

measurements, the following structure is proposed for an N-substituted 2-carbamoyldimedone-metal complex with a metal-ligand ratio of 1:2.

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Five-Coordinated Structure of Bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)zinc(II); Isomorphism with the Cobalt(II) and Manganese(II) Analogs

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The crystal structure of bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)zinc(II) has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis. The structure consists of dimers with symmetry C_i , in which the metal atom shows the coordination number of five. The configuration around the metal atom can be described as a distorted trigonal bipyramid. The Mn(II) and Co(II) derivatives are isomorphous with the Zn(II) complex.

Introduction

The ligand N-methylsalicylaldimine forms complexes with many bivalent 3d metals, having the general formula bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)metal(II): $(C_6H_4OCHNHCH_3)_2M^{II}$. So far only the structure of the β form of the nickel(II) complex¹ and of the α form of the copper(II) complex² have been determined by X-ray analysis. Both complexes have a square-planar configuration.

For the Co(II) and Zn(II) complexes a tetrahedral structure would be expected, on the basis of previous knowledge of the stereochemistry of four-coordinated complexes of these two metals with salicylaldimines.³ Nevertheless, the reflectance spectrum of bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)cobalt(II) could not be interpreted on the basis of a tetrahedral structure.⁴ For this reason we have undertaken an X-ray investigation of these complexes, in order to establish their molecular stereochemistry.

In a previous communication⁵ we have reported preliminary results on the structure of bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)zinc(II) and we have shown the cobalt(II) and manganese(II) analogs to be isomorphous with the zinc complex. We wish now to report the final results of the three-dimensional X-ray analysis of the zinc(II) complex.

This compound has been chosen in preference to the others because it is insensitive to air exposure, while the others tend to decompose.

(1) E. Frasson, C. Panattoni, and L. Sacconi, *J. Phys. Chem.*, **63**, 1908 (1959).

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(4) L. Sacconi, M. Ciampolini, and G. P. Speroni, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 3102 (1965).

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Experimental Section

The compounds were prepared by reaction between the metal salicylaldehydates and methylamine in methanol solution. Suitable crystals were obtained by slow evaporation from solutions in chloroform. The crystals of the three complexes are identical in shape, but different in color (Mn, orange; Co, emerald-green; Zn, straw yellow).

Cell dimensions were determined from rotation and Weissenberg photographs using Fe $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 1.9373 Å) for the Mn(II) and Co(II) complexes and Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 1.5418 Å) for the Zn(II) complex. The NaCl rotation pattern ($a = 5.6387$ Å) was superimposed on all the photographs for calibration. The results are shown in Table I. The space group was assumed to be $P\bar{1}$ and confirmed by the structural analysis. Visual examination of the X-ray photographs of the three complexes revealed no detectable differences in intensities.

Three-dimensional X-ray analysis was undertaken on the zinc compound, using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The crystal chosen had dimensions: $0.20 \times 0.15 \times 0.40$ mm. Double integrated Weissenberg photographs $h\bar{k}0$ through $h\bar{k}6$ were taken on a Nonius integrating camera, using the multiple film equiinclination technique. The intensities of the reflections were measured on a Nonius microdensitometer, the density being assumed proportional to the intensity of the reflections; 2478 independent reflections were examined, about 75% of the total number in the Cu sphere of reflection.

Of these, 617 were found to be too weak to be measured and were assigned half of the minimum observable intensity. All intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects.

The three reflections $2\bar{2}1$, $\bar{1}21$, and 101 were later considered affected by secondary extinction and not included in the least-squares refinement. No correction was made for absorption.

The atomic scattering factors were taken from Cromer.⁶ The zinc scattering factor was corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion ($\Delta f' = -1.7$ for Cu $K\alpha$).

All calculations were performed on an IBM 1620 with a set of programs written by Albano, Bellon, Pompa, and Scatturin.⁷

(6) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(7) (a) V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, and F. Pompa, *Ric. Sci.*, **33**, 285 (1963); (b) V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, F. Pompa, and V. Scatturin, *ibid.*, **33**, 1067 (1963).

TABLE I
CRYSTAL DATA FOR BIS(N-METHYLSALICYLALDIMITATO)METAL(II) (M = Mn, Co, Zn)

Metal	<i>a</i> , Å	<i>b</i> , Å	<i>c</i> , Å	α	β	γ	<i>V</i> , Å ³	Calcd density, g/cm ³	<i>Z</i> ^a
Mn	9.35	10.76	8.45	100° 28'	92° 29'	117° 51'	731.6	1.47	2
Co	9.40	10.72	8.30	96° 23'	95° 16'	118° 10'	722.3	1.50	2
Zn	9.48	10.53	8.45	99° 45'	92° 58'	117° 58'	725.7	1.53	2

^a Number of formula units (C₈H₄OCHNCH₃)₂Zn^{II} in the unit cell.

TABLE II
POSITIONAL PARAMETERS, TEMPERATURE FACTORS, AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	10 ³ σ_x	<i>y/b</i>	10 ³ σ_y	<i>z/c</i>	10 ³ σ_z	<i>B</i> , Å ²	σ_B , Å ²
Zn	0.0531	8	0.1726	8	0.0505	11	3.59	0.02
O(1)	0.2178	55	0.3598	51	0.0080	71	4.78	0.11
O(2)	-0.0979	54	-0.0332	49	0.1011	70	4.55	0.11
N(1)	-0.1296	67	0.1979	60	-0.0544	86	4.52	0.13
N(2)	0.1307	60	0.2392	54	0.2979	79	4.02	0.12
C(1)	0.0459	78	0.4113	70	-0.1612	103	4.27	0.15
C(2)	0.1983	75	0.4338	68	-0.0952	100	4.13	0.14
C(3)	0.3384	84	0.5471	76	-0.1370	110	4.67	0.17
C(4)	0.3267	100	0.6332	91	-0.2403	129	5.75	0.22
C(5)	0.1743	105	0.6093	95	-0.3053	134	6.03	0.24
C(6)	0.0379	97	0.5019	87	-0.2651	124	5.51	0.21
C(7)	-0.1046	83	0.3014	75	-0.1342	110	4.62	0.16
C(8)	-0.2980	99	0.0943	91	-0.0438	127	5.66	0.21
C(9)	-0.1158	76	0.0526	68	0.3695	100	4.07	0.14
C(10)	-0.1803	73	-0.0514	67	0.2272	99	3.97	0.14
C(11)	-0.3326	87	-0.1750	79	0.2123	114	4.94	0.18
C(12)	-0.4213	100	-0.1934	91	0.3394	127	5.73	0.22
C(13)	-0.3600	106	-0.0891	97	0.4817	135	6.19	0.25
C(14)	-0.2057	103	0.0309	94	0.4998	130	5.96	0.23
C(15)	0.0429	79	0.1813	71	0.4003	105	4.34	0.15
C(16)	0.2865	92	0.3715	83	0.3603	118	5.24	0.19

Structure Determination

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis showed clearly the Zn-Zn vectors, from which the coordinates of the Zn atoms were easily determined. The short distance between pairs of Zn atoms (3.22 Å) was already suggestive of a dimeric structure.

A series of four three-dimensional Fourier syntheses, interpreted with the aid of a model, showed very clearly the position of all the nonhydrogen atoms. At this point the *R* factor was 21.5% with the temperature factors of the atoms as follows: $B_{Zn} = 3.00 \text{ Å}^2$, $B_{O,N,C} = 3.50 \text{ Å}^2$.

R is throughout defined as $\Sigma | |F_o| - |F_c| | / \Sigma |F_o|$, where the sums are over the independent, observed reflections. Nine cycles of block-diagonal least-squares with individual isotropic temperature factors reduced *R* to 9.8%. The weighting scheme was as follows.⁸ For observed reflections: $w = 1/(a + F_o + cF_o^2)$ with $a = 10.0$ and $c = 0.05$; for unobserved reflections (included in the last three cycles): constant weight, adjusted to give average $w\Delta^2 = 1$.

Atomic coordinates and temperature factors and their estimated standard deviations, from the last cycle, are listed in Table II.

A final three-dimensional ΔF synthesis was calculated and 15 out of 16 hydrogen atoms were located. Search for hydrogen peaks was done on the basis of

TABLE III
COORDINATES OF HYDROGEN ATOMS

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
H(3)	0.450	0.540	-0.110
H(4)	0.420	0.680	-0.280
H(5)	0.160	0.630	-0.420
H(7)	-0.200	0.300	-0.210
H'(8)	-0.400	0.120	-0.080
H''(8)	-0.280	0.020	-0.120
H'''(8)	-0.270	0.080	0.050
H(11)	-0.380	-0.260	0.120
H(12)	-0.550	-0.270	0.320
H(13)	-0.400	-0.160	0.540
H(14)	-0.150	0.130	0.590
H(15)	0.080	0.210	0.520
H'(16)	0.310	0.430	0.280
H''(16)	0.390	0.360	0.380
H'''(16)	0.270	0.410	0.480

geometrical considerations. The mean C-H distance is 1.02 Å.

Introduction of hydrogen coordinates with isotropic temperature factor of 4.50 Å² reduced *R* to 9.4%. Table III lists the hydrogen coordinates. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table IV. Unobserved reflections have not been reported in order to reduce the size of the table.

Description of the Structure

The structure consists of dimers formed by two units of bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)zinc(II) (Figure 1). In these dimers the zinc atoms achieve the coordination number of five, by sharing two oxygen atoms.

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TABLE VI
INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES (Å) IN THE SALICYLALDIMINE
GROUPS AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

C(1)-C(2)	1.415	0.008	C(9)-C(10)	1.367	0.009
C(2)-C(3)	1.420	0.008	C(10)-C(11)	1.398	0.008
C(3)-C(4)	1.396	0.008	C(11)-C(12)	1.381	0.012
C(4)-C(5)	1.407	0.011	C(12)-C(13)	1.368	0.012
C(5)-C(6)	1.367	0.011	C(13)-C(14)	1.391	0.011
C(6)-C(1)	1.425	0.007	C(14)-C(9)	1.410	0.011
C(1)-C(7)	1.414	0.009	C(9)-C(15)	1.447	0.008
C(2)-O(1)	1.323	0.006	C(10)-O(2)	1.340	0.008
C(7)-N(1)	1.312	0.006	C(15)-N(2)	1.261	0.008
N(1)-C(8)	1.469	0.009	N(2)-C(16)	1.462	0.008

TABLE VII
BOND ANGLES (DEG) IN THE SALICYLALDIMINE GROUPS AND
THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	117.8	0.5	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	120.2	0.7
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	121.3	0.6	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	120.9	0.7
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	120.3	0.7	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	119.7	0.7
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	119.4	0.6	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	119.7	0.9
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	121.6	0.7	C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	121.0	0.8
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	119.6	0.6	C(14)-C(9)-C(10)	118.4	0.6
O(1)-C(2)-C(3)	118.3	0.6	O(2)-C(10)-C(11)	120.1	0.6
O(1)-C(2)-C(1)	123.9	0.6	O(2)-C(10)-C(9)	119.6	0.5
C(7)-C(1)-C(6)	115.6	0.6	C(15)-C(9)-C(14)	116.7	0.7
C(7)-C(1)-C(2)	124.7	0.5	C(15)-C(9)-C(10)	124.8	0.7
C(1)-C(7)-N(1)	127.2	0.6	C(9)-C(15)-N(2)	127.9	0.7
C(7)-N(1)-C(8)	117.4	0.5	C(15)-N(2)-C(16)	117.4	0.6
C(2)-O(1)-Zn	127.0	0.4	C(10)-O(2)-Zn	123.9	0.3
C(7)-N(1)-Zn	123.3	0.5	C(15)-N(2)-Zn	123.1	0.5
C(8)-N(1)-Zn	119.2	0.3	C(16)-N(2)-Zn	119.0	0.5

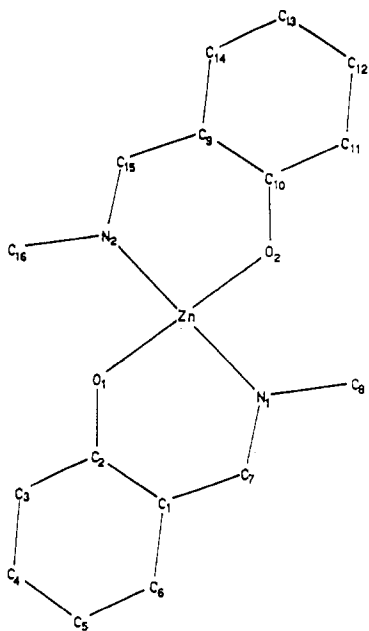


Figure 2.—Bis(N-methylsalicylaldiminato)zinc(II).

compared with the results from other metal salicylaldiminates. On the other hand, the bridging chelate ring shows some anomalies. The N(2)-Zn-O(2) angle of 84.7° is smaller than the usual values ranging between 90 and 94° in most metal salicylaldiminates. Also the C(9)-C(10)-O(2) and C(10)-O(2)-Zn angles are smaller than the corresponding angles in analogous structures. This is certainly due to the particular situation of the bridging oxygen which is involved in

all the three angles. Distortion in the bridging chelate ring is even more evident if we consider the deviations of the atoms from the least-squares planes through the salicylaldimine groups. The results are given in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII
DISTANCES (Å) FROM LEAST-SQUARES PLANES OF
SALICYLALDIMINE RESIDUES

C(1)	0.0398	C(9)	-0.0293
C(2)	0.0322	C(10)	-0.0163
C(3)	-0.0028	C(11)	0.0005
C(4)	-0.0351	C(12)	0.0225
C(5)	-0.0304	C(13)	0.0349
C(6)	0.0189	C(14)	-0.0397
C(7)	0.0454	C(15) ^a	-0.1007
C(8)	-0.0284	C(16)	0.0264
N(1)	-0.0395	N(2) ^a	0.1544
O(1) ^a	0.1116	O(2)	0.0010
Zn	-0.2213	Zn ^a	0.9631

^a Atoms not included in the calculation of the least-squares plane.

The equations of the planes, referred to the triclinic axes, are: $-0.37076x + 0.58935y + 0.69617z - 1.40300 = 0$ for salicylaldimine no. 1 and $-0.74894x + 0.85740y - 0.41093z - 0.04297 = 0$ for salicylaldimine no. 2, with x, y, z in Å.

As found in most metal salicylaldiminates, the metal atom is considerably out of the planes of the salicylaldimine groups. In the bridging chelate ring, N(2) and C(15) are clearly out of the plane. The angle between the mean planes through the salicylaldimines is $119^\circ 48'$. It may be noted that the angle between the coordination planes, defined by the atoms O(1), Zn, N(1), and, respectively, O(2), Zn, N(2) is $135^\circ 57'$.

Atom O(1) in the nonbridging salicylaldimine is about 0.1 Å out of the plane. A possible explanation can be found by considering the molecular contacts within a dimer.

Table IX lists all the molecular contacts less than 3.6 Å, within and between the dimers. It can be seen that atom O(1) has very short molecular contacts with O(2), C(10), and C(11) in $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$. This might cause some repulsion which could slightly shift O(1) out of the plane.

All the other molecular contacts within and between the dimers appear to be normal. The distance between the zinc atom and C(10) in $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$ is so short because C(10) is bound to the bridging oxygen. C(10) is by no means in a coordinating position.

A view of the structure down the c axis is given in Figure 3. An interesting feature of the structure is the existence of planes passing through both bridging salicylaldimines in a dimer.

These planes leave out the zinc atoms by 1.02 Å, the nitrogen atoms by 0.21 Å, and the methyl carbons by 0.10 Å. The planes pass through the origin and are parallel to the $(2\bar{2}1)$ crystallographic plane. This might suggest that crystal packing plays an important role in establishing this rather peculiar structure.

Five-coordination in Zn(II) complexes has been re-

TABLE IX
MOLECULAR CONTACTS LESS THAN 3.6 Å

Atom 1 (in x, y, z)	Atom 2	Distance, Å	Molecule position
C(1)	C(1)	3.422	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
C(1)	C(7)	3.378	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
C(2)	C(11)	3.534	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(4)	C(8)	3.540	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
C(5)	C(8)	3.592	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
C(6)	C(7)	3.501	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
C(8)	C(8)	3.579	$\bar{x} - 1, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(14)	C(7)	3.569	$x, y, z + 1$
C(14)	C(15)	3.438	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z} + 1$
N(1)	C(5)	3.519	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
N(1)	C(6)	3.510	$\bar{x}, \bar{y} + 1, \bar{z}$
N(1)	O(2)	3.342	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
O(1)	C(10)	3.358	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
O(1)	C(11)	3.066	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
O(1)	O(2)	3.020	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
O(2)	N(2)	3.598	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
Zn	C(10)	3.051	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
Zn	C(11)	3.537	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$

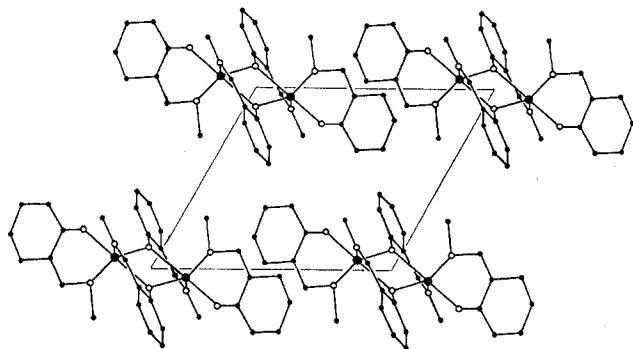


Figure 3.—The crystal structure of bis(N-methylsalicylaldimino)zinc(II) viewed down the c axis.

ported by other authors.⁹⁻¹¹ On the basis of the isomorphism with the zinc(II) complex, bis(N-methylsalicylaldimino)cobalt(II) and -manganese(II) very likely contain high-spin five-coordinated cobalt(II) and manganese(II).

It has been reported¹² that bis(N- β -diethylamine-ethyl-5-chlorosalicylaldimine)cobalt(II) is isomorphous with the nickel(II) analog, which has been shown by three-dimensional X-ray analysis to contain high-spin five-coordinated nickel(II).

More recently¹³ Pauling, *et al.*, have reported preliminary X-ray results on the high-spin five-coordinated cobalt(II) complex with diphenylmethylarsine oxide. No structure has been so far described for five-coordinated Mn(II) complexes.

It might have been expected that the dimeric arrangement would afford a good electronic framework for a superexchange process between the metal atoms *via* the bridging oxygens.

Magnetic measurements on the Co(II) and Mn(II) complexes have shown no anomalous behavior in the magnetic properties of these complexes.⁴ The same behavior has been found in the trimeric bis(acetylacetonato)nickel(II), where the magnetic susceptibility follows the Curie-Weiss law.¹⁴

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Structure of Chlorocarbonyl(sulfur dioxide)bis(triphenylphosphine)iridium¹

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The crystal and molecular structure of chlorocarbonyl(sulfur dioxide)bis(triphenylphosphine)iridium, $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data. The material crystallizes in space group $\text{C}_{2h}^2\text{-P2}_1/\text{c}$ of the monoclinic system, with four molecules in a cell of dimensions $a = 12.11$, $b = 16.79$, $c = 17.09$ Å, $\beta = 103.0^\circ$. The individual monomeric units are well separated, the closest Ir-Ir distance being greater than 8 Å. The coordination geometry around the Ir is that of a tetragonal pyramid, with CO, Cl, and *trans* P atoms in the base and the S of the SO_2 group at the apex. The O (of the CO), Cl, and two P atoms are coplanar; the Ir lies 0.21 Å above this plane toward the S. The basal interatomic distances are normal. However, the Ir-S bond length of 2.49 Å is very long and the Ir, S, and two O atoms of the SO_2 group are not coplanar. Rather the Ir-S vector makes an angle of 32° with the normal to the SO_2 plane. The dimensions of the SO_2 group are not significantly different from those found in solid SO_2 . The basic geometry of the SO_2 complex differs markedly from that of the analogous O_2 complex, $\text{Ir}(\text{O}_2)\text{Cl}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$, in which the Ir is in a trigonal bipyramidal configuration with *trans* P atoms at the apices.

Introduction

Vaska has found that several molecular species interact *reversibly* in benzene solution with $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ to form stable adducts that can be crystallized.

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Among these species are molecular oxygen³ and molecular sulfur dioxide.⁴ A complete structure determina-

(2) Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

(3) L. Vaska, *Science*, **140**, 809 (1963).

(4) L. Vaska, unpublished results.