

pected for a riding motion. Similarly, the largest mean-square displacement for OA2 makes an angle of 97° to the CA2-OA2 bond. In the phenyl ring, as expected, the smallest displacement is usually normal to the ring. Consequently, many of the mean-square displacements can be interpreted in the usual way, suggesting that no serious systematic errors are present in the data.

In conclusion we see that the diketoamide grouping is capable of functioning as a strong bidentate chelate toward transition elements. The coordination occurs

through two oxygen atoms rather than through an oxygen and a nitrogen atom. The tetracycline antibiotics are therefore capable of forming metal complexes involving this grouping although other coordination sites cannot be eliminated.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis(*N*-benzoylhydrazine)copper(II) Pentachlorotricuprate(I), a New Complex Containing Copper in Mixed Oxidation States

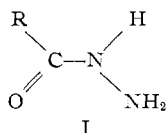
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The crystal structure of bis(*N*-benzoylhydrazine)copper(II) pentachlorotricuprate(I) has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group *Pbca*, with unit cell dimensions $a = 9.299$ (2), $b = 16.165$ (3), $c = 28.656$ (6) Å. The intensities of 1754 observed reflections were measured by an automatic four-circle diffractometer. The structure was refined to a conventional *R* factor of 0.051. The two *N*-benzoylhydrazine bidentate chelates are arranged in an equatorial cis configuration around the Cu(II) ion, with chloride ions in the axial positions of a distorted octahedron. All five Cl⁻ per molecule are involved in bonding to the three Cu(I) ions in an infinite cylinder of distorted tetrahedra. These cylinders run in the *x* direction and are cross-linked in the *y* direction by Cl-Cu(II)-Cl bonds and by an extensive network of N-H...Cl hydrogen bonds. The ··N-N-C-O·· parts of the chelate rings are each planar, though they are not mutually coplanar, and the Cu(II) ion is substantially displaced from both these planes in the direction of the nearer Cl⁻ ion. The bond lengths and angles around Cu(II) are normal. In the cylinders containing Cu(I) ions the bond lengths range from 2.228 (4) to 3.393 (4) Å, and the Cl-Cu(I)-Cl angles from 84.1 (1) to 140.0 (1) $^\circ$.

Introduction

Until recently, no systematic investigation of the coordinating properties of *N*-acylhydrazine compounds (I) had been attempted. The isolation of cationic bis complexes of copper(II) with *N*-benzoylhydrazine¹ (R = C₆H₅) and with *N*-acetylhydrazine² (R = CH₃)



was reported many years ago. Both ligands may be presumed to coordinate by the carbonyl oxygen and terminal amino nitrogen atoms forming five-membered chelate rings with a planar configuration about the copper(II) ion.

Following the discovery that *N*-isonicotinoylhydrazine (R = C₅H₄N) has valuable tuberculostatic properties, a number of its transition metal complexes have

been prepared, and spectroscopic and conductometric measurements on these have been carried out.³⁻⁵ Chelation could be important in the mode of action of this drug, and though the ligand is capable of bonding as suggested above, the presence of a potentially chelating pyridine nitrogen atom is a complicating factor, which may lead to the formation of polymeric complexes.⁴ The crystal structure of isonicotinoylhydrazine itself is known,⁶ but no crystal structure of any of its complexes has been published.

As part of a detailed investigation into complex formation by the simple *N*-acylhydrazine ligands,⁷ attempts to make bis(*N*-benzoylhydrazine)copper(II) dichloride produced unexpected results. While the required complex can be obtained from ice-cold aqueous solutions of the liquid and copper(II) dichloride, reac-

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tion in hot solutions containing excess copper(II) resulted in crystallization of the complex $(\text{BH})_2\text{Cu}_4\text{Cl}_5$, where BH is *N*-benzoylhydrazine. That this complex should be formulated as $[(\text{BH})_2\text{Cu}]^{2+}2\text{Cl}^- \cdot 3\text{CuCl}$ is indicated by the stoichiometry and magnetic properties. Furthermore the solid spectrum shows additional absorption in the near-uv spectrum, not present in $(\text{BH})_2\text{CuCl}_2$, indicative of charge transfer between the two oxidation states of copper. The deep color of solutions containing both Cu(I) and Cu(II) chlorides is attributable to the same cause.⁸

Very few copper compounds of this type have been reported although it is known that electron transfer between two oxidation states is important in biological systems involving copper-protein complexes.⁹⁻¹¹ Mori¹² has prepared a series of hexaamminecobalt(III) chlorocuprates(I,II) in which the mole fraction of copper(I) may be varied from zero in $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{CuCl}_5$ to unity in $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]_4\text{Cu}_5\text{Cl}_{17}$. An X-ray structure analysis of the analogous chromium complex^{13,14} $\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{CuCl}_5$ has shown the copper(II) in CuCl_5^{3-} to have a trigonal-bipyramidal configuration, while in $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]_4\text{Cu}_5\text{Cl}_{17}$, $\text{Cu}_5\text{Cl}_{16}^{11-}$ and chloride ions are present.¹⁵ A central Cu(I) ion is tetrahedrally surrounded by chloride ions bridging to four other Cu(I) ions which in turn are associated with three further chlorine atoms giving a distorted tetrahedral environment. Recently the conductivity and light absorption of this system in the solid phase have been measured as a function of the mole fraction of Cu(I); both show maxima at about 0.5.^{16,17} The crystal structure of the copper(I)-copper(II)-thiocyanate complex $\text{Cu}_2(\text{SCN})_3(\text{NH}_3)_8$ has recently been published.¹⁸

The benzoylhydrazine complex reported here is a new type of mixed oxidation state copper complex in that chelated copper(II) is involved. The ligand bears some structural resemblance to the amino acids and the environment of the metal ion may well be similar to that occurring naturally in protein complexes. The X-ray structural analysis of $(\text{BH})_2\text{Cu}_4\text{Cl}_5$ was therefore undertaken with two objectives in view: to ascertain the mode of coordination of the ligand and to provide structural data which might contribute to an understanding of the electron-transfer process in mixed oxidation state crystals.

Experimental Section

Preparation.—*N*-Benzoylhydrazine (1.36 g) in hot water (30

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ml) was added to copper(II) chloride dihydrate (3.41 g) in hot water (50 ml). A vigorous evolution of nitrogen ensued, and long, green needles separated on cooling. These were collected, washed with water and ethanol, and dried *in vacuo*.

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{Cl}_5$: C, 23.9; H, 2.3; N, 8.0; Cl, 25.21; Cu, 36.1. Found: C, 24.1; H, 2.4; N, 8.0; Cl, 25.0; Cu, 35.7.

Crystal Data.—The crystal system is orthorhombic with $a = 9.299 \pm 0.002$, $b = 16.165 \pm 0.003$, and $c = 28.656 \pm 0.006$ Å [obtained from a least-squares fit of the 2θ values of 30 reflections, as determined using copper radiation ($\lambda(\text{K}\alpha_1)$ 1.54051, $\lambda(\text{K}\alpha_2)$ 1.54433 Å) at 20° on a diffractometer]; FW 703.7; cell volume 4307.5 ± 2.6 Å³; $d_m = 2.17 \pm 0.03$ g cm⁻³ (by flotation in CHCl_3 - CBr_4 mixture) and $d_o = 2.18$ g cm⁻³, for $Z = 8$; linear absorption coefficient, $\mu(\text{Cu K}\alpha) = 101.8$ cm⁻¹; systematic absences: $0kl$, $k = 2n + 1$; $h0l$, $l = 2n + 1$; $hk0$, $h = 2n + 1$; space group *Pbca* (determined unambiguously from systematic absences).

Intensity Data Collection.—The first set of data was collected on a Picker four-circle diffractometer using Zr-filtered Mo K α radiation in θ - 2θ scan mode. Severe decomposition of the crystal was observed (particularly in the later stages of data collection), as shown by the drop in intensity of standard reflections.

A new crystal, of dimensions $0.22 \times 0.14 \times 0.11$ mm along x , y , and z , respectively, and exhibiting the forms $\{010\}$, $\{001\}$, and $\{102\}$, was chosen. A second set of diffractometer data was collected using Ni-filtered Cu K α radiation in θ - 2θ scan mode. The range scanned was 2° at $2\theta = 0$, increasing with 2θ .¹⁹ The scan rate was $1^\circ/\text{min}$, with a total of 80 sec background counting. The second crystal lasted much longer and was used to collect a complete set of data out to $2\theta = 130^\circ$. The three standard reflections each decreased by less than 10% during data collection, and all the data were scaled to account for an average decrease of intensity. Absorption corrections, using a Gaussian integration procedure over a grid of 1280 points, were applied using a modified version of DATAP3.²⁰ The transmission factors ranged from 2.46 to 3.97.

A total of 3450 reflections were measured, and of these only 1754 had an observed intensity $I_o \geq 2\sigma(I_o)$. The remainder were discarded and not used in the subsequent structure refinement. Individual standard deviations were obtained for each reflection according to the method of Abrahams²¹ (using the value 0.01 for c), and these were used in deriving weights for the least-squares refinement.

Structure Analysis.—The Patterson function of the first data set contained many poorly resolved peaks and proved difficult to interpret. Some initial atomic positions were obtained from the Harker sections, and a series of heavy-atom-phased Fourier syntheses revealed the positions of all nine heavy atoms. The site-occupancy parameter was varied in a least-squares refinement to distinguish between copper and chlorine atoms. The final heavy-atom-phased Fourier synthesis revealed the whole structure. Attempts to refine the model led to the realization that the data contained serious errors due to crystal decomposition. The structure would not refine below $R = 0.16$ even using only low-angle data.

The second set of data was then collected and, after the usual data reduction, was used to refine the structure. Full-matrix least-squares refinement was employed, using the program XFSL.²² The real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion correction were included in the calculation of the contributions to the structure factors for Cu^+ , Cu^{2+} , and Cl^- .²³ Anisotropic temperature factors were used in the final stages of refinement

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TABLE I

(a) Atomic Fractional Coordinates and Their Standard Deviations (in Parentheses), $\times 10^5$ for First Nine Atoms, $\times 10^4$ for Remainder

	X/a	Y/b	Z/c
Cu ^I	07017 (20)	22753 (11)	10651 (06)
Cu ^I (1)	09533 (27)	44564 (12)	02748 (07)
Cu ^I (2)	34861 (23)	46513 (12)	07749 (07)
Cu ^I (3)	36550 (32)	04496 (16)	47708 (08)
Cl(1)	-00858 (36)	06454 (17)	09301 (11)
Cl(2)	31411 (34)	44679 (17)	48390 (12)
Cl(3)	46974 (34)	36621 (18)	03030 (11)
Cl(4)	12567 (33)	16873 (16)	47704 (10)
Cl(5)	13904 (38)	41703 (19)	10376 (11)
O(1)	2184 (10)	1960 (5)	1511 (3)
O(2)	-0676 (10)	2565 (5)	1542 (3)
N(1)	2291 (11)	2124 (6)	0598 (3)
N(2)	3486 (11)	1795 (5)	0857 (3)
N(3)	-0892 (10)	2647 (5)	0641 (3)
N(4)	-2002 (11)	2968 (6)	0937 (3)
C(1)	3350 (13)	1738 (7)	1321 (4)
C(2)	4523 (13)	1411 (7)	1607 (4)
C(3)	5659 (15)	0959 (8)	1409 (5)
C(4)	6763 (16)	0662 (9)	1710 (6)
C(5)	6692 (16)	0826 (8)	2199 (5)
C(6)	5548 (16)	1260 (9)	2373 (4)
C(7)	4462 (16)	1562 (8)	2098 (5)
C(8)	-1791 (14)	2898 (7)	1389 (4)
C(9)	-2815 (14)	3273 (7)	1732 (4)
C(10)	-3972 (15)	3752 (9)	1578 (5)
C(11)	-4857 (17)	4136 (9)	1925 (6)
C(12)	-4592 (17)	4013 (9)	2394 (5)
C(13)	-3458 (15)	3516 (9)	2528 (5)
C(14)	-2562 (15)	3169 (8)	2211 (4)

(b) Calculated Fractional Coordinates for Hydrogen Atoms, $\times 10^3$

H(C3)	570	084	104
H(C4)	763	032	156
H(C5)	750	062	244
H(C6)	553	136	275
H(C7)	361	190	226
H(C10)	-416	383	121
H(C11)	-574	452	184
H(C12)	-525	430	265
H(C13)	-327	338	289
H(C14)	-163	283	233
H(N1)1	256	268	045
H(N1)2	198	172	034
H(N2)	440	161	072
H(N3)1	-053	310	042
H(N3)2	-128	215	045
H(N4)	-290	324	083

which finally converged to $R = 0.053$ (weighted $R = 0.063$). The shifts in the parameters were all less than 0.02σ in the final cycle. The final value of $[\sum w\Delta^2/(n-p)]^{1/2}$ was 0.56. Hydrogen atoms, all found in a difference synthesis, were then included in the structure factor calculation, assuming each to have a temperature factor identical with that of the "heavy" atom to which it is attached. The inclusion of the hydrogen atoms lowered the residual to 0.051, and no further refinement was carried out.

The scattering factors used for Cu⁺, Cu²⁺, Cl⁻, O, N, and C were evaluated from Hartree-Fock wave functions, using coefficients given by Cromer and Mann.²⁴ For calculating the hydrogen contributions, the curve used was that given by Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson.²⁵

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TABLE II

ANISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS AND THEIR STANDARD DEVIATIONS (IN PARENTHESES), $\times 10^5$ FOR THE FIRST NINE ATOMS, $\times 10^4$ FOR THE REMAINDER^a

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu ^{II}	865 (26)	429 (09)	76 (2)	138 (12)	23 (07)	7 (4)
Cu ^I (1)	2219 (44)	419 (10)	145 (3)	-176 (17)	-43 (10)	38 (5)
Cu ^I (2)	1440 (37)	396 (10)	177 (4)	-107 (15)	-105 (09)	34 (5)
Cu ^I (3)	2865 (56)	763 (15)	186 (4)	-994 (24)	59 (12)	-18 (7)
Cl(1)	1198 (50)	239 (12)	135 (5)	35 (20)	44 (13)	-4 (6)
Cl(2)	945 (46)	212 (12)	174 (5)	-4 (19)	-35 (13)	-20 (6)
Cl(3)	864 (45)	341 (14)	145 (5)	10 (20)	-34 (12)	-39 (7)
Cl(4)	860 (41)	279 (12)	94 (4)	-52 (18)	-30 (11)	15 (6)
Cl(5)	1323 (55)	433 (16)	111 (5)	-165 (23)	9 (13)	-16 (7)
O(1)	89 (13)	49 (5)	7 (1)	16 (06)	-4 (3)	4 (2)
O(2)	94 (12)	40 (4)	9 (1)	22 (06)	-6 (3)	1 (2)
N(1)	74 (14)	37 (5)	5 (1)	21 (07)	5 (3)	4 (2)
N(2)	114 (17)	29 (4)	5 (1)	5 (07)	4 (4)	0 (2)
N(3)	70 (14)	30 (5)	7 (1)	8 (06)	3 (4)	-2 (2)
N(4)	95 (15)	33 (5)	4 (1)	-9 (07)	2 (3)	-3 (2)
C(1)	65 (19)	25 (5)	12 (2)	0 (08)	8 (5)	2 (3)
C(2)	69 (18)	26 (5)	8 (2)	-10 (08)	0 (4)	3 (2)
C(3)	85 (20)	43 (7)	20 (3)	12 (10)	24 (6)	6 (3)
C(4)	77 (23)	54 (8)	27 (3)	14 (10)	2 (7)	25 (4)
C(5)	112 (24)	46 (7)	15 (2)	-4 (10)	-1 (6)	3 (3)
C(6)	132 (25)	55 (8)	11 (2)	6 (12)	-14 (6)	-5 (3)
C(7)	135 (25)	42 (7)	13 (2)	-10 (10)	-6 (6)	0 (3)
C(8)	86 (19)	12 (4)	12 (2)	6 (08)	4 (5)	3 (2)
C(9)	79 (19)	20 (5)	12 (2)	13 (08)	4 (5)	2 (2)
C(10)	106 (23)	45 (7)	19 (3)	28 (10)	5 (6)	4 (4)
C(11)	127 (26)	61 (9)	20 (3)	22 (12)	24 (7)	1 (4)
C(12)	163 (28)	45 (7)	11 (2)	-1 (11)	10 (6)	0 (3)
C(13)	127 (25)	54 (8)	12 (2)	11 (11)	15 (6)	-1 (4)
C(14)	107 (20)	53 (7)	5 (2)	0 (10)	9 (5)	-2 (3)

^a Temperature factor: $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hkl\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$.

The final positional parameters, thermal parameters, and bond lengths and angles are listed in Tables I-III, respectively. The calculated structure factors, as they appear in Table IV, are listed as $|F_o|$, since the inclusion of the anomalous dispersion correction involves small contributions $B(hkl)$ to $F(hkl)$.

Description of Structure.—The structure can be considered to consist of two parts, the organic bidentate ligands around the Cu(II) atom and the inorganic tetrahedral network of chlorine atoms around the Cu(I) atoms.

The organic ligands are shown in Figure 1. Each organic

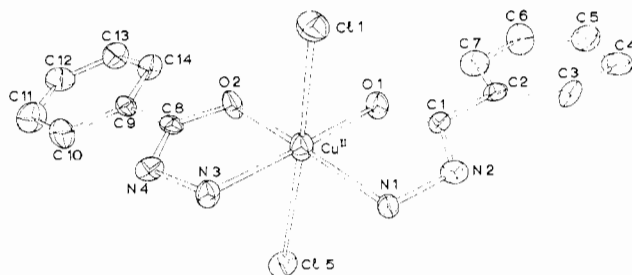


Figure 1.—The environment of the Cu(II) atom, showing the two bidentate ligands with chlorine atoms in the axial positions of a distorted octahedron. The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to include 30% probability.

molecule acts as a bidentate chelate. The chelates themselves are planar, but Cu(II) is significantly displaced from each plane (see Table V), and the two planes intersect in a line close to the line joining O(1) to N(3). The angle between the normals to these planes is 7.8° . The two ligands are thus, at best, related by a very approximate mirror plane of symmetry through Cu(II) and normal to O(1)–O(2). However, the phenyl groups are twisted in the opposite sense through angles of 17.5 and 9.0° , respectively, relative to their chelate rings and are hence not even approximately related by this mirror plane.

The geometry of the complex is unusual in that the ligands have a cis configuration around the central copper(II) ion. Most of the known crystal structures of Cu(II) complexes chelated by

TABLE III
 BOND LENGTHS (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG)^a

1. Environment of Cu ^I Ions ^b			3. Organic Molecules			
(a)	Cu ^I (1)-Cl(2)	($\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$)	2.300	(a)	O(1)-C(1)	1.265 (0.013)
	Cu ^I (1)-Cl(2')	($-\frac{1}{2} + x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z$)	2.635		C(1)-N(2)	1.339 (0.014)
	Cu ^I (1)-Cl(4)	($x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$)	2.364		N(1)-N(2)	1.438 (0.012)
	Cu ^I (1)-Cl(5)	(x, y, z)	2.271		C(1)-C(2)	1.463 (0.016)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (1)-Cl(2')	106.9			C(2)-C(3)	1.403 (0.016)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (1)-Cl(4)	92.8			C(3)-C(4)	1.424 (0.018)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (1)-Cl(5)	107.4			C(4)-C(5)	1.428 (0.019)
	Cl(2')-Cu ^I (1)-Cl(4)	102.5			C(5)-C(6)	1.369 (0.018)
	Cl(2')-Cu ^I (1)-Cl(5)	127.7			C(6)-C(7)	1.370 (0.017)
	Cl(4)-Cu ^I (1)-Cl(5)	114.1			C(2)-C(7)	1.431 (0.016)
(b)	Cu ^I (2)-Cl(1)	($\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$)	2.235		Cu ^{II} -O(1)-C(1)	113.5 (0.7)
	Cu ^I (2)-Cl(2)	($\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$)	3.393		Cu ^{II} -N(1)-N(2)	105.7 (0.6)
	Cu ^I (2)-Cl(3)	(x, y, z)	2.378		O(1)-C(1)-N(2)	119.2 (1.2)
	Cu ^I (2)-Cl(5)	(x, y, z)	2.228		O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	120.1 (1.1)
	Cl(1)-Cu ^I (2)-Cl(2)	98.8			N(1)-N(2)-C(1)	117.7 (1.0)
	Cl(1)-Cu ^I (2)-Cl(3)	106.4			N(2)-C(1)-C(2)	120.7 (1.1)
	Cl(1)-Cu ^I (2)-Cl(5)	140.0			C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	121.6 (1.1)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (2)-Cl(3)	92.5			C(1)-C(2)-C(7)	117.4 (1.1)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (2)-Cl(5)	91.3			C(3)-C(2)-C(7)	121.0 (1.2)
	Cl(3)-Cu ^I (2)-Cl(5)	111.8			C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	118.4 (1.3)
(c)	Cu ^I (3)-Cl(1)	($\frac{1}{2} + x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z$)	2.347		C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.8 (1.4)
	Cu ^I (3)-Cl(2)	($\frac{1}{2} - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, z$)	2.312		C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	119.4 (1.3)
	Cu ^I (3)-Cl(3)	($x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$)	2.308		C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	123.0 (1.3)
	Cu ^I (3)-Cl(4)	(x, y, z)	2.996		C(6)-C(7)-C(2)	118.5 (1.3)
	Cl(1)-Cu ^I (3)-Cl(2)	121.7		(b)	O(2)-C(8)	1.248 (0.013)
	Cl(1)-Cu ^I (3)-Cl(3)	105.8			C(8)-N(4)	1.314 (0.014)
	Cl(1)-Cu ^I (3)-Cl(4)	106.3			N(3)-N(4)	1.433 (0.012)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (3)-Cl(3)	132.4			C(8)-C(9)	1.496 (0.015)
	Cl(2)-Cu ^I (3)-Cl(4)	85.5			C(9)-C(10)	1.402 (0.014)
	Cl(3)-Cu ^I (3)-Cl(4)	84.1			C(10)-C(11)	1.355 (0.015)
					C(11)-C(12)	1.380 (0.018)
					C(12)-C(13)	1.380 (0.019)
					C(13)-C(14)	1.433 (0.017)
					C(9)-C(14)	1.308 (0.016)
					Cu ^{II} -O(2)-C(8)	114.0 (0.7)
					Cu ^{II} -N(3)-N(4)	106.3 (0.6)
					O(2)-C(8)-N(4)	120.5 (1.1)
					O(2)-C(8)-C(9)	118.2 (1.1)
					N(3)-N(4)-C(8)	116.4 (1.0)
					N(4)-C(8)-C(9)	121.2 (1.1)
					C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	119.2 (1.1)
					C(8)-C(9)-C(14)	120.4 (1.1)
					C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	120.3 (1.2)
					C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	120.3 (1.3)
					C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	121.6 (1.3)
					C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	119.4 (1.4)
					C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	120.7 (1.4)
					C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	117.5 (1.3)
Other Close Cu ^I Contacts						
	Cu ^I (1)-Cu ^I (1)	($-x, 1 - y, -z$)	2.952			
	Cu ^I (1)-Cu ^I (2)	(x, y, z)	2.775			
	Cu ^I (1)-Cu ^I (3)	($x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$)	2.902			
	Cu ^I (2)-Cu ^I (3)	($1 - x, -y, -z$)	3.343			
	Cu ^I (3)-Cu ^I (3)	($1 - x, -y, 1 - z$)	3.177			
	Cu ^I (3)-Cl(3)	($1 - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$)	3.277			
2. Environment of Cu ^{II} Ion ^c						
	Cu ^{II} -Cl(1)	2.762 (0.003)				
	Cu ^{II} -Cl(5)	3.130 (0.004)				
	Cu ^{II} -O(1)	1.946 (0.008)				
	Cu ^{II} -O(2)	1.931 (0.008)				
	Cu ^{II} -N(1)	2.009 (0.009)				
	Cu ^{II} -N(3)	2.009 (0.009)				
	Cl(1)-Cu ^{II} -Cl(5)	169.8 (0.1)				
	Cl(1)-Cu ^{II} -O(1)	91.7 (0.3)				
	Cl(1)-Cu ^{II} -O(2)	98.9 (0.3)				
	Cl(1)-Cu ^{II} -N(1)	89.2 (0.3)				
	Cl(1)-Cu ^{II} -N(3)	90.3 (0.3)				
	Cl(5)-Cu ^{II} -O(1)	97.3 (0.3)				
	Cl(5)-Cu ^{II} -O(2)	85.2 (0.3)				
	Cl(5)-Cu ^{II} -N(1)	87.3 (0.3)				
	Cl(5)-Cu ^{II} -N(3)	81.0 (0.3)				
	O(1)-Cu ^{II} -O(2)	94.0 (0.3)				
	O(1)-Cu ^{II} -N(1)	83.4 (0.3)				
	O(1)-Cu ^{II} -N(3)	176.0 (0.4)				
	O(2)-Cu ^{II} -N(1)	171.6 (0.4)				
	O(2)-Cu ^{II} -N(3)	82.3 (0.3)				
	N(1)-Cu ^{II} -N(3)	100.2 (0.4)				

^a Unless otherwise indicated in parentheses, atoms are at coordinates referred to in part 1a. ^b Standard deviation of copper-chlorine bond lengths is 0.004 Å and of angles quoted is 0.14°. ^c Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

oxygen and nitrogen from the same ligand, e.g., copper(II)-peptide complexes,²⁶ have a trans configuration. Exceptions are

bis(glycinato)copper(II) monohydrate²⁷ which is cis and bis(L-α-

(26) H. C. Freeman, *Advan. Protein Chem.*, **22**, 257 (1967).

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TABLE V
 PLANES OF BEST FIT (LEAST SQUARES)

Plane	Description	(a) Coefficients ^a			
		A	B	C	D
1	Organic ligand 1	-0.3361	-0.9246	-0.1054	4.1322
2	Organic ligand 2	-0.4570	-0.8894	-0.0097	3.4438
3	Four donor atoms	-0.3087	-0.9488	-0.0666	3.9777
4	Phenyl ring 1	0.5094	0.8505	-0.1311	-3.4734
5	Phenyl ring 2	-0.5904	-0.8071	-0.0074	2.7608

(b) Deviations from Planes^b

	Plane				
	1	2	3	4	5
Cu(II)	(0.171)	(-0.155)	(0.083)		
O(1)	0.003		0.056		
O(2)		0.000	-0.057		
N(1)	-0.003		-0.052		
N(2)	0.005		(0.061)		
N(3)		0.000	0.052		
N(4)		0.000	(-0.179)		
C(1)	-0.005		(0.098)	(0.007)	
C(2)				0.005	
C(3)				-0.003	
C(4)				-0.002	
C(5)				0.006	
C(6)				0.005	
C(7)				-0.001	
C(8)		0.000	(-0.218)		(-0.066)
C(9)					-0.001
C(10)					0.012
C(11)					-0.010
C(12)					-0.004
C(13)					0.017
C(14)					-0.015

^a Each plane is represented by $AX + BY + CZ = D$, where X , Y , and Z are the coordinates in ångströms referred to the unit cell axes. ^b Atoms in parentheses were not included in the calculation of the plane.

alaninato)copper(II) which is known in both cis²⁸ and trans²⁹ configurations. A review of metal-peptide complexes²⁸ has indicated that the bond length $-\text{NH}_2-\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ is remarkably constant at 2.008 (7) Å, and the carbonyl $\text{O}-\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ bond varies from 1.935 (3) Å in bis(biuret)copper(II) dichloride³⁰ to 1.987 (7) Å in glycylglycylglycinatocopper(II) chloride sesquihydrate.³¹ The $\text{NH}_2-\text{Cu}(\text{II})-\text{O}$ angle in five-membered rings is always 82–85°, whether the oxygen is part of a carbonyl or a carboxyl group. The crystal structure of an unbound ligand, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, related to the one in the present structure, is known⁶ (see Figure 2). The geometry of the two ligands is very similar, except that there is a marked decrease in the unbonded $-\text{NH}_2 \cdots \text{O}$ distance across the chelate ring on bonding to copper, 2.61 *vs.* 2.84 Å. The $-\text{NH}_2-\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ and $\text{O}-\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ mean bond lengths (2.009 (9) and 1.939 (8) Å) are in good agreement with those found in copper(II)-peptide complexes and so is the mean observed $\text{NH}_2-\text{Cu}-\text{O}$ angle (82.8°). It appears that the bidentate ligand, when bound to the copper ion, distorts to conform with the geometry usually observed around the cation. In metal-peptide complexes, such distortions are unnecessary, as the mean $\text{N} \cdots \text{O}$ distance in free peptides is exactly the same as in metal-peptide complexes (2.68 Å). When an sp^3 -hybridized carbon atom of a peptide chain is replaced by an sp^2 -hybridized $-\text{NH}_2$ -group, the $\text{N} \cdots \text{O}$ distance is increased in the unbonded ligand, and the distortion observed in bonding is necessary to accommodate the requirements of the copper(II) ion. A detailed comparison of individual bond lengths in the present structure and in isonicotinic acid hydrazide cannot be justified, as the standard deviations in the present structure are fairly large for the "light" atoms ($\sigma = 0.013$ – 0.019 Å), and in the unbonded ligand the standard deviations are unknown.

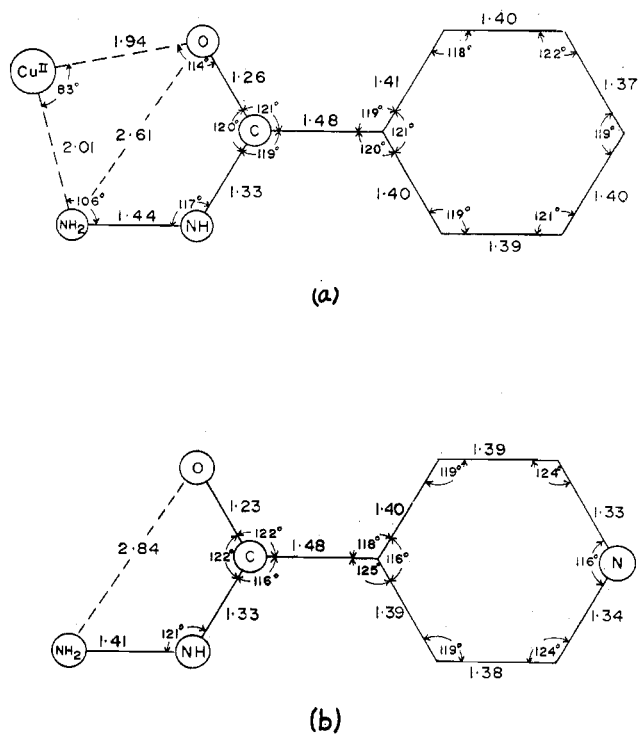
(28) A. Dijkstra, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **20**, 588 (1966).(29) R. D. Gillard, R. Mason, N. C. Payne, and G. B. Robertson, *Chem. Commun.*, 155 (1966).(30) H. C. Freeman and J. E. W. L. Smith, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **20**, 153 (1966).(31) H. C. Freeman, G. Robinson, and J. C. Schoone, *ibid.*, **17**, 719 (1964).

Figure 2.—(a) *N*-Benzoylhydrazine (present structure). The bond lengths and angles given here are the mean values from the two crystallographically independent ligands. (b) Isonicotinic acid hydrazide.⁶

The structure as a whole can be most easily understood from the x projection, Figure 3. The Cu(I) and Cl ions are confined to cylindrical regions about 7 Å in diameter running through the structure in the x direction. The organic moieties fill the channels in between but in such a way that the Cu(II) ions are closely associated with chloride ions 1 and 5 (see Figures 4 and 5). These ions are located 2.76 and 3.13 Å from Cu(II) on a slightly bent line of angle 170°. The copper atom is displaced from the mean plane of the ligands in the direction of the nearer chlorine atom. The mean Cu(II)-Cl distance of 2.95 Å is very close to that found in, for example, bis(biuret)copper(II) dichloride²⁸ (where Cl-Cu(II)-Cl is linear by symmetry). A network of hydrogen bonds binds the organic ligands to the Cl ions (see below).

The arrangement of cuprous and Cl ions is less easily described. Figure 4 shows a view of the asymmetric part viewed at 20° to the xy plane. Roughly speaking, each cuprous ion is associated tetrahedrally with four Cl ions. The tetrahedron with Cu^I(1) at its center and its counterpart generated by a center of symmetry at $1/2, 0, 0$ share a common edge (that formed by centrosymmetrically related Cl(2) ions). These (identical) tetrahedra are not very regular, the Cl-Cu-Cl angles ranging from 92.8 to 127.7° and the Cu-Cl distances from 2.27 to 2.63 Å. However, they are substantially more regular than the tetrahedra associated with Cu^I(2) and with Cu^I(3). These tetrahedra are very distorted with angles spanning from 91.3 to 140.0° and from 84.1 to 132.4°, respectively. They have, however, one feature in common. If we designate the tetrahedra CuABCD, then in both cases Cu lies nearer to the plane of ABC than a regular tetrahedron would require (*i.e.*, the angles D-Cu-A, -B, -C are all smaller than 109° 28'), and the bond Cu-D is the longest of the four.

Thus, in the tetrahedron associated with Cu^I(3), the central atom lies only 0.04 Å above the plane of the three chlorine atoms Cl(1), Cl(2), and Cl(3) with Cl(4) in the fourth position much further away (see Figure 4). It is interesting to note that the principal direction of vibration of the copper atom is nearly normal to the plane of the three closest chlorine atoms. It is

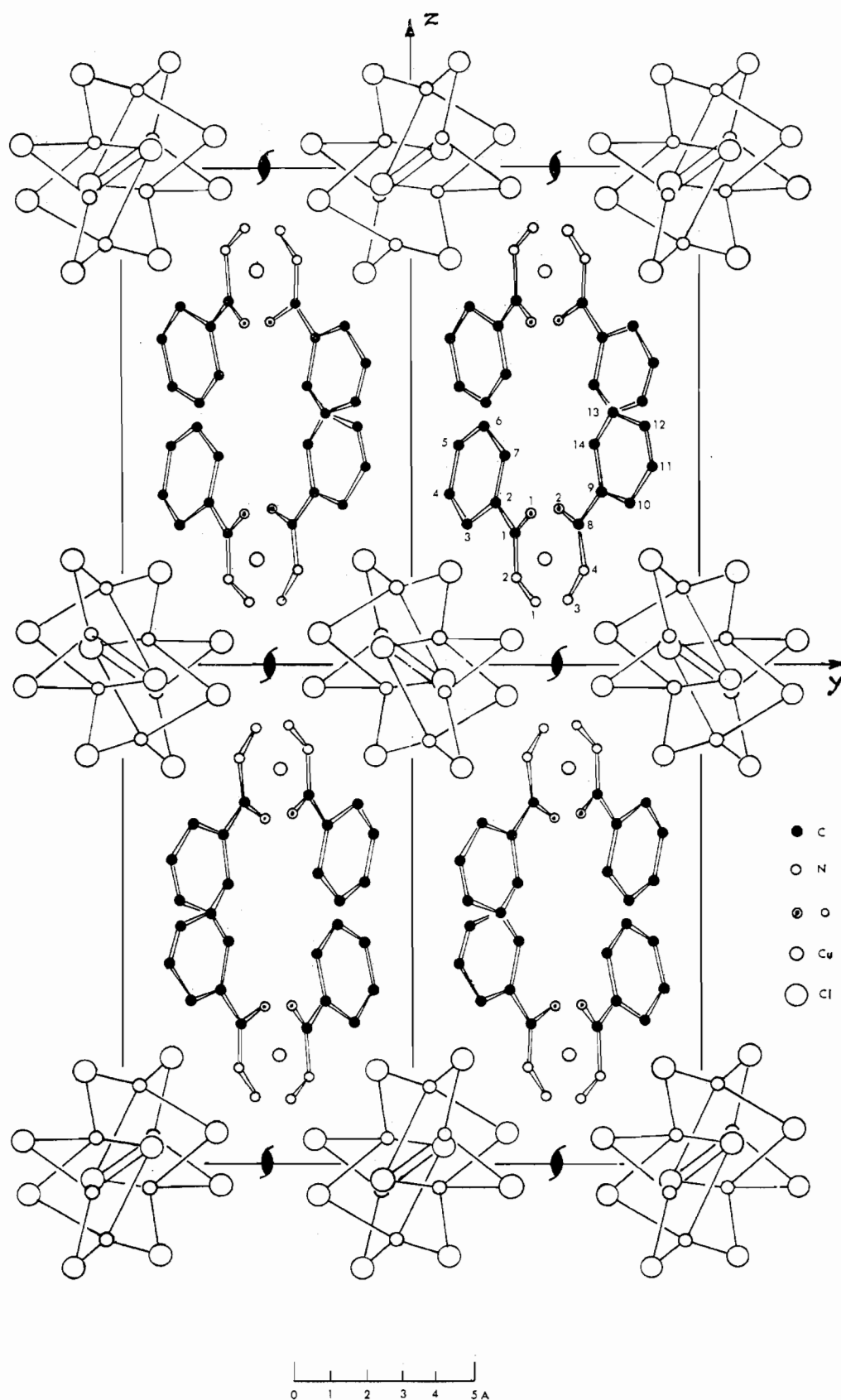


Figure 3.—Projection of structure down the x axis, showing the columns of Cu(I) and associated tetrahedra separated by the organic residues.

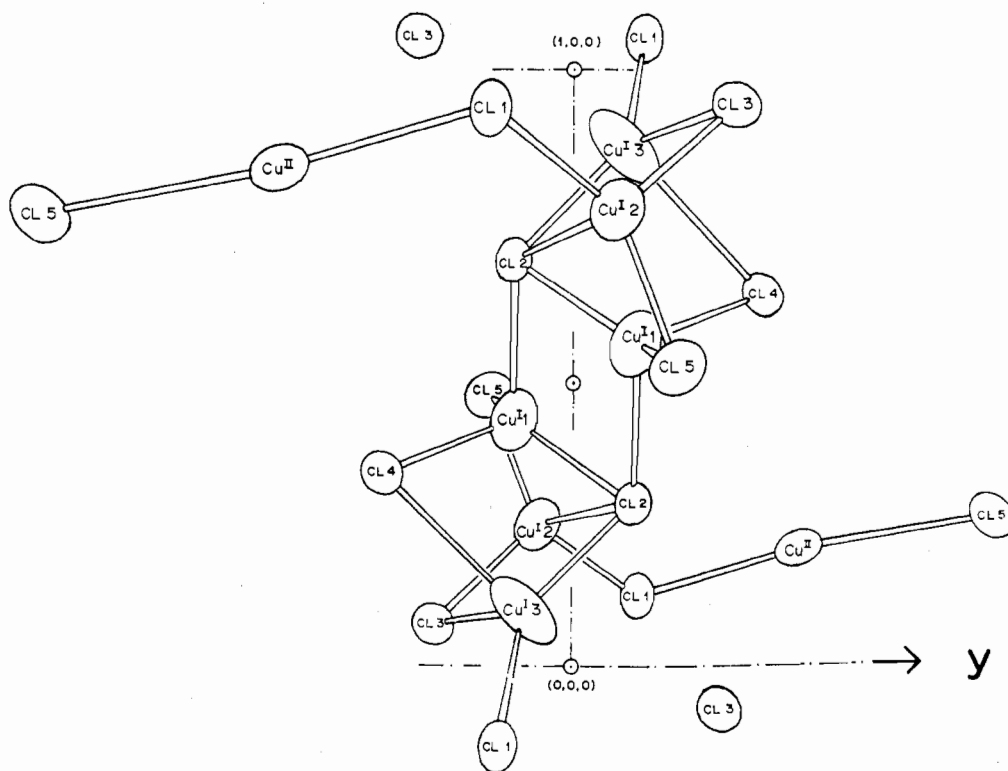


Figure 4.—A view of the tetrahedral network of chlorine atoms around each Cu(I) atom.

also worth noting at this point that the vibration ellipsoids of the three Cu(I) atoms are larger, and that of Cu(II) is slightly smaller, than the ellipsoids of the attached chlorine atoms.

This environment of the cuprous ions is in general agreement with that found in other cuprous chloride systems. Thus Baenziger, *et al.*,³² in their discussion of certain Cu(I)-Cl olefin complexes pointed out that the coordination of chloride ions to the cuprous ion can range from perfectly tetrahedral CuCl, through³³ the less perfectly tetrahedral K_2CuCl_3 , to the noticeably distorted tetrahedral arrangement in 1,5-cyclooctadienecopper(I) chloride.³⁴ The structure discussed here appears to be of the latter type.

The present complex has some structural features in common with $Cu^I Cu^{II}(SCN)_3(NH_3)_3$.¹⁸ In both, the Cu(I) and Cu(II) ions are coordinated tetrahedrally and octahedrally, respectively, the octahedra sharing two (trans) apices with adjacent tetrahedra. Moreover the ligands at these apical positions form the weaker bonds to Cu(II) and subtend 170° with it. However the tetrahedra in the thiocyanate complex are much more regular than here.

Hydrogen Atom Positions and the Hydrogen Bond Network.—The presumed positions of the 16 hydrogen atoms per asymmetric unit were calculated as follows. For a C-H bond, sp^3 hybridization of carbon and a C-H bond length of 1.075 Å were assumed. The case was similar for -NH-, except that 0.99 Å was taken as the N-H bond length, in view of the fact that -NH- is next to a carbonyl group.³⁵ For the terminal -NH₂ groups, sp^3 hybridization of nitrogen was assumed, and the hydrogen positions were calculated from the positions of the adjacent -NH- and Cu(II) atoms, assuming an N-H bond length of 1.03 Å. A difference synthesis, calculated at the end of the refinement, revealed peaks in positions which were in good agreement with all the calculated

hydrogen positions. The peaks for hydrogens attached to nitrogen were higher and much sharper than for hydrogens attached to carbon. This could well be due to the (presumably) higher thermal vibration of the hydrogen atoms *not* involved in hydrogen bonding. As no refinement of these positions was intended, the *calculated* hydrogen positions were used in the subsequent bond length and angle calculations of hydrogen bonds.

TABLE VI
HYDROGEN-BOND NETWORK^a

H...Cl	H...Cl	Coordinates of Cl atom			N-H...Cl
dist, Å		X/a	Y/b	Z/c	angle, deg
N1-H(N1)1...Cl(4)	2.51	0.1257	0.3313	-0.0230	124
N1-H(N1)1...Cl(3)	2.57	0.4097	0.3602	0.0303	143
N1-H(N1)2...Cl(2)	2.63	0.3141	0.0532	-0.0161	140
N1-H(N1)2...Cl(3)	2.88	-0.0303	0.1338	-0.0303	143
N2-H(N2)...Cl(4)	2.22	0.6256	0.1687	0.0230	155
N3-H(N3)1...Cl(4)	2.51	0.1257	0.3313	-0.0230	141
N3-H(N3)1...Cl(2)	2.64	-0.1859	0.4468	0.0161	128
N3-H(N3)2...Cl(4)	2.50	-0.3743	0.1687	0.0230	133
N3-H(N3)2...Cl(3)	2.69	-0.0303	0.1338	-0.0303	134
N4-H(N4)...Cl(3)	2.78	-0.5303	0.3662	0.0303	162

^a Bond lengths and angles, based on calculated hydrogen positions. Nitrogen and hydrogen atom coordinates as given in Table I.

An extensive network of hydrogen bonds binds the organic ligands to the external sheath of chlorine atoms in the Cu(I)-Cl channels which run through the structure in the *x* direction. Each hydrogen on the terminal amino group is associated with two chlorine atoms in a bifurcated hydrogen bond. H(N1)1 is bonded to Cl(4) and Cl(3) at 2.51 and 2.64 Å, respectively. The other hydrogen on N(1), H(N1)2, is bonded to Cl(2) at 2.53 Å, and weakly bonded to another Cl(3) at 2.88 Å. For the other terminal amino group, the distances are H(N3)1-Cl(4), 2.51 Å; H(N3)1-Cl(2), 2.64 Å; H(N3)2-Cl(4), 2.50 Å; and H(N3)2-Cl(3), 2.69 Å.

In the case of the two hydrogen atoms H(N1)2 and H(N3)2,

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(34) J. H. Van den Hende and W. C. Baird, Jr., *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **85**, 1009 (1963).

(35) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 270.

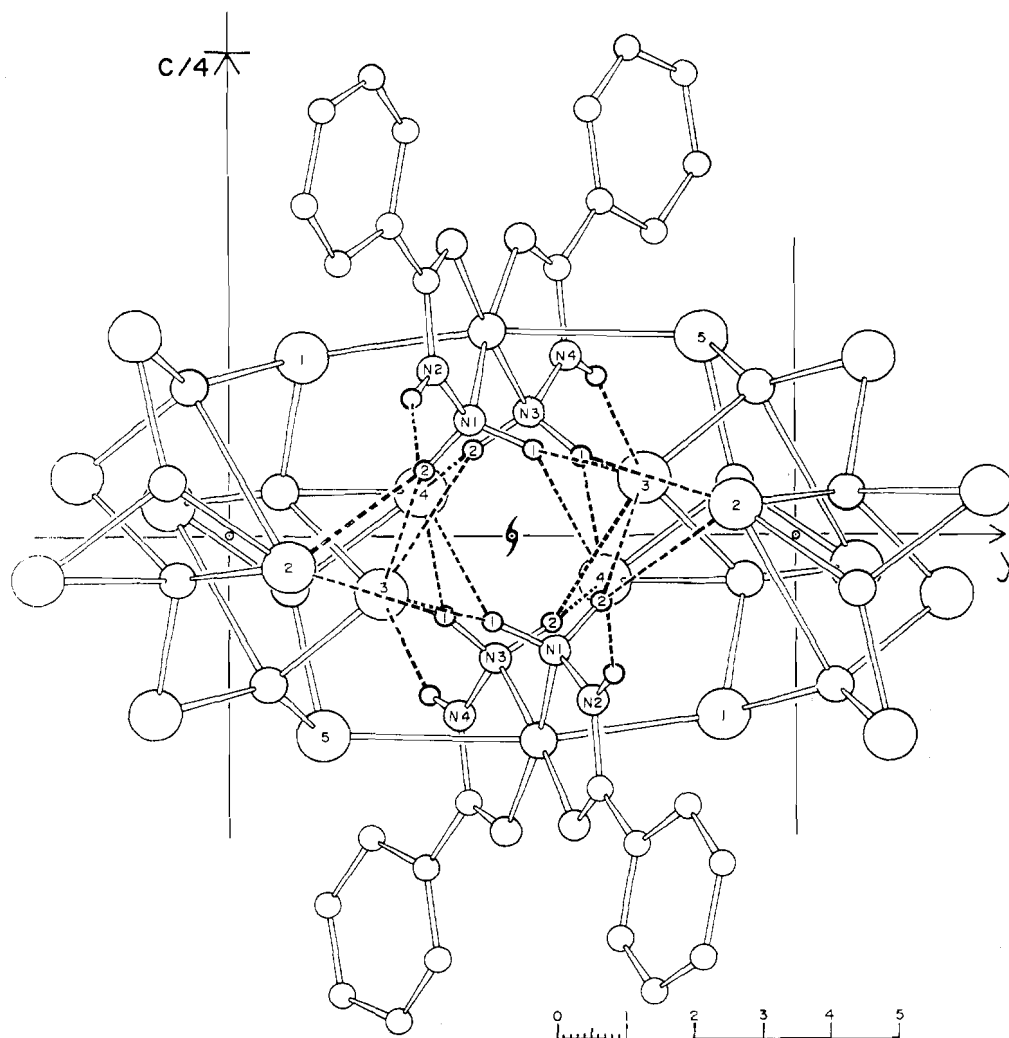


Figure 5.—Hydrogen-bond network in x projection. Hydrogen bonds are shown in broken lines. Numbered small circles are hydrogen atoms, numbered large circles are chlorines. As the bonding shown involves three unit cells in the x direction, Tables I and VI should be consulted for the x coordinates of the appropriate hydrogen and chlorine atoms, respectively.

the angles $N-H \cdots Cl$ and $N-H \cdots Cl'$ (where Cl and Cl' are the two chlorine atoms of the bifurcated bond) are nearly equal. In all cases, the sum of the angles around hydrogen is within 5° of 360° , indicating that the atoms involved in the bifurcated bond $N-H \cdots Cl, Cl'$ are nearly coplanar. Nitrogen atoms $N(2)$ and $N(4)$ have only one hydrogen atom each, and this forms a single hydrogen bond, $H(N2)-Cl(4)$, 2.22 Å, and $H(N4)-Cl(3)$, 2.78 Å. These hydrogen bonds are bent, the angles being 155 and 162° .

The network of hydrogen bonds spirals upward around the z_1 axis ($x, 1/4, 0$) and bridges the columns of $Cu(I)-Cl$ tetrahedra centered around $(x, 0, 0)$ and $(x, 1/2, 0)$. It seems that a possible reason for the *cis* configuration of the ligands (rather than the more usual *trans*) is the much more favorable location of the amino groups for hydrogen-bond formation.

The hydrogen-bond network is illustrated in Figure 5, while the relevant distances and angles are given in Table VI.

Acknowledgments.—The cooperation of Professor A. D. Allen is gratefully acknowledged. Our thanks are due to Mr. Klaus Dichmann for help in the application of absorption corrections to the second set of data. Figures 1, 4, and 5 were prepared using the computer program ORTEP.³⁶ Financial support from the National Research Council of Canada is gratefully acknowledged.

(36) C. K. Johnson, "ORTEP: A FORTRAN Thermal Ellipsoid Plot Program for Crystal Structure Illustrations," Report ORNL-3704, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1965.