (17)	O(6)(1)	3.420 (19)
O(5)(4+1')	3.018 (22)	O(6)(3)	3.360 (20)
O(6)(2+1')	2.976 (23)	O(7)(3)	3.493 (20)
N(5)-O(2)(4)	3.294 (21)	O(4)-O(5)(1)	3.313 (23)
O(3)(2)	3.385 (18)		
O(4)(2)	3.004 (19)	1)	x, y, z
N(6)-O(1)(4+1')	3.058 (21)	1')	$x, -1+y, z$
O(5)(3+1')	3.355 (24)	2)	$1/2+x, 1/2-y, -z$
O(6)(1')	2.984 (20)	3)	$1/2-x, -y, 1/2+z$
O(7)(3+1')	3.083 (22)	4)	$-x, 1/2+y, 1/2-z$

e.s.d.'s $\times 10^3$ in parentheses

the distances of Co-N (NH₃) seem to be longer than those of Co-N (NO₂). An inspection of Table 6 would seem to support in the previous paper¹⁾ that the distances of Co-N (NO₂) increase with an increase in the number of nitro groups. In Table 7 the N-O distances and the O-N-O angles of nitro groups in various complex ions are listed.

The N-O distances range from 1.16 to 1.27 Å, and the O-N-O angles, from 114 to 127°.

The nitrate ion has an approximate threefold axis, and the N atom is 0.02 Å apart from the plane composed of three O atoms. The mean value of N-O distances (1.24 Å) agrees with that found in *trans*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]NO₃·H₂O (1.25 Å).

TABLE 6. THE INTRATOMIC DISTANCES BETWEEN COBALT AND ITS LIGAND ATOMS

	Co-NH ₃	In <i>trans</i> -coordination with respect to	Co-NO ₂	In <i>trans</i> -coordination with respect to
[Co(NO ₂)(NH ₃) ₅]Br ₂ ⁶⁾	1.976 (19) Å	NO ₂	1.921 (21) Å	NH ₃
	1.985 (15)	NH ₃		
	1.972 (16)	NH ₃		
[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₅]Cl ₂ ⁷⁾	1.977 (16)	NO ₂	1.912 (14)	NH ₃
	1.957 (8)	NH ₃		
	1.956 (7)	NH ₃		
<i>cis</i> -[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₄]NO ₃	1.999 (12)	NO ₂	1.948 (14)	NH ₃
	2.006 (14)	NO ₂	1.900 (15)	NH ₃
	2.003 (14)	NH ₃		
	1.981 (14)	NH ₃		
<i>trans</i> -[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₄]NO ₃ ·H ₂ O ¹⁾	1.954 (11)	NH ₃	1.933 (11)	NO ₂
	1.986 (12)	NH ₃	1.937 (11)	NO ₂
	1.963 (12)	NH ₃		
	1.973 (12)	NH ₃		
[Co(NO ₂) ₃ (NH ₃) ₃] ²⁾	1.97	NO ₂	1.97	NO ₂
	1.98	NH ₃	1.97	NO ₂
	1.99	NH ₃	1.96	NH ₃
NH ₄ [Co(NO ₂) ₄ (NH ₃) ₂] ³⁾	2.01	NH ₃	1.96	NO ₂
	2.01	NH ₃	1.96	NO ₂
			1.96	NO ₂
			1.96	NO ₂
			1.96	NO ₂
K[Co(NO ₂) ₄ (NH ₃) ₂] ⁸⁾	2.00	NH ₃	1.96	NO ₂
	2.00	NH ₃	1.96	NO ₂
			1.96	NO ₂
			1.96	NO ₂

e.s.d.'s × 10³ in parentheses

TABLE 7. THE SHAPE AND SIZE OF NITRO GROUPS IN NITROAMMINECOBALT (III) COMPLEXES

	N-O	O-N-O
[Co(NO ₂)(NH ₃) ₅]Br ₂ ⁶⁾	1.161 (22) Å	113.9 (19)°
[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₅]Cl ₂ ⁷⁾	1.230 (11)	120.8 (14)
<i>cis</i> -[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₄]NO ₃	1.218 (19)	114.7 (14)
	1.211 (20)	119.2 (14)
<i>trans</i> -[Co(NO ₂) ₂ (NH ₃) ₄]NO ₃ ·H ₂ O ¹⁾	1.215 (16)	118.7 (10)
	1.235 (17)	119.8 (10)
[Co(NO ₂) ₃ (NH ₃) ₃] ²⁾	1.24	127
	1.25	119
	1.25	121
NH ₄ [Co(NO ₂) ₄ (NH ₃) ₂] ³⁾	1.23	116
	1.24	118
	1.20	119
	1.20	118
K[Co(NO ₂) ₄ (NH ₃) ₂] ⁸⁾	1.23	115
	1.21	116
	1.20	118
	1.20	124

e.s.d.'s × 10³ in parentheses

The structure is built up of complex cations

6) F. A. Cotton and W. T. Edwards, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **B24**, 474 (1968).7) O. Bortin, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **22**, 2890 (1968).8) Y. Komiyama, *This Bulletin*, **29**, 300 (1956).

[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]⁺ and nitrate ions; thus, it is essentially ionic. The closest approach between the complex ion and the nitrate ion occurs between the oxygen atom of the nitrate ion and the nitrogen atom of the coordinated ammonia. The binding

force between the complex ions is mainly due to the N-H...O interactions between NH_3 and NO_2 groups. By means of these N-H...O interactions the complex ions and the nitrate ions are bound tightly together, forming a three-dimensional network. It is interesting to note here that no special networks consisting of the complex ions are found in this structure such as those found in *trans*- $[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$,¹⁾ $[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{NH}_3)_3]$,²⁾ and $\text{NH}_4[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]$,³⁾ in which all the complex ions (or molecules) possess at least a pair of nitro groups coordinated in *trans*-positions and in which the arrangement of the cobalt atoms themselves have a higher symmetry than that required by the corresponding space group:

	Space group	Pseudo-symmetry
<i>trans</i> - $[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$D_2^4-P2_12_12_1$	$D_{2h}^{25}-Immm$
$[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{NH}_3)_3]$	$D_3^4-P2_12_12_1$	$D_{3h}^{17}-Bbmm$
$\text{NH}_4[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]$	$D_2^4-P2_12_12_1$	$D_{2h}^{18}-Pbnn$

$[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{NH}_3)_5]\text{Br}_2$ ⁶⁾ and $[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{NH}_3)_5]\text{Cl}_2$ ⁷⁾ also do not possess such a particular type of network nor any such array of cobalt atoms with a higher symmetry.

It may be concluded that the binding force between the complex ions in the crystals of nitro-amminecobalt(III) complexes are mainly the N-H...O interactions between NH_3 and NO_2 groups. In particular, if the two nitro groups and the two ammonia groups are both coordinated in *trans*-positions, the two-dimensional network formed by the complex ions possesses a particularly high symmetry and the arrangement of the cobalt atoms exhibits pseudo-symmetry.

The numerical calculations were carried out on the FACOM231 computer of this University and on the HITAC5020 computer of the Computer Center, The Tokyo University. Part of the cost of this investigation has been defrayed by a Scientific Research Grant from the Ministry of Education, to which the authors' thanks are due.