

Five-Coordinate Complexes. I. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dibromotris(diphenylphosphine)cobalt(II) and Related Compounds

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The structure of dibromotris(diphenylphosphine)cobalt(II) has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data. The two bromide and three phosphorus atoms form a bipyramid about the cobalt with two phosphorus atoms in axial positions; the base plane of the bipyramid, made up of the third phosphorus and the two bromides, does not show trigonal symmetry. The related diphenylphosphine complexes of cobalt iodide, nickel bromide, and nickel iodide have similar structures; the unusual magnetic moment of the nickel iodide complex is explained in terms of thermal population of a low-lying triplet state.

Introduction

Complexes of cobalt(II) bromide, nickel(II) bromide, and nickel(II) iodide with diphenylphosphine (abbreviated DPP in formulas) have been reported to be five-coordinate;^{1,2} Issleib and Wenschuh¹ suggested a trigonal bipyramid structure for the cobalt complex and Hayter² postulated a square pyramid structure for the nickel complexes.

Gillespie³ has discussed some of the factors which affect the conformation of five-coordinate complexes of transition metals; he concludes that the trigonal bipyramid is expected when the interaction between the electron pairs is relatively more important than their interaction with the nonbonding d electrons (complexes with a large amount of "covalent" character), a square pyramid is expected when the interaction between the bonding electron pairs and the d shell predominates (complexes with essentially "ionic" bonding), and an intermediate structure is expected when the above interactions are comparable.

For complexes with d^7 , d^8 , or d^9 configurations, Gillespie predicts that, if the square pyramid arrangement is found, the axial bond will be longer than the basal; if the trigonal bipyramid arrangement is found, he predicts almost equivalent axial and equatorial bond lengths.

Although there seems to be support for these predictions in the copper(II) structures which have been determined, little can be said about the agreement with predictions for nickel(II) or cobalt(II) complexes because of limited structural information.

For nickel(II), the structure of dibromo(triarsine)-nickel(II) has been reported;⁴ the square pyramid is considerably distorted (the basal bromide is depressed *ca.* 20° below the plane), but the axial bond is elongated as predicted. Because of the distortion, the complex may be thought of as a distorted trigonal bipyramid with the angles in the base plane distorted from equivalent 120° angles to angles of approximately 90, 110, and 160°; the structure is actually intermediate to the two limiting conformations.

For cobalt(II), the structure of bis(dimethyldithiocarbamato)nitrosylcobalt(II) has been reported;⁵ the compound is diamagnetic and its formulation as cobalt(II) has been questioned.⁶

The structure of the complex of nickel(II) with N- β -diethylaminoethyl-5-chlorosalicylaldehyde has been described as a distorted square pyramid;⁷ the structure of the complex of cobalt(II) chloride with N-methylated diethylenetriamine is distorted to such an extent that it cannot readily be described as either a square pyramid or a trigonal bipyramid.⁸ For both cases, the complexes of cobalt(II) and nickel(II) have been reported to be isomorphous.

Since additional structural information is desirable for cobalt(II) and nickel(II) complexes which are five-coordinate and since the diphenylphosphine complexes offer examples of such complexes with monodentate ligands, we have investigated the structures of this series of compounds.

In addition to the general question of conformation of five-coordinate complexes, the nickel(II) diphenylphosphine complexes are interesting because of their magnetic properties; the bromide is essentially diamagnetic, but the iodide has a magnetic moment of 1.48 BM.² Since this value is considerably below the spin-only value for *one* unpaired electron and a spin-free nickel(II) should have two unpaired electrons, a comparison of the structures of the bromide and iodide complexes is needed to suggest a plausible explanation.

The magnetic properties of the corresponding cobalt complexes would also be of interest; only the bromide has been reported and the value of 2.01 BM¹ indicates one unpaired electron as expected for a low-spin cobalt(II).

Another observation which caused increased interest in the structure of these compounds was the observation of extreme dichroism ($\text{Co}(\text{DPP})_3\text{Br}_2$ crystals change from red to blue when rotated 90° in polarized light) for all of the crystals. The dichroism suggested

(5) P. R. H. Alderman, P. G. Owston, and J. M. Rowe, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 668 (1962).

(6) A. Earnshaw, P. C. Hewlett, and L. F. Larkworthy, *Nature*, **199**, 483 (1963).

(7) L. Sacconi, P. L. Orioli, and M. DiVaira, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 2059 (1965).

(8) M. DiVaira and P. L. Orioli, *Chem. Commun.*, 590 (1965).

(1) K. Issleib and E. Wenschuh, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **305**, 15 (1960).

(2) R. G. Hayter, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 932 (1963).

(3) R. J. Gillespie, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4679 (1963).

(4) G. A. Mair, H. M. Powell, and D. E. Henn, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 415 (1961).

that spectral bands in the visible region would show dramatic polarizations; this suggestion has been verified and the spectra will be the subject of a future paper.

Experimental Section

Preparation of the Complexes.—The method used by Hayter² for the preparation of the nickel complexes was employed to prepare the bromide and iodide complexes of both nickel and cobalt. Analytical data are summarized in Table I; all of the compounds except the cobalt iodide complex have been reported previously.

Magnetic Measurements.—Magnetic susceptibilities were determined by the Gouy method; Pascal's constants were used to calculate diamagnetic corrections. The results are summarized in Table II.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data.—X-Ray powder patterns were obtained for the four compounds using Cu K α radiation with a Phillips diffractometer. The two bromides gave identical patterns as did the two iodides; there were slight differences both in intensities and in the d spacings between the bromides and iodides.

Unit cell determinations for the four compounds, using a precession camera, showed almost identical triclinic unit cells; these results are summarized in Table III.

TABLE I
ANALYTICAL DATA FOR M(DPP)₃X₂

M	X	Carbon, %		Hydrogen, %	
		Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found
Co	Br	55.62	55.85	4.28	4.39
Co	I	49.62	49.83	3.82	4.02
Ni	Br	55.64	53.25	4.28	4.05
Ni	I	49.64	49.80	3.82	3.94

TABLE II
MAGNETIC DATA FOR M(DPP)₃X₂

M	X	10 ⁶ χ_M	10 ⁶ χ_M (uncor)	Diamag cor	μ_{eff}
Co	Br	2.85	2219	248	2.43
Co	I	2.06	1997	280	2.23
Ni	Br	Dia			
Ni	I	0.47	412	280	1.29

TABLE III
UNIT CELL PARAMETERS^a FOR M(DPP)₃X₂ COMPOUNDS

M	X	a	b	c	α	β	γ	d_{obsd}	d_{calcd}
Co	Br	11.05	11.47	15.41	98.0	82.9	118.5	1.51	1.52
Co	I	11.16	11.93	15.53	100.8	81.7	118.3	1.62	1.62
Ni	Br	11.05	11.47	15.41	98.0	82.9	118.5	1.51	1.52
Ni	I	11.16	11.93	15.53	100.8	81.7	118.3	1.62	1.62

^a All cell dimensions were obtained from measurements of precession photographs; the interaxial angles are accurate to about 5 min and the cell edges are accurate to about 0.2%.

For the Co(DPP)₃Br₂ crystal, data for $h\bar{k}x$ and $x\bar{k}l$ ($x = 0-3$) zones were collected with a precession camera, Mo K α radiation being used; from a series of timed exposures, 1566 unique reflections were estimated visually; Lorentz-polarization corrections were determined from templates.⁹ No absorption corrections were made.

For the Ni(DPP)₃I₂ crystal, data for $h\bar{k}0$ and $0kl$ zones were collected and treated in the same manner as described for the Co(DPP)₃Br₂ crystal; a total of 371 unique reflections were obtained.

Solution of the Structure of Co(DPP)₃Br₂

Application of statistical tests¹⁰ to the principal zones of data indicated a centric structure and space group P $\bar{1}$

(9) J. Waser, *Rev. Sci. Instr.*, **22**, 567 (1951); H. J. Grenville-Wells and S. C. Abrahams, *ibid.*, **23**, 328 (1952).

TABLE IV
STRUCTURE PARAMETERS FOR Co(DPP)₃Br₂

Atom	x	y	z	$B, \text{Å}^2$
Co	0.3606 (4) ^a	0.0541 (3)	0.2248 (3)	1.98 (7)
Br ₁	0.3151 (4)	0.1774 (3)	0.1184 (2)	3.89 (8)
Br ₂	0.1943 (3)	0.9032 (3)	0.3181 (2)	3.33 (7)
P ₁	0.3185 (8)	0.8921 (6)	0.1163 (5)	2.2 (1)
P ₂	0.3974 (8)	0.2210 (6)	0.3259 (5)	2.6 (1)
P ₃	0.5811 (8)	0.1306 (6)	0.1929 (5)	2.5 (1)
R ₁ C ₁ ^b	0.152 (4)	0.811 (3)	0.064 (3)	3.4 (6)
R ₁ C ₂	0.057 (4)	0.859 (3)	0.081 (3)	4.4 (7)
R ₁ C ₃	0.936 (5)	0.802 (4)	0.030 (3)	5.0 (8)
R ₁ C ₄	0.906 (4)	0.692 (4)	0.967 (3)	4.2 (7)
R ₁ C ₅	0.994 (4)	0.642 (4)	0.954 (3)	4.6 (7)
R ₁ C ₆	0.111 (4)	0.693 (3)	0.006 (2)	2.9 (5)
R ₂ C ₁	0.351 (3)	0.754 (3)	0.133 (2)	2.4 (5)
R ₂ C ₂	0.282 (4)	0.668 (3)	0.192 (3)	3.6 (6)
R ₂ C ₃	0.320 (5)	0.566 (4)	0.205 (3)	4.6 (7)
R ₂ C ₄	0.423 (6)	0.567 (5)	0.154 (4)	6.8 (10)
R ₂ C ₅	0.501 (5)	0.653 (4)	0.096 (3)	5.4 (8)
R ₂ C ₆	0.469 (4)	0.760 (4)	0.091 (3)	4.3 (7)
R ₃ C ₁	0.512 (3)	0.258 (3)	0.420 (2)	2.2 (5)
R ₃ C ₂	0.535 (5)	0.171 (5)	0.447 (4)	6.3 (9)
R ₃ C ₃	0.630 (5)	0.193 (4)	0.508 (3)	5.6 (9)
R ₃ C ₄	0.699 (5)	0.326 (4)	0.550 (3)	5.4 (8)
R ₃ C ₅	0.667 (5)	0.416 (5)	0.531 (3)	6.3 (10)
R ₃ C ₆	0.575 (5)	0.392 (4)	0.460 (3)	4.8 (8)
R ₄ C ₁	0.247 (4)	0.220 (3)	0.378 (3)	3.0 (8)
R ₄ C ₂	0.201 (5)	0.187 (4)	0.463 (3)	5.5 (8)
R ₄ C ₃	0.078 (6)	0.178 (5)	0.504 (4)	7.7 (12)
R ₄ C ₄	0.015 (5)	0.215 (4)	0.453 (3)	5.2 (8)
R ₄ C ₅	0.043 (5)	0.256 (5)	0.363 (3)	5.7 (9)
R ₄ C ₆	0.180 (5)	0.258 (4)	0.324 (3)	5.5 (8)
R ₅ C ₁	0.670 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.220 (2)	3.8 (7)
R ₅ C ₂	0.601 (4)	0.947 (3)	0.288 (3)	4.1 (7)
R ₅ C ₃	0.678 (7)	0.884 (6)	0.296 (5)	9.7 (15)
R ₅ C ₄	0.802 (6)	0.904 (5)	0.283 (4)	8.0 (12)
R ₅ C ₅	0.864 (5)	0.992 (5)	0.221 (3)	7.5 (11)
R ₅ C ₆	0.802 (5)	0.070 (4)	0.183 (3)	5.7 (10)
R ₆ C ₁	0.700 (4)	0.309 (3)	0.219 (2)	2.7 (5)
R ₆ C ₂	0.681 (5)	0.392 (4)	0.165 (3)	4.9 (8)
R ₆ C ₃	0.782 (5)	0.531 (4)	0.191 (3)	5.5 (9)
R ₆ C ₄	0.868 (5)	0.571 (4)	0.254 (3)	5.1 (8)
R ₆ C ₅	0.878 (5)	0.480 (4)	0.314 (3)	5.1 (8)
R ₆ C ₆	0.792 (5)	0.344 (4)	0.285 (3)	4.5 (7)

^a Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are standard deviations in the least significant digits. ^b R₁C₁ is carbon 1 of ring 1, etc.

was assumed; the refinement of the structure confirms this choice of space group.

A three-dimensional Patterson¹¹ synthesis revealed the bromine atom positions; cobalt and phosphorus atoms were located from a minimum function based on bromine atom vectors; carbon atoms were located in a difference Fourier synthesis phased on cobalt, bromine, and phosphorus atoms ($R = 0.24$). Full-matrix least-squares refinement, using individual isotropic temperature factors for each atom, omitting hydrogen atoms, and using all reflections weighted at unity, was continued until no parameter showed any significant change between successive cycles; the final R value is 0.12. Table IV lists the final structure parameters for

(10) E. R. Howells, D. C. Phillips, and D. Rogers, *Acta Cryst.*, **3**, 210 (1950).

(11) All computations were made on the Burroughs B-5500 computer. Programs for Fourier summations and minimum functions were written by J. A. B.; translations of the Busing, Martin, and Levy ORFLS least-squares refinement and ORFEE function and error programs were used.

TABLE V
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR $\text{Co}(\text{DPP})_3\text{Br}_2$

M	K	L	FO	FC	H	K	L	FO	FC	M	K	L	FO	FC	M	K	L	FO	FC
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0</	

TABLE VIII
SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND ANGLES
FOR $M(\text{DPP})_3\text{X}_2$

Atoms	Intramolecular distance, Å		Atoms	Angle, deg	
	M = Co; X = Br	M = Ni; X = I		M = Co; X = Br	M = Ni; X = I
M-X ₁	2.54 (1)	2.80 (2)	X ₁ -M-X ₂	125.6 (2)	123 (1)
M-X ₂	2.33 (1)	2.49 (2)	X ₁ -M-P ₁	86.8 (3)	87 (1)
M-P ₁	2.23 (1)	2.18 (3)	X ₁ -M-P ₂	89.2 (3)	87 (1)
M-P ₂	2.20 (1)	2.22 (3)	X ₁ -M-P ₃	98.1 (3)	105 (1)
M-P ₃	2.18 (1)	2.13 (5)	X ₂ -M-P ₁	90.9 (3)	89 (1)
P ₁ -R ₁ C ₁	1.85 (4)		X ₂ -M-P ₂	91.1 (3)	93 (1)
P ₁ -R ₂ C ₁	1.85 (3)		X ₂ -M-P ₃	136.3 (3)	133 (1)
P ₂ -R ₃ C ₁	1.91 (3)		P ₁ -M-P ₂	175.9 (4)	174 (2)
P ₂ -R ₄ C ₁	1.75 (4)		P ₁ -M-P ₃	89.9 (4)	93 (2)
P ₃ -R ₅ C ₁	1.78 (4)		P ₂ -M-P ₃	91.3 (4)	91 (1)
P ₃ -R ₆ C ₁	1.84 (3)				
			Dihedral angle, deg		
			X ₁ -M-X ₂	1.9 (3)	
			P ₃ -M-X ₂		

by increasing one equatorial angle to 136° and decreasing another to 98°; again as predicted, there is no significant difference in the axial and equatorial M-P distances.

The structures can also be described as distorted from a square pyramid in the same manner as Ni(triarsine)Br₂; the basal bromine atom is depressed *ca.* 46° below the plane as compared to *ca.* 20° in the triarsine complex; as in the triarsine complex, the axial M-Br distance is significantly longer than the basal M-Br distance.

Although it may be primarily a matter of taste, it seems more reasonable to think of the structure as a distorted trigonal bipyramid; in considering polarized spectra, it is certainly the preferred approach since the polarized spectra can be interpreted in terms of C_s symmetry, retaining only the horizontal symmetry plane of D_{3h} symmetry. The descent from D_{3h} to C_s can be made without change in axial designations and without change in orbital designations; the same is *not* true in going from C_{4v} to C_s symmetry.

Furthermore, in D_{3h} symmetry, the d_{xy} and d_{x²-y²} orbitals are degenerate in energy as are the d_{zx} and d_{yz}; the primary effect of the distortion, due to both angular distortion and to the difference in groups within the equatorial plane, will be in the trigonal plane and will, thus, remove the degeneracy of the d_{xy} and d_{x²-y²} orbitals; a smaller effect would be experienced by the d_{zx} and d_{yz} orbitals. Considering the square pyramid structure, the highest energy orbital, the d_{x²-y²}, would be lowered considerably and one of the lowest energy orbitals, the d_{zx} or d_{yz}, would be raised considerably; the ordering of the orbitals in the lower symmetry is not obvious because of the rather large distortion involved.

The bipyramid structure of Co(DPP)₃Br₂ violates the general rule¹³ that the more electronegative ligands are always in the axial positions. There does not appear to be any steric factor which would prevent the more electronegative halogen atoms from occupying the axial positions.

(13) E. L. Muetterties, W. Mahler, and R. Schmutzler, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 613 (1963); E. L. Muetterties, W. Mahler, S. J. Packer, and R. Schmutzler, *ibid.*, **3**, 1298 (1964).

One further fact concerning the coordination sphere should be mentioned; LaPlaca and Ibers¹⁴ indicated that, in the square pyramidal dichlorotris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II), the sixth corner of the octahedron was occupied by a phenyl hydrogen atom. If the Co(DPP)₃Br₂ structure is considered, the closest carbon atom (R₂C₂) is only 3.68 Å away and, although the hydrogen atom would be farther from the metal atom than in the ruthenium compound, the sixth position of an octahedron would be effectively blocked.

Phenyl Groups.—The errors in carbon atom positions are rather large and these positions could possibly have been improved by further refinement, particularly by introducing anisotropic temperature factors for the heavy atoms and by using a different weighting of reflections in the refinement. However, our principal interest was not in the carbons and refinement was not continued. The carbon-carbon distances obtained, Table IX, range from 1.28 to 1.55 Å; the average bond distance for each ring is also given in Table IX; there is little difference in the various rings and there is reasonable agreement with the expected 1.39 Å.

TABLE IX
CARBON-CARBON DISTANCES OF THE PHENYL GROUPS

Atoms	Ring 1	Ring 2	Ring 3	Ring 4	Ring 5	Ring 6
C ₁ -C ₂	1.39 (5)	1.32 (4)	1.28 (6)	1.39 (5)	1.52 (5)	1.44 (5)
C ₂ -C ₃	1.46 (6)	1.46 (5)	1.39 (6)	1.39 (6)	1.38 (7)	1.48 (5)
C ₃ -C ₄	1.32 (6)	1.30 (6)	1.44 (5)	1.34 (7)	1.28 (8)	1.32 (6)
C ₄ -C ₅	1.40 (5)	1.32 (6)	1.32 (6)	1.49 (6)	1.36 (7)	1.54 (6)
C ₅ -C ₆	1.44 (5)	1.45 (6)	1.50 (6)	1.54 (6)	1.55 (7)	1.42 (5)
C ₆ -C ₁	1.42 (4)	1.36 (5)	1.43 (4)	1.41 (6)	1.41 (5)	1.40 (5)
Av	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.43	1.42	1.43

We were interested in the orientation of the two phenyl groups of each diphenylphosphine ligand. Although few structures are known for complexes containing phosphines with two or three phenyl groups, those that have been studied^{14,15} apparently show no preferred dihedral angle between phenyl groups. The lack of such orientation is surprising since, in the phenyl-substituted phosphines, additional back-donation from the metal d orbitals to phosphorus d orbitals could be stabilized if the π system of each phenyl group were to interact with phosphorus d orbitals to further delocalize this back-donation, and, if this suggestion is correct, there should be a definite orientation of phenyl groups with respect to phosphorus d orbitals and, thus, with respect to other phenyl rings on the same phosphorus.

The absence of a definite phenyl orientation in complexes of tertiary phosphines could, of course, be due to a steric problem; the diphenylphosphine ligands of the cobalt bromide complex should be a better measure of such effects.

For the axial phosphines, the dihedral angle between the two phenyl groups (82° for P₁ and 83° for P₂) is close to 90° and may suggest that the phenyl groups are entering into d-p π bonding with different phosphorus orbitals; the third phosphine does not show such orientation—the dihedral angle is only 69°. Steric crowding

(14) S. J. LaPlaca and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **4**, 778 (1965).

(15) R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **4**, 773 (1965).

would certainly be greater in the vicinity of this phosphine and could prevent the proper orientation. It is also possible that π bonding to this phosphine is less important although the equivalence of the three Co-P distances argues against this possibility.

Magnetic Properties.—Five-coordinate complexes of nickel which contain phosphorus or arsenic ligands are usually diamagnetic; the nickel iodide complex with diphenylphosphine is the only example of a paramagnetic complex of this type. This paramagnetism could, in the absence of structural data, be attributed to either a difference in structure or to the difference in field strength for the nickel iodide and nickel bromide complexes. Since unit cell parameters and the intensity of every line in the powder patterns for the cobalt bromide and nickel bromide complexes were identical, it was valid to conclude that the structures were identical. Although the similarity of the unit cells of the nickel iodide and cobalt bromide complexes suggested related structures, there was sufficient difference in intensities of individual reflections to make such a conclusion questionable. However, the successful refinement of the heavy-atom coordinates using two zones of intensity data from the nickel iodide crystal shows that the iodide and bromide structures are essentially identical; the only differences appear related to the difference in size of the bromine and iodine atoms.

The explanation of the paramagnetism of the nickel iodide complex must be related to the ligand field strength. Since the moment of 1.29 BM is considerably below the value for one unpaired electron (although two unpaired electrons would be present in a spin-free nickel(II) complex), the complex must be near the "cross-over point" where the ground state changes from singlet to triplet. Due to the closeness of these two levels, there could be population of both levels and, therefore, an intermediate moment.

The complexes of cobalt bromide and cobalt iodide have moments (2.43 and 2.23 BM, respectively) which are consistent with the presence of one unpaired electron. Although the values are above the spin-only value of 1.73 BM, the difference is probably due to the orbital contribution.

Since the two cobalt complexes are essentially low-spin, this would indicate that, assuming similar crystal field splittings for the cobalt and nickel ions, the "cross-over point" for cobalt(II) is at a lower Dq value than that for nickel(II). Although the change in crystal field stabilization energy in going from a high-spin to a low-spin state would be the same for d^7 or d^8 complexes in D_{3h} symmetry, the further removal of d orbital degeneracies in C_s symmetry would make the low-spin state more favorable for d^7 than for d^8 . This is shown in Figure 2, where the changes in crystal field stabilization energy between the high-spin and low-spin states are indicated for d^7 and d^8 complexes; due to this larger difference between high-spin and low-spin stabi-

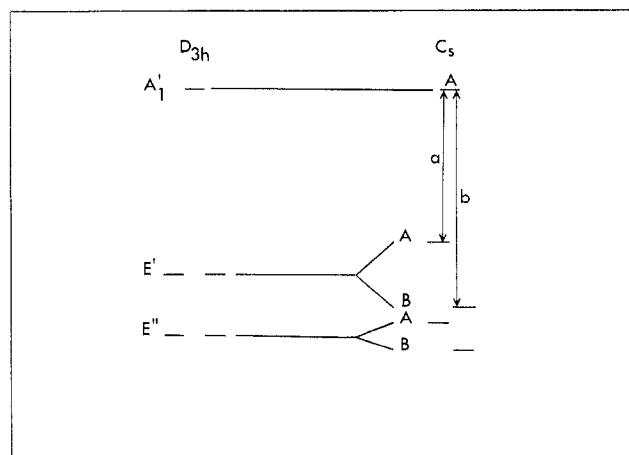


Figure 2.—The splitting of d orbitals in D_{3h} and C_s symmetries. Arrows indicate the difference in crystal field stabilization energy for high- and low-spin complexes of: (a) nickel(II) and (b) cobalt(II).

zations, d^7 complexes should become spin-paired at lower Dq values than d^8 complexes, as observed.

Conclusions

Although five-coordinate complexes which are largely covalent, such as $Fe(CO)_5$, are expected to show a trigonal bipyramid arrangement, and five-coordinate complexes which have large Dq values, such as the ruthenium complex discussed above, are expected to show a square pyramid arrangement, most five-coordinate complexes of metal ions of the first transition series are expected to be intermediate to these extremes and are, thus, expected to show conformations intermediate to the trigonal bipyramid and square pyramid arrangements. The structures of $Co(DPP)_3Br_2$ and the related $M(DPP)_3X_2$ compounds can be described as bipyramidal, but they are distorted from a trigonal bipyramid arrangement and could, thus, be described as an intermediate structure. It is interesting to note that the $Ni(triarsine)Br_2$ structure, usually described as a square pyramid, is also such an intermediate structure and is also very close to a bipyramid structure.

The phenyl groups of two of the phosphines show dihedral angles close to 90° and this may be evidence of participation of the phenyl groups in the back-donation mechanism.

The magnetic moments of the cobalt complexes and the nickel bromide complex indicate that these are normal low-spin complexes; the paramagnetism of the nickel iodide complex is probably due to thermal population of the low-lying triplet state.

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