

originate through the *a* glide: C(29)–Cl, 3.579; C(34)–C(6), 3.608; C(17)–C(9), 3.618; C(35)–C(6), 3.691.

**Acknowledgment.**—We thank J. J. Flynn for his assistance with the data collection and H. H. Freedman for supplying the samples.

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## The Crystal Structure of Tris(2-aminoethyl)aminochlorozinc(II) Tetraphenylborate<sup>1</sup>

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Received July 29, 1970

The crystal structure of tris(2-aminoethyl)aminochlorozinc(II) tetraphenylborate has been determined from an X-ray study of a single-crystal specimen. The monoclinic cell, space group  $P2_1/c$ , with  $a = 13.76 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 10.33 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 20.35 \pm 0.06 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 95.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$ , contains four formula units; the calculated X-ray density is  $1.30 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The structure was refined to a conventional *R* factor of 0.041 for 2193 structure factors. The structure consists of a  $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2)_3\text{NCl}$  cation and a  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{B}$  anion. The cation has approximate  $C_3$  symmetry. Within the cation the Zn atom is pentacoordinated to one chlorine and four nitrogen atoms in a trigonal-bipyramidal configuration.

### Introduction

Although the coordination number 5 is generally regarded as an unusual one for first-row transition metals, a steadily increasing number of five-coordinated complexes are being described in the literature. In particular, the quadridentate ligands tris(2-dimethylaminoethyl)amine and tris(2-aminoethyl)amine appear to form a variety of five-coordinated complexes with the first-row transition metal ions from manganese(II) to zinc(II). These ligands are more conveniently designated  $\text{Me}_6\text{tren}$  and  $\text{tren}$ , respectively. In general, these may be formulated as  $[\text{M}^{\text{II}}\text{Me}_6\text{trenX}]\text{Y}$  or  $[\text{M}^{\text{II}}\text{trenX}]\text{Y}$ . The relative stability of five-coordination among these metals is favored in the order  $(\text{Co}, \text{Cu}, \text{Zn}) > (\text{Fe}, \text{Ni}) > \text{Mn}$ .<sup>2</sup> Because of the increased bulkiness of  $\text{Me}_6\text{tren}$ , it forms more stable five-coordinated complexes than  $\text{tren}$ .  $\text{Me}_6\text{tren}$  complexes have been described, for which  $\text{M} = \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}$ , or  $\text{Zn}$ , and for which  $\text{X} = \text{Y} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}, \text{NO}_3$ , or  $\text{ClO}_4$ .<sup>3,4</sup> Much physical evidence, including conductivity, spectral, and magnetic measurements, indicated that these complexes are five-coordinated. In addition, crystal structure determinations of  $[\text{Cu}(\text{tren})(\text{NCS})]\text{SCN}$ ,<sup>5</sup>  $[\text{Co}(\text{Me}_6\text{tren})\text{Br}]\text{Br}$ , and  $[\text{Cu}(\text{Me}_6\text{tren})\text{Br}]\text{Br}$ <sup>6</sup> reveal that the metal atoms are indeed five-coordinated and situated nearly at centers of slightly distorted trigonal bipyramids. A recent report<sup>7</sup> on the structure of  $\text{Zn}(\text{tren})(\text{NCS})(\text{SCN})$  also shows trigonal-bipyramidal symmetry.

More recently, a series of complexes has been pre-

pared,  $[\text{Zn}(\text{tren})\text{X}]\text{Y}$ , for which  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{or I}$  and  $\text{Y} = \text{X}, \text{ZnX}_3$ , or  $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ .<sup>8</sup> We report here the crystal structure of the five-coordinated complex  $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2)_3\text{NCl}]\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ .

### Experimental Section

Dr. L. V. Interrante kindly supplied us with some well-formed, colorless prisms of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{tren})\text{Cl}]\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , which were suitable for the structural analysis. The determination of the space group and cell dimensions was made using the precession technique and molybdenum radiation ( $\text{Mo K}\alpha_1, \lambda 0.70926 \text{ \AA}$ ). A General Electric XRD-5 X-ray diffraction apparatus equipped with a molybdenum X-ray tube, a scintillation counter, a pulse height discriminator, and a quarter-circle Eulerian-cradle type of goniostat was used to collect the intensity data. The X-ray tube was operated at 45 kV and 20 mA; a 0.003-in. thick Zr filter was used on the receiving slit. The crystal was oriented such that the *c* axis was parallel to the  $\phi$  axis of the instrument.

A total of 2692 independent intensities were measured, of which 233 were recorded as having zero intensity. A stationary-crystal, stationary-counter technique with a 10-sec count for every reflection was used. The diffractometer was set at a  $4^\circ$  takeoff angle to the tube. The maximum  $2\theta$  angle was  $40^\circ$  [ $(\sin \theta)/\lambda = 0.596$ ]. Background was plotted as a function of  $2\theta$  and these values were used for most of the intensities; in the cases where background was seriously affected by streaking, individual backgrounds were measured. The absorption parameter is  $9.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . No absorption correction could be made because the crystal was lost and its dimensions are unknown. The Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to the data. No extinction correction was found necessary.

Fourier, least-squares, and distance calculations were performed using our own unpublished programs. The full-matrix least-squares program, which is a modification of an early unpublished version of one given us by P. Gantzel, R. Sparks, and K. Trueblood, minimizes the function  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2$ ;  $F_o$  and  $F_c$  are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively, and  $w$  is the weighting factor. Atomic scattering factors<sup>9,10</sup> for neutral zinc, chlorine, boron, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen were used. Both the real and imaginary

(1) Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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parts of the anomalous dispersion for zinc and chlorine<sup>11</sup> were included in the least-squares calculations. For each reflection  $w$  was set to  $1.0/\sigma^2(F_o)$  with the exception that  $w = 0$  when  $I(\text{net count}) \leq \sigma(I)$ . The standard deviation of the observed structure factor was calculated as  $\sigma(F_o) = F_o - (F_o^2 - s\sigma(I)/Lp)^{1/2}$  where  $s$  is a scaling factor,  $F_o = (sI/Lp)^{1/2}$ , and  $Lp$  is the Lorentz-polarization correction.  $\sigma(I) = (I + p^2I^2 + 2B + q^2)^{1/2}$ , where  $p$  is a fractional uncertainty in  $I$ ,  $B$  is the background, and  $q$  represents an uncertainty in the background. A value of  $p = 0.04$  was found necessary to reduce the weights of the intense reflections so that their weighted residuals were comparable to those of the less intense data. A value of  $q = 12$ , which represents 1.2 counts/sec uncertainty in the backgrounds, was used to bring the weighted residuals of the very weak reflections into line with the others.

Cell dimensions were obtained from a set of Weissenberg photographs. The monoclinic unit cell contains four formula units and has cell dimensions  $a = 13.76 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 10.33 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 20.35 \pm 0.06 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 95.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$ . The errors quoted are subjective estimates. The absent reflections are consistent with space group  $P2_1/c$ . The density calculated from the X-ray data is  $1.304 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The crystals were observed to float readily in carbon tetrachloride ( $d = 1.58 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ).

### Determination of Structure

Trial coordinates for the zinc and chlorine atoms were derived from the Patterson function. A three-dimensional electron density map revealed the locations of the remaining 35 nonhydrogen atoms. Three cycles of least-squares refinements with isotropic temperature factors of the form  $\exp(-B\lambda^{-2} \sin^2 \theta)$  gave a value of  $R = 0.12$ , where  $R = \sum |\Delta F| / \sum |F_o|$  and  $\Delta F = |F_o| - |F_c|$ . Several more cycles of least-squares calculations with anisotropic thermal parameters reduced  $R$  to 0.077. The anisotropic temperature factors have the form  $\exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl)$ . In reporting the thermal parameters below we have converted  $\beta_{ij}$  to  $B_{ij}$  which is in units of square ångströms; the relation between these two quantities is  $4\beta_{ij} = a_i^* a_j^* B_{ij}$ , where  $a_i^*$  is the  $i$ th reciprocal axis. All the hydrogen positions were located from a difference Fourier and included in the least-squares refinements with isotropic temperature factors. The largest nonhydrogen peak had a peak height of  $0.33 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$  and was the 36th in size on the difference map.

Due to the limitation of the memory size of our computer,  $\sim 120,000$  words, it was necessary to divide the structure into two parts and refine the two parts alternately. We arbitrarily divided the structure into the cation and anion and refined one group while the other was kept fixed. All atoms with the exception of the hydrogen atoms were treated with anisotropic temperature factors. For the very last two cycles of refinement, the scheme was changed and the parameters of all 37 heavy atoms were refined in one pass; the 40 hydrogen atoms were included but not refined. No positional parameter shifted more than 8% of its standard deviation. The final  $R$  value for 2193 nonzero weighted data is 0.041 and 0.059 for all 2692 data. The weighted  $R$  value,  $(\sum w(\Delta F)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ , is 0.040. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight is 1.02. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table I. The final positional parameters of the

TABLE II

POSITIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE NONHYDROGEN ATOMS<sup>a</sup>

| ATOM | X         | Y         | Z         |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ZN   | .15353(4) | .05548(6) | .09866(3) |
| CL   | .0476(1)  | -.1178(1) | .08697(7) |
| N1   | .2522(3)  | .2384(4)  | .1075(2)  |
| N2   | .1915(3)  | .0569(5)  | .1992(2)  |
| N3   | .2661(3)  | -.0002(4) | .0443(2)  |
| N4   | .0580(3)  | .1967(5)  | .0613(2)  |
| C1   | .2893(4)  | .2481(6)  | .1790(3)  |
| C2   | .2151(4)  | .1902(7)  | .2199(3)  |
| C3   | .1880(5)  | .3479(6)  | .0854(3)  |
| C4   | .1093(4)  | .3057(6)  | .0363(3)  |
| C5   | .3297(4)  | .2155(6)  | .0660(3)  |
| C6   | .3548(4)  | .0743(6)  | .0631(3)  |
| B    | .7365(4)  | .2874(6)  | .1185(3)  |
| C11  | .6621(3)  | .3573(5)  | .1667(2)  |
| C12  | .6280(4)  | .2996(5)  | .2221(3)  |
| C13  | .5693(4)  | .3643(6)  | .2623(3)  |
| C14  | .5403(4)  | .4883(6)  | .2492(3)  |
| C15  | .5740(4)  | .5499(6)  | .1962(3)  |
| C16  | .6343(4)  | .4851(6)  | .1564(3)  |
| C21  | .8424(4)  | .3476(5)  | .1446(3)  |
| C22  | .8938(4)  | .3038(5)  | .2031(3)  |
| C23  | .9776(5)  | .3622(6)  | .2312(3)  |
| C24  | 1.0104(4) | .4718(6)  | .2038(4)  |
| C25  | .9639(5)  | .5192(6)  | .1466(4)  |
| C26  | .8921(4)  | .4576(6)  | .1191(3)  |
| C31  | .7288(4)  | .1292(5)  | .1224(2)  |
| C32  | .8069(4)  | .0441(6)  | .1267(3)  |
| C33  | .7956(4)  | -.0911(5) | .1245(3)  |
| C34  | .7057(5)  | -.1447(6) | .1172(3)  |
| C35  | .6251(4)  | -.0659(7) | .1119(3)  |
| C36  | .638(4)   | .0673(4)  | .1142(2)  |
| C41  | .7065(4)  | .3208(5)  | .0406(2)  |
| C42  | .7726(4)  | .3092(5)  | -.0076(3) |
| C43  | .7460(5)  | .3247(5)  | -.0742(3) |
| C44  | .6522(5)  | .3544(6)  | -.0949(3) |
| C45  | .5839(4)  | .3684(7)  | -.0512(3) |
| C46  | .6120(4)  | .3487(6)  | .0155(3)  |

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses in this and subsequent tables are estimated standard deviations of the last digits.

heavy atoms are listed in Table II, and the corresponding anisotropic thermal parameters in Table III. The positional and thermal parameters for hydrogen are listed in Table IV.

TABLE III  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup>

| ATOM | B11      | B22      | B33      | B12        | B13      | B23      |
|------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| ZN   | 3.75(3)  | 3.67(3)  | 3.29(3)  | -.09(3)    | .29(2)   | -.05(3)  |
| CL   | 4.44(8)  | 4.79(8)  | 4.60(8)  | -.96(7)    | .77(6)   | -.25(7)  |
| N1   | 4.47(26) | 3.94(26) | 3.92(26) | -.61(22)   | .76(22)  | -.16(21) |
| N2   | 4.43(24) | 6.30(30) | 3.89(24) | -.63(25)   | .29(18)  | -.19(24) |
| N3   | 4.75(25) | 4.32(26) | 3.91(23) | -.62(21)   | .73(19)  | -.60(19) |
| N4   | 4.49(25) | 5.06(28) | 4.60(25) | -.79(22)   | .74(20)  | -.54(22) |
| C1   | 5.42(34) | 4.38(34) | 5.08(35) | -.16(29)   | .10(25)  | -.80(28) |
| C2   | 5.52(37) | 7.30(44) | 3.54(31) | 1.04(33)   | -.74(27) | -.16(31) |
| C3   | 6.87(41) | 4.09(36) | 5.90(38) | -.56(33)   | .39(31)  | .85(30)  |
| C4   | 5.90(36) | 4.35(35) | 4.83(33) | .96(30)    | -.26(29) | .75(29)  |
| C5   | 5.41(38) | 5.34(42) | 5.04(34) | -.1.80(31) | .23(29)  | .29(29)  |
| C6   | 4.59(32) | 5.30(37) | 4.34(30) | .29(30)    | 1.01(25) | -.51(28) |
| B    | 3.11(34) | 2.55(34) | 3.51(33) | .22(26)    | .51(26)  | .69(26)  |
| C11  | 2.79(26) | 3.19(32) | 3.13(29) | .18(24)    | .11(21)  | .09(24)  |
| C12  | 5.53(35) | 3.92(33) | 4.58(33) | .61(28)    | .93(28)  | .38(29)  |
| C13  | 6.57(38) | 4.53(38) | 4.49(34) | .38(33)    | 2.29(29) | .67(30)  |
| C14  | 4.60(32) | 5.10(38) | 3.62(31) | .86(28)    | 1.09(26) | -.74(27) |
| C15  | 5.62(32) | 3.82(31) | 4.26(31) | 1.96(31)   | .10(26)  | .15(30)  |
| C16  | 4.34(30) | 3.65(33) | 3.70(29) | .68(25)    | 1.02(24) | -.13(25) |
| C21  | 3.48(28) | 3.06(32) | 2.98(28) | .98(25)    | .66(24)  | -.19(23) |
| C22  | 4.32(33) | 3.94(32) | 4.18(32) | .12(28)    | .92(26)  | -.30(27) |
| C23  | 4.61(39) | 7.34(47) | 3.89(33) | .50(35)    | .24(28)  | -.13(33) |
| C24  | 3.35(32) | 6.78(48) | 7.03(46) | -.80(34)   | .08(32)  | -.33(38) |
| C25  | 4.72(36) | 4.43(39) | 7.16(42) | -.77(32)   | .67(32)  | -.37(34) |
| C26  | 4.21(34) | 4.57(36) | 4.16(30) | -.56(30)   | .16(25)  | .10(29)  |
| C31  | 2.86(28) | 3.41(29) | 2.86(28) | -.06(27)   | .61(21)  | -.14(22) |
| C32  | 3.46(29) | 3.38(32) | 4.05(29) | .04(27)    | .44(22)  | -.02(26) |
| C33  | 4.56(36) | 2.88(36) | 4.36(30) | .95(26)    | -.06(25) | .54(23)  |
| C34  | 5.91(38) | 3.46(33) | 3.46(30) | .11(35)    | .68(28)  | .60(25)  |
| C35  | 4.45(34) | 4.17(36) | 4.82(32) | -.64(32)   | 1.25(24) | -.13(28) |
| C36  | 3.25(31) | 3.68(35) | 5.10(32) | .10(27)    | 1.17(23) | -.29(26) |
| C41  | 3.11(28) | 2.68(27) | 3.75(29) | .03(23)    | .06(25)  | .24(22)  |
| C42  | 4.95(32) | 3.31(29) | 2.76(29) | .16(24)    | .55(25)  | -.14(23) |
| C43  | 6.06(39) | 3.77(32) | 3.16(34) | -.22(29)   | .86(27)  | -.09(25) |
| C44  | 7.87(46) | 4.94(36) | 2.67(31) | .11(35)    | -.89(34) | -.34(27) |
| C45  | 4.87(36) | 8.78(46) | 4.56(38) | .66(34)    | .99(31)  | .01(34)  |
| C46  | 3.96(34) | 6.36(39) | 4.32(35) | .55(30)    | .40(26)  | -.66(28) |

<sup>a</sup> Units of these parameters are square ångströms as described in the text.

### Description of the Structure

In the cation, the zinc is surrounded by four nitrogen atoms, from the tren molecule, and one chlorine atom. A view of the structure down the Cl-Zn bond reveals the nearly threefold symmetry of the coordinated tren molecule neatly coiled about the zinc atom (Figure 1). The zinc atom lies  $0.38 \text{ \AA}$  out of the plane of the three nitrogen atoms (N2, N3, and N4) toward the chlorine

(11) D. T. Cromer, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

TABLE IV  
POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS OF THE  
HYDROGEN ATOMS<sup>a</sup>

| ATOM  | X          | Y          | Z          | U       |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| H1 N2 | .1407(45)  | .0337(63)  | .2152(30)  | 7.7(24) |
| H2 N2 | .2434(37)  | .0149(51)  | .2071(25)  | 4.6(19) |
| H1 N3 | .2813(48)  | -.0843(69) | .0510(33)  | 9.6(27) |
| H2 N3 | .2538(34)  | .0063(47)  | .0034(24)  | 4.1(17) |
| H1 N4 | .0190(30)  | .1559(41)  | .0354(20)  | 1.8(13) |
| H2 N4 | .0268(39)  | .2122(56)  | .0939(26)  | 5.3(20) |
| H1 C1 | .3501(32)  | .1959(43)  | .1868(20)  | 3.5(13) |
| H2 C1 | .3047(32)  | .3489(50)  | .1895(22)  | 4.9(13) |
| H1 C2 | .2371(26)  | .1950(36)  | .2609(19)  | 1.1(10) |
| H2 C2 | .1530(37)  | .2342(50)  | .2140(23)  | 5.0(15) |
| H1 C3 | .1577(42)  | .3727(62)  | .1212(30)  | 7.6(22) |
| H2 C3 | .2303(32)  | .4095(47)  | .0715(22)  | 3.8(14) |
| H1 C4 | .0603(31)  | .3807(46)  | .0266(21)  | 4.0(12) |
| H2 C4 | .1357(37)  | .2804(55)  | -.0139(27) | 8.1(17) |
| H1 C5 | .3134(34)  | .2423(49)  | .0226(23)  | 4.7(15) |
| H2 C5 | .3855(33)  | .2706(45)  | .0799(20)  | 3.8(13) |
| H1 C6 | .4036(36)  | .0611(50)  | .0325(24)  | 5.4(15) |
| H2 C6 | .3804(30)  | .0517(43)  | .1049(22)  | 3.0(12) |
| H C12 | .6554(36)  | .2131(51)  | .2282(23)  | 4.9(15) |
| H C13 | .5559(33)  | .3213(46)  | .2022(24)  | 6.1(14) |
| H C14 | .4968(33)  | .5346(47)  | .2768(22)  | 4.0(13) |
| H C15 | .5592(32)  | .6387(48)  | .1871(22)  | 3.6(14) |
| H C16 | .6581(32)  | .5363(45)  | .1200(23)  | 3.8(13) |
| H C22 | .8689(26)  | .2291(38)  | .2179(17)  | 3.1(10) |
| H C23 | 1.0039(39) | .3329(54)  | .2753(28)  | 6.7(18) |
| H C24 | 1.0634(37) | .5036(51)  | .2186(25)  | 4.2(17) |
| H C25 | .9840(41)  | .5909(59)  | .1239(28)  | 6.4(20) |
| H C26 | .8521(31)  | .4956(42)  | .0837(21)  | 2.3(13) |
| H C32 | .8745(35)  | .0716(47)  | .1326(22)  | 4.1(14) |
| H C33 | .8489(32)  | -.1457(46) | .1311(21)  | 3.0(13) |
| H C34 | .6967(34)  | -.2314(51) | .1187(22)  | 3.5(15) |
| H C35 | .5595(34)  | -.0982(43) | .1009(21)  | 3.1(13) |
| H C36 | .5857(30)  | .1149(41)  | .1115(19)  | 1.6(12) |
| H C42 | .8443(31)  | .2827(40)  | .0018(14)  | 2.5(11) |
| H C43 | .7985(35)  | .3167(48)  | -.1048(25) | 5.3(16) |
| H C44 | .6389(33)  | .3613(46)  | -.1392(25) | 3.9(14) |
| H C45 | .5212(41)  | .3741(55)  | -.0661(27) | 5.8(19) |
| H C46 | .5665(32)  | .3630(44)  | .0408(22)  | 2.5(13) |

<sup>a</sup> Units of *B* are square ångströms.

atom. The Cl-Zn-Ni angle is  $176.4 \pm 0.2^\circ$  and indicates some of the deviation from true  $C_3$  symmetry. It is of interest to note that the N(1)-Zn-N(5) angle reported in Zn(tren)(NCS)(SCN)<sup>7</sup> is  $176.8 \pm 0.2^\circ$ . The Zn-Cl distance of 2.308 Å is well within the range of distances, 2.223-2.358 Å, reported in the [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]-[ZnCl<sub>4</sub>]Cl structure.<sup>12</sup>

Some of the dimensions of the trenZn cation are shown in Table V. The Cl-Zn-N4 angle is observed

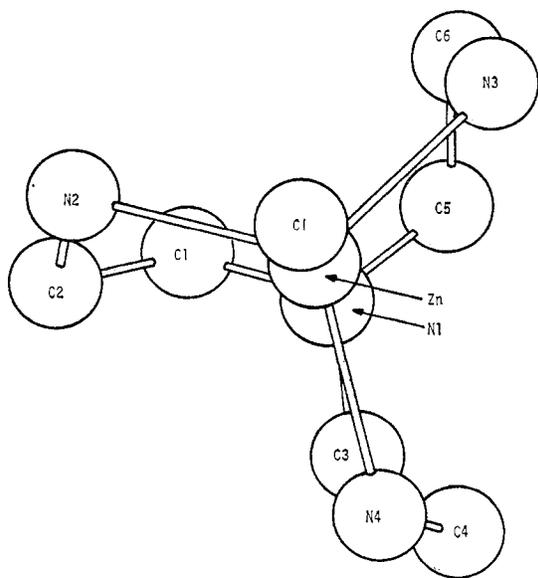


Figure 1.—The  $Zn(C_2H_4NH_2)_3NCl$  cation drawn to indicate the nearly threefold nature of the cluster.

to be smaller than the comparable angles for Cl-Zn-N2 and Cl-Zn-N3; this anomaly is probably due to packing conditions. Similar deviations may be observed in the structures of complexes of tren with Cu<sup>5</sup> and Co.<sup>6</sup>

(12) D. W. Meek and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **9**, 465 (1970).

TABLE V  
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG) IN THE  
 $Zn(C_2H_4NH_2)_3NCl^+$  ION

| Distances |           |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Zn-Cl     | 2.308 (5) | N1-C5    | 1.444 (8) |
| Zn-N1     | 2.325 (7) | N2-C2    | 1.469 (8) |
| Zn-N2     | 2.068 (7) | N3-C6    | 1.466 (7) |
| Zn-N3     | 2.063 (7) | N4-C4    | 1.445 (7) |
| Zn-N4     | 2.065 (6) | C1-C2    | 1.496 (8) |
| N1-C1     | 1.498 (8) | C3-C4    | 1.478 (8) |
| N1-C3     | 1.482 (7) | C5-C6    | 1.501 (9) |
| Angles    |           |          |           |
| Cl-Zn-N1  | 176.4 (2) | Zn-N3-C6 | 111.2 (4) |
| Cl-Zn-N2  | 102.1 (2) | Zn-N4-C4 | 111.4 (4) |
| Cl-Zn-N3  | 103.0 (3) | N3-C6-C5 | 109.4 (5) |
| Cl-Zn-N4  | 97.7 (3)  | N2-C2-C1 | 111.1 (5) |
| N1-Zn-N2  | 79.6 (2)  | N4-C4-C3 | 110.0 (5) |
| N1-Zn-N3  | 79.0 (3)  | C6-C5-N1 | 111.5 (4) |
| N1-Zn-N4  | 78.7 (3)  | C2-C1-N1 | 108.6 (5) |
| N2-Zn-N3  | 113.3 (3) | C4-C3-N1 | 111.3 (5) |
| N3-Zn-N4  | 118.9 (3) | C1-N1-Zn | 106.2 (3) |
| N4-Zn-N2  | 117.2 (3) | C3-N1-Zn | 105.5 (4) |
| Zn-N2-C2  | 108.7 (3) | C5-N1-Zn | 106.1 (4) |

TABLE VI  
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG) IN  $(C_6H_5)_4B^-$

| Distances |           | Distances |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| B-C11     | 1.646 (8) | C32-C33   | 1.406 (8) |
| B-C21     | 1.631 (9) | C33-C34   | 1.350 (8) |
| B-C31     | 1.641 (9) | C34-C35   | 1.373 (8) |
| B-C41     | 1.641 (9) | C35-C36   | 1.389 (8) |
| C11-C12   | 1.392 (7) | C41-C42   | 1.400 (7) |
| C11-C16   | 1.386 (8) | C41-C46   | 1.385 (8) |
| C12-C13   | 1.373 (8) | C42-C43   | 1.380 (8) |
| C13-C14   | 1.361 (8) | C43-C44   | 1.359 (8) |
| C14-C15   | 1.367 (8) | C44-C45   | 1.357 (8) |
| C15-C16   | 1.383 (7) | C45-C46   | 1.392 (9) |
| C21-C22   | 1.405 (8) |           |           |
| C21-C26   | 1.382 (7) | Angles    |           |
| C22-C23   | 1.381 (8) | C11-B-C21 | 102.9 (5) |
| C23-C24   | 1.358 (9) | C11-B-C31 | 111.3 (5) |
| C24-C25   | 1.369 (9) | C11-B-C41 | 111.5 (5) |
| C25-C26   | 1.370 (8) | C21-B-C31 | 115.1 (5) |
| C31-C32   | 1.386 (7) | C21-B-C41 | 112.1 (5) |
| C31-C36   | 1.399 (7) | C31-B-C41 | 104.2 (4) |

TABLE VII  
HYDROGEN INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å)<sup>a</sup>

|       |      |       |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| N2-H1 | 0.83 | C12-H | 0.97 |
| N2-H2 | 0.84 | C13-H | 0.96 |
| N3-H1 | 0.90 | C14-H | 0.98 |
| N3-H2 | 0.84 | C15-H | 0.95 |
| N4-H1 | 0.83 | C16-H | 0.99 |
| N4-H2 | 0.84 | C22-H | 0.91 |
| C1-H1 | 1.00 | C23-H | 0.99 |
| C1-H2 | 1.08 | C24-H | 0.83 |
| C2-H1 | 0.86 | C25-H | 0.93 |
| C2-H2 | 0.97 | C26-H | 0.89 |
| C3-H1 | 0.90 | C32-H | 0.97 |
| C3-H2 | 0.93 | C33-H | 0.93 |
| C4-H1 | 1.04 | C34-H | 0.91 |
| C4-H2 | 1.14 | C35-H | 0.97 |
| C5-H1 | 0.93 | C36-H | 0.87 |
| C5-H2 | 0.98 | C42-H | 1.03 |
| C6-H1 | 0.96 | C43-H | 1.00 |
| C6-H2 | 0.92 | C44-H | 0.91 |
|       |      | C45-H | 0.89 |
|       |      | C46-H | 0.85 |

<sup>a</sup> The estimated standard deviations of these distances based on the least-squares results are  $\pm 0.06$  Å.

The dimensions of the tetraphenylborate anion are shown in Table VI. Its structure and position relative to one of its cation neighbors is shown in Figure 2.

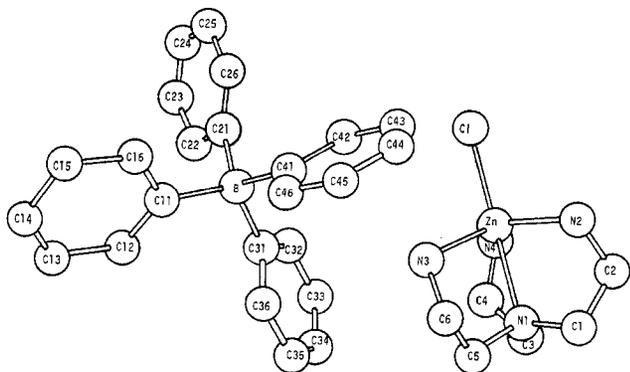


Figure 2.—Structure of the anion and its relation to one of its cation neighbors.

The molecular packing can be described in terms of a distorted sodium chloride type structure. The positions of the bulky anions are near a cubic closest packing based on a pseudocubic pseudocell with axes  $a$ ,  $b + c/2$ ,  $b - c/2$ . The cations are in octahedral holes in this anion packing, as in the sodium chloride structure, with atoms N1 close to the centers of the holes. The closest approach of the two ions is a distance of 2.56 Å between a carbon atom (C43) of the anion and a hydrogen atom (H1N3) of the cation.

Table VII shows the interatomic distances to hydrogen in this structure. The average N–H bond distance is 0.85 Å, and the average C–H distance is 0.95 Å. As is generally the case in X-ray structure determinations involving hydrogen, these distances between the centers of gravity of electron clouds tend to be shorter by about 0.1 Å from the generally accepted values for the internuclear distances.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE LABORATORIO DI TEORIA E STRUTTURA ELETTRONICA E COMPORTAMENTO SPETTROCHIMICO DEI COMPOSTI DI COORDINAZIONE DEL C.N.R., ISTITUTO DI CHIMICA GENERALE ED INORGANICA, UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI, ROME, ITALY

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Adduct of Bis(diphenyldithiophosphinato)nickel(II) with Pyridine

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Received December 18, 1969

The crystal structure of the adduct of bis(diphenyldithiophosphinato)nickel(II) with pyridine,  $\text{Ni}[\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]_2 \cdot 2\text{py}$ , has been determined by three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray analysis. Fourier methods were applied and the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the atoms were refined by least-squares methods on three-dimensional photographic data. The compound forms monoclinic crystals, space group  $P2_1/c$ , with two molecules in the unit cell, whose dimensions, determined using zinc oxide as the standard, are  $a = 12.38 \pm 0.02$  Å,  $b = 8.98 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $c = 15.97 \pm 0.02$  Å, and  $\beta = 106.95 \pm 0.08^\circ$ . The measured density (by flotation) is  $1.394 \pm 0.006$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> while that calculated for two formula units is  $1.399 \pm 0.008$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The nickel atom lies at a center of symmetry on the plane formed by the four sulfur atoms and completes its coordination sphere with the nitrogen atoms of two pyridine molecules. The average Ni–S distance is 2.50 (2) Å and the Ni–N bond length is 2.08 (1) Å. The final  $R$  factor is 0.104 for 1220 independent nonzero reflections. The correlation between Ni–S distances and the variations in the chelate rings are given and discussed for the tetracoordinated pyridine-free compound and the present octahedral pyridine adduct. The optical spectra are also given and discussed.

### Introduction

Syntheses and spectral investigations of nickel complexes with molecules containing two sulfur atoms which may act as chelating ligands are at present being carried out in this laboratory. The crystal structure of the planar bis(diphenyldithiophosphinato)nickel(II) compound,  $\text{Ni}[\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]_2$ , hereafter  $\text{Ni}(\text{dtpi})_2$ , has already been determined,<sup>1</sup> and it was thought interesting to carry out a single-crystal three-dimensional X-ray structure determination of the adduct of the above compound with two molecules of pyridine.

The purpose of this work was mainly to evaluate, with sufficient accuracy, the actual Ni–S bond dis-

tances and to compare them with the corresponding ones of the tetracoordinated chelate. Moreover, it would be interesting to observe the possible changes in the structure of the metal chelate caused by the completion of the coordination sphere of the metal atom with solvent molecules such as pyridine.

### Experimental Section

**Preparation of the Compound.**— $\text{Ni}(\text{dtpi})_2$  was prepared as described by Kuchen, *et al.*<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, green, prismatic crystals of bis(diphenyldithiophosphinato)nickel(II)-2-pyridine,  $\text{Ni}[\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]_2 \cdot 2\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$  (hereafter called  $\text{Ni}(\text{dtpi})_2 \cdot 2\text{py}$ ) were obtained by addition of pyridine to a solution of  $\text{Ni}(\text{dtpi})_2$  in toluene. The crystals, when exposed to air, slowly reverted to the original violet pyridine-free compound with loss of pyridine. In order to prevent decomposition, the crystals were enclosed in

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(1) P. Porta, A. Sgamellotti, and N. Vinciguerra, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2625 (1968).

(2) W. Kuchen, J. Metten, and A. Jadat, *Chem. Ber.*, **97**, 2306 (1964).