

The Crystal Structure of *trans*-Dinitratobis(trimethylenediamine)-cobalt(III) Nitrate

Eeki YASAKI,^{*1} Isao OONISHI, Hiroshi KAWAGUCHI,^{*}
Shinichi KAWAGUCHI^{*} and Yoshimichi KOMIYAMA^{*2}

Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Yamanashi University, Kofu, Yamanashi

**Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Osaka City University, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka*

(Received December 15, 1969)

The crystal structure of *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]NO₃ (tn: H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-NH₂) has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The dimensions of the monoclinic unit cell are: $a=8.62 \text{ \AA}$, $b=10.04 \text{ \AA}$, $c=9.61 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta=114.0^\circ$, and $Z=2$. The space group is $P2_1/c$. The structure has been refined by the least-squares method to $R=0.114$. The complex ion has a slightly distorted octahedral coordination, with four N atoms of trimethylenediamine molecules at $1.990 \pm 0.009 \text{ \AA}$ and two O atoms of nitrate ions at $1.898 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$. The two six-membered cobalt-trimethylenediamine rings are identical, as is required by the center of symmetry, and take the chair form. The complex ions and nitrate ions are tightly bound together by N-H...O hydrogen bonds in the layers parallel to the (100) plane, but there exists no evidence for hydrogen bonding between the layers.

Only one investigation¹⁾ has been made into the structure of a complex with trimethylenediamine chelate rings. It is, though, obviously important to obtain more information about the shape and size of the six-membered chelate ring. Several crystals of cobalt complexes of the type [CoXY-(tn)₂]Z, where X, Y, and Z are Cl, NO₂, NO₃, and NCS, were previously prepared by two of the present authors.²⁾ We have now initiated a structure investigation of these complexes. This paper will report on the crystal structure of *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]NO₃.

Another point of interest in this work is how nitrate ions coordinate to the cobalt atom. The crystal structure of the α -form of Cu(NO₃)₂ has been studied by Wallwork and Addison,³⁾ that of Cu(NO₃)₂·CH₃NO₂, by Duffin and Wallwork,⁴⁾ and that of Cu(NO₃)₂·2CH₃CN, by Duffin.⁵⁾ However, the nitrate ion coordinated to the cobalt atom has not yet been reported on. It seemed that it would be of interest to compare the results in our work with those of Cu(II) complexes.³⁻⁵⁾

^{*1} Present address: Department of Synthetic Quartz, Toyo Communication Equipment Co., Ltd., Samukawa-cho, Koza-gun, Kanagawa.

^{*2} Deceased on Aug. 1, 1968.

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3) S. C. Wallwork and W. E. Addison, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1965**, 2925.

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5) B. Duffin, *ibid.*, **B24**, 396 (1968).

Experimental

The *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]NO₃ was prepared and purified according to the method described in a previous paper.²⁾ The final pure product appears as thin red-violet needles elongated along the c -axis. The unit-cell dimensions were determined from higher-order reflections of Weissenberg photographs (NiK α , $\lambda=1.6591 \text{ \AA}$). The systematic absences were: $h0l$ for l odd and $0k0$ for k odd. Hence, 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 7th layers), and the a - and b -axes (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. No correction was made for absorption and extinction. The range of relative intensities was from 1 to 17000. 916 independent reflections fell within this range, whereas 207 others were too weak to be observed.

TABLE 1. CRYSTAL DATA *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]NO₃
tn: H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-NH₂

| Monoclinic |
|---|
| $a = 8.62 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ |
| $b = 10.04 \pm 0.01$ |
| $c = 9.61 \pm 0.01$ |
| $\beta = 114.0 \pm 0.5^\circ$ |
| $D_x = 1.72 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ |
| $D_m = 1.72 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ |
| $Z = 2$ |

Space group $C_{2h}^5-P2_1/c$

Linear absorption coefficient for NiK α , $\mu = 33.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

TABLE 2. ATOMIC PARAMETERS AND THEIR e.s.d.'s* ($\times 10^4$) The expression of the temperature factor is $\exp[-(h^2B_{11} + k^2B_{22} + l^2B_{33} + hkB_{12} + hlB_{13} + klB_{23})]$

| Atom | x/a | y/b | z/c | B_{11} | B_{22} | B_{33} | B_{12} | B_{13} | B_{23} |
|------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Co | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 140 | 65 | 86 | -3 | 121 | -7 |
| O(1) | 1536(8) | -391(6) | -906(7) | 112 | 64 | 45 | -11 | 135 | -9 |
| O(2) | 2373(10) | 1686(7) | -957(9) | 175 | 67 | 105 | 27 | 161 | -38 |
| O(3) | 3382(10) | 76(10) | -1787(10) | 167 | 171 | 158 | 7 | 281 | 11 |
| O(4) | 281(19) | -1072(14) | 4267(17) | 191 | 62 | 87 | -7 | 199 | -11 |
| O(5) | 880(19) | 973(13) | 4606(18) | 167 | 48 | 134 | -9 | 181 | -9 |
| O(6) | -661(20) | 63(19) | 5594(17) | 182 | 159 | 48 | -20 | 20 | -4 |
| N(1) | 1013(10) | -1551(7) | 1371(9) | 118 | 43 | 43 | -45 | 72 | -47 |
| N(2) | 1570(10) | 1159(8) | 1640(9) | 100 | 49 | 57 | -17 | 60 | -64 |
| N(3) | 2469(10) | 511(9) | -1245(10) | 99 | 99 | 47 | -19 | 81 | -51 |
| N(4) | -142(46) | -15(35) | 4643(31) | 82 | 66 | 70 | 8 | -377 | -26 |
| C(1) | 2915(12) | -1705(10) | 2034(13) | 94 | 64 | 96 | -55 | 43 | -33 |
| C(2) | 3716(13) | -572(12) | 3176(12) | 112 | 101 | 56 | -14 | 58 | -23 |
| C(3) | 3449(12) | 816(11) | 2412(13) | 79 | 77 | 97 | -21 | 69 | -54 |

*e.s.d.'s in parentheses

Structure Analysis

The presence of two formula units in a unit cell of the space group $P2_1/c$ requires the cobalt atoms to occupy one of the sets of two-fold positions. Without loss of generality they can be placed at 000 and $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, nitrate ions have to take statistical configurations because they do not possess a center of symmetry.

At first, a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was calculated. From the Patterson maps, the approximate positions of the lighter atoms of the complex ions were deduced, but those of the nitrate anion could not be fixed. Attempts were made to deduce the atomic parameters of the nitrate ions from two-dimensional Fourier and difference syntheses of electron density projected along the b - and c -axes, the signs of which were calculated from the parameter values of the atoms of the complex ion. From these maps, only two oxygens of the nitrate ion could be easily fixed; the others could not be fixed because of the overlapping of the electron density due to its particular statistical arrangement. Finally, the atomic parameters of the other atoms were assigned by assuming the nitrate ions to be triangular. After the inclusion of these parameters in the structure-factor calculation, there was a considerable improvement in the agreement between the observed and calculated structure factors. At this stage, the discrepancy factor, R , became 0.24 for all the observed reflections. The structure thus obtained was refined by three-dimensional Fourier and difference syntheses to $R=0.18$, and later by a block-diagonal least-squares method using a HBLS-4 program written by T. Ashida. In this least-squares method, anisotropic temperature factors were introduced and six cycles

of refinement were carried out.

The weighting scheme employed was:

$$w = 0.2 \quad \text{if } F_0 \leq F_{\min.} (=3.0)$$

$$w = 1.0 \quad \text{if } F_{\min.} < F_0 \leq F_{\max.} (=90.0)$$

$$w = F_{\max.}/F_0 \quad \text{if } F_0 > F_{\max.}$$

The final discrepancy factor, $R = \sum ||F_0| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_0|$, was 0.114 for all the reflections. The atomic scattering factors were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography.⁶⁾ The final atomic parameters and their estimated standard deviations are summarized in Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3.

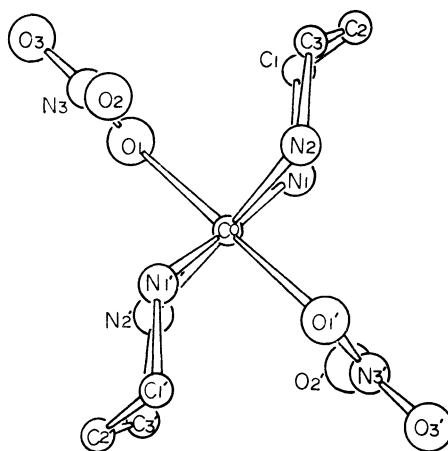


Fig. 1. A perspective drawing of the complex ion, *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]⁺.

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

TABLE 4. BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES AND THEIR e.s.d.'s*

| Complex ion | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Co-O (1) | 1.898(7) Å | N(1)-Co-N(2) | 87.7(4)° |
| N(1) | 1.997(9) | O(1)-Co-N(1) | 86.7(3) |
| N(2) | 1.983(9) | O(1)-Co-N(2) | 96.2(3) |
| N(1)-C(1) | 1.507(15) | Co-N(1)-C(1) | 117.9(7) |
| N(2)-C(3) | 1.522(15) | Co-N(2)-C(3) | 120.1(7) |
| C(1)-C(2) | 1.533(17) | N(1)-C(1)-C(2) | 108.8(9) |
| C(2)-C(3) | 1.546(17) | N(2)-C(3)-C(2) | 111.0(9) |
| N(3)-O(1) | 1.336(12) | C(1)-C(2)-C(3) | 113.3(10) |
| O(2) | 1.223(13) | Co-O(1)-N(3) | 125.0(6) |
| O(3) | 1.190(14) | O(1)-N(3)-O(2) | 119.8(9) |
| e.s.d. × 10 ³ | | O(1)-N(3)-O(3) | 115.3(9) |
| | | O(2)-N(3)-O(3) | 124.9(10) |
| | | e.s.d. × 10 | |
| Nitrate ion | | | |
| N(4)-O(4) | 1.22(4) Å | O(4)-N(4)-O(5) | 111(3)° |
| O(5) | 1.34(4) | O(4)-N(4)-O(6) | 123(4) |
| O(6) | 1.14(4) | O(5)-N(4)-O(6) | 115(3) |
| e.s.d. × 10 ² | | e.s.d. × 1 | |

*e.s.d.'s in parentheses

TABLE 5. THE OTHER IMPORTANT INTERATOMIC DISTANCES IN THE COMPLEX ION AND THEIR e.s.d.'s*

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| O(1)-N(1) | 2.674(11) Å | O(1)-C(1) | 2.899(14) Å |
| N(1') | 2.834(11) | C(3) | 3.174(14) |
| N(2) | 2.890(11) | O(2)-N(1') | 2.784(12) |
| N(2') | 2.592(11) | N(2) | 2.898(12) |
| N(1)-N(2) | 2.757(12) | C(3) | 3.109(15) |
| N(2') | 2.871(12) | O(1)-O(2) | 2.214(11) |
| C(1)-C(3) | 2.572(17) | O(3) | 2.136(13) |
| | | O(2)-O(3) | 2.139(13) |

The atom with an apostrophe indicates the atom related to the one without it by a center of symmetry at the cobalt atom.

*e.s.d.'s × 10³ in parentheses

Description of the Structure and Discussion

A perspective drawing of the complex ion, *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]⁺, is illustrated in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and angles, with their e.s.d.'s as calculated on the basis of the atomic parameters in

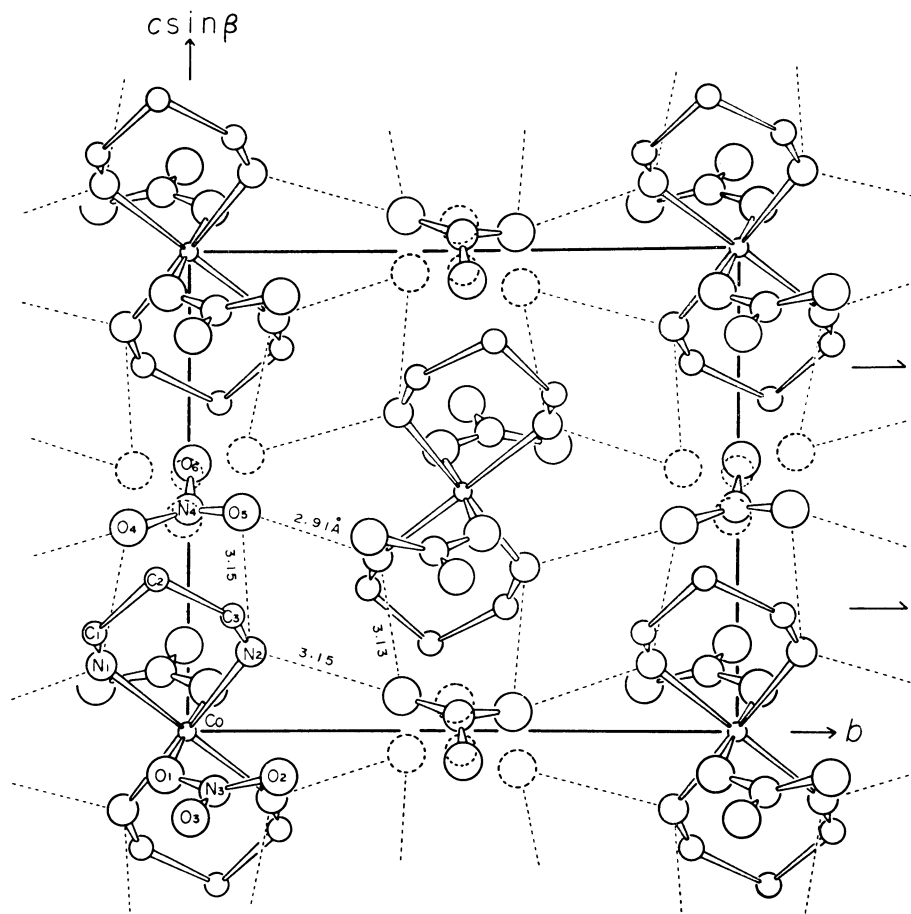
Fig. 2. The structure projected upon a plane normal to the *a*-axis.

TABLE 6. INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS NOT EXCEEDING 3.5 Å

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| O(1)-O(4)(2) | 3.306(18) Å | O(3)-C(3)(2') | 3.156(16) Å |
| O(5)(2) | 3.361(19) | O(4)-N(1)(1) | 3.131(19) |
| N(4)(2) | 3.32 (4) | N(1)(3') | 3.024(19) |
| O(2)-O(4)(2) | 3.132(18) | N(2)(4') | 3.147(19) |
| O(5)(3'') | 2.836(20) | N(3)(2) | 2.962(19) |
| N(2)(3'') | 3.032(12) | O(5)-N(1)(4) | 2.911(20) |
| C(3)(3'') | 3.284(15) | N(2)(1) | 3.145(20) |
| O(3)-O(3)(2') | 3.436(20) | N(2)(3) | 3.394(20) |
| O(4)(2) | 3.245(19) | O(6)-N(1)(2'') | 3.418(20) |
| O(6)(2) | 3.464(21) | N(2)(2'') | 3.323(20) |
| N(4)(2) | 3.02 (4) | C(2)(2'') | 3.380(20) |
| C(2)(2') | 3.314(15) | N(3)-N(4)(2) | 3.10 (4) |
| 1) x, y, z | | | |
| 2) $-x, -y, -z$ 2') $1-x, -y, -z, 2''$ | | $-x, -y, 1-z$ | |
| 3) $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$ 3') | $x, -\frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$ | 3'') $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$ | |
| 4) $-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ 4') | $-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ | | |
| e.s.d.'s $\times 10^3$ in parentheses | | | |

Table 2, are listed in Table 4, while the other important interatomic distances in the complex ion are listed in Table 5. The structure projected upon a plane normal to the a -axis is shown in Fig. 2. The important intermolecular contacts (*i.e.*, those less than 3.5 Å) are listed in Table 6. The interatomic distances and bond angles were calculated using a DAPH program written by T. Ashida.

The cobalt atoms are surrounded by two oxygen atoms of nitrate ions and four nitrogen atoms of trimethylenediamine molecules, which form a slightly distorted octahedron. Two nitrate ions are coordinated to a cobalt atom in *trans*-positions. The distortion of the coordinated octahedron is more marked than those in the nitroamminecobalt(III) complexes studied recently.^{7,8} For example, the N(1)-Co-N(2), O(1)-Co-N(1), and O(1)-Co-N(2) angles are 87.7, 86.7, and 96.2° respectively. The N(1)-Co-N(2) angle of 87.7° in the Co-tn ring is less than those found in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O¹) (96, 92, and 95°). Short contacts were found between O(2) and N(1'), and between O(2) and N(2), the distances being 2.898 and 2.784 Å respectively. A check on the angles (Co-N-O) at N(1') and N(2) indicates that such short distances are not a intramolecular hydrogen bond: the angles are 75.4 and 78.0° respectively.

The Co-O (NO₃) distance of 1.897 Å agrees well with the corresponding values of 1.900 Å in ammonium ethylenediaminetetraacetatocobaltate(III) dihydrate.⁹ The Co-N (tn) distances of 1.997 and 1.983 Å agree well with the values, 1.954–2.006 Å, in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O and nitroammine-

cobalt(III) complexes.^{1,7,8}

The N-O (coordinated to the Co atom) distance in the nitrate ions of 1.336 Å is significantly longer than the other N-O distances of 1.223 and 1.190 Å. These values generally agree well with those found in the related compounds,^{3,5} but the Co-O-N angle of 125.0° is larger than those of 110 and 113° in Cu(NO₃)₂,³ and of 110 and 114° in Cu(NO₃)₂·2CH₃CN.⁵ This seems to be partly due to the short contacts described above. The plane of the nitrate ion coordinated to the cobalt atom is listed in Table 7. This plane makes an angle of 91.6° with the coordination plane and is approximately parallel to the direction of the N(1)-N(2) vector.

The shape and size of the trimethylenediamine chelate ring is illustrated in Fig. 3. Some least-squares and other important planes are listed in

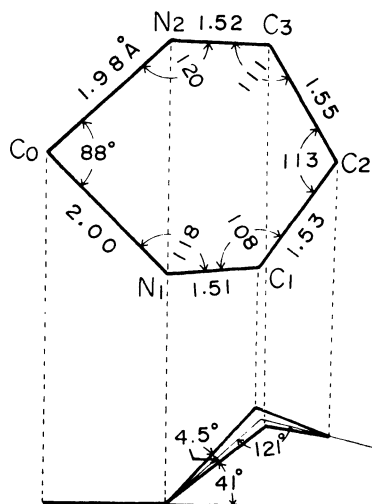


Fig. 3. The shape and size of the chelate ring.
tn: H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-NH₂

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

8) I. Oonishi, H. Fujimaki, F. Muto and Y. Komiyama, *ibid.*, **43**, 733 (1970).

9) H.A. Weakliem and J. L. Hoard, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 549 (1959).

TABLE 7. LEAST-SQUARES AND OTHER PLANES IN THE COMPLEX ION AND THE NITRATE ION

| Coefficients of (least-squares) plane $AX+BY+CZ+D=O$ | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | A | B | C | D | $(\times 10^3)$ |
| Coordination plane | (α) | -921 | 94 | 379 | 0 | |
| N(1), N(2), C(1), C(3) | (β) | 427 | 41 | -904 | 981 | |
| C(1), C(2), C(3) | (γ) | -987 | 106 | 123 | 1656 | |
| Nitrate ion coordinated to Co atom | (δ) | 393 | -120 | 912 | 18 | |
| Nitrate ion | (η) | -541 | 219 | -812 | 2506 | |
| $X(\text{\AA})=ax+cz\cos\beta \quad Y=by \quad Z=cz\sin\beta$ | | | | | | |
| Angles between the (least-squares) planes | | | | | | |
| | β | γ | δ (degree) | | | |
| α | 43.0 | 15.2 | 88.4 | | | |
| β | | 58.1 | 48.6 | | | |
| γ | | | 73.2 | | | |
| Distances from the planes | | | | | | |
| | α | β | $\gamma (\times 10^3)$ | $\delta (\times 10^3)$ | $\eta (\times 10^2)$ | |
| Co | 0 | (981) | (1656) | Co (18) | O(4) | 0 |
| N(1) | 0 | -26 | (1307) | O(1) | 0 | O(5) 0 |
| N(2) | 0 | 32 | (1254) | O(2) | 0 | O(6) 0 |
| C(1) (-1065) | | 30 | 0 | O(3) | 0 | N(4) (24) |
| C(2) (-806) | | (-719) | 0 | N(3) (-12) | | |
| C(3) (-989) | | -32 | 0 | | | |
| () not included in the least-squares calculations | | | | | | |

Table 7. The two six-membered Co-tn rings are identical, as is required by centrosymmetry, and take the chair form. They are nearly identical to those in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O¹⁾ except for the bond lengths of N-C. The N-C distances of 1.522 and 1.507 Å are longer than the mean values of 1.47 Å in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O,¹⁾ but not significantly so. The angle between the coordination plane (α) and the plane of N(1), N(2), C(3), and C(1) (β) is 43°, significantly larger than the values of 31°, 34°, and 38° in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O.¹⁾ From these values it appears that the chelate rings in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O are, as a result of non-bonded hydrogen interactions, rather more flattened out than those in *trans*-[Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]NO₃, where there exists no such repulsion, as the two chelate rings are in *trans*-positions. The angle between the β plane and the plane of C(1), C(2), and C(3) is 122°, which value agrees well with those in [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O (122°, 118°, and 122°). The Co-N-C bond angles of 117.9° and 120.1° are larger than the normal tetrahedral angle, but the mean value of the N-C-C and C-C-C angles is 111.0°, which is closer to the normal tetrahedral angle. The distortions of the chelate ring and of the octahedral coordination described above appear to make the complex less stable than that with five-

membered chelate rings,¹⁰⁾ as in the case of [Co(tn)₃]Br₃·H₂O.¹⁾ The bond lengths and angles in the nitrate ion are different from those in *trans*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]NO₃·H₂O⁷⁾ and *cis*-[Co(NO₂)₂(NH₃)₄]NO₃.⁸⁾ The difference seems to be due to the presence of disorder in the arrangement of nitrate ions; at any rate, it is insignificant. The structure is built up of complex cations [Co(NO₃)₂(tn)₂]⁺ and nitrate ions; thus, it is essentially ionic. A complex ion is surrounded by four nitrate ions in the layers parallel to the (100) plane. In these layers there are hydrogen bonds between complex ions and nitrate ions. They are indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. There exists no hydrogen bond between the layers.

The numerical calculations were carried out on the FACOM231 computer at this University and the HITAC5020E computer at the Computer Center, The Tokyo University.

Part of the cost of this investigation has been defrayed by a Scientific Research Grant of the Ministry of Education, to which the authors' thanks are due.

10) J. C. Bailar, Jr., and J. B. Work, *ibid.*, **68**, 232 (1946).