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The Preparation, Properties, and Structure of Tetraphenylarsonium Tetrakis(trifluoroacetato)cobaltate(II)¹

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The compound $[(C_6H_5)_4As]_2[Co(O_2CCF_3)_4]$ has been prepared and thoroughly characterized. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study has shown that the cation has distorted S_4 symmetry and the anion a structure in which the coordination of the Co(II) ion is intermediate between tetrahedral and dodecahedral. Four Co-O bonds of length 2.00 ± 0.03 Å define a bisphenoid (tetrahedron distorted to D_{2d} symmetry) with its two equal angles having the value $97 \pm 2^\circ$, while there are four more oxygen atoms at distances of 3.11 ± 0.03 Å from Co defining a very flat bisphenoid (nearly a square) with vertical angles of $163 \pm 2^\circ$. The visible spectrum and magnetic moment lead to electronic structure parameters in good accord with those for tetrahedral Co(II) complexes generally, and it is concluded that the $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$ ion can be so described for all practical purposes. The structure is compared to that of the more nearly dodecahedral $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$ ion.

Introduction

When it had been shown² that the $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$ ion contained bidentate nitrate ions and thus octacoordinate Co(II), it seemed interesting to investigate the preparation, electronic structure, and perhaps the molecular structure of the corresponding trifluoroacetate complex, provided, of course, that such a complex could be isolated. The CF_3COO^- ion was selected since it is isoelectronic and isostructural with the nitrate ion insofar as the functional portion of the ion is concerned, and it is the anion of a strong acid, though not so strong as nitric acid.

The preparation of $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$ and its isolation as the tetraphenylarsonium salt proved to be quite easy, and it was immediately observed that its electronic spectrum and magnetic properties closely resemble those of $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$ (and, of course, also those of ordinary four-coordinate, tetrahedral Co(II) complexes). It therefore seemed worthwhile to carry out a single-crystal X-ray study to establish definitively the structure of the $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$ ion. This paper describes all of the investigations outlined above.

Experimental Section

Preparation.—The complex was prepared by mixing stoichiometric quantities of $(C_6H_5)_4AsCl$, CF_3COOAg , and $CoCl_2$ in acetonitrile. After separating the insoluble silver chloride by decantation, ethyl ether was added dropwise until the solution became cloudy. The solution was then covered and allowed to stand. After approximately 8 hr, the large, well-developed, blue-violet crystals were collected by filtration, washed with ether, and dried under vacuum. *Anal.* Calcd for $C_{55}H_{40}F_{12}As_2O_8Co$: C, 52.64; H, 3.16. Found: C, 52.59; H, 3.32.

Visible Spectrum.—This was measured using a Cary Model 14 recording spectrometer. The results are shown in Figure 4.

Magnetic Susceptibilities.—These were measured using a Gouy balance. The corrected molar susceptibilities (in cgs units $\times 10^6$) at four temperatures were as follows: 77°K, 29,030; 195°K, 12,780; 260°K, 9,770; 300°K, 8,010. Corrections were: for diamagnetism, 645×10^{-6} cgs unit; for temperature-independent paramagnetism, -510×10^{-6} cgs unit. These results correspond to the Curie-Weiss law, $\mu = 2.84\sqrt{X_M^{\text{corr}}(T - \theta)}$, with $\mu = 4.55 \pm 0.05$ BM and $\theta = 10^\circ$.

(1) Supported by grants from the Army Research Office and the National Science Foundation.

(2) J. G. Bergman, Jr., and F. A. Cotton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1208 (1966).

X-Ray Examination, Unit Cell, Space Group.—Precession photographs showed a tetragonal unit cell of dimensions $a = 11.68 \pm 0.01$ Å, $c = 40.84 \pm 0.04$ Å, $V = 5570$ Å³. The density, measured by flotation, was 1.54 ± 0.05 g cm⁻³ indicating $Z = 4$ (calcd, 1.52 g cm⁻³). Systematic absences were: for hkl , $h + k + l \neq 2n$; for $hk0$, $h(k) \neq 2n$; for $00l$, $l \neq 4n$. These absences uniquely establish the space group as $I4_1/a$ (no. 88). Intensity data were then collected using a crystal of dimensions ~ 0.25 mm and Co $K\alpha$ radiation. Equiinclination levels $h0l$ through $h8l$ were recorded by the multiple-film technique. The intensities of 726 independent reflections, accessible within the angular range $\theta_{\text{co}} \leq 50^\circ$, were estimated visually using a calibration wedge prepared from the same crystal. Absorption corrections (linear absorption coefficient, μ , was 42.5 cm⁻¹) were neglected. Approximately 10% of the reflections were too weak to be measured and were assigned one-half of the minimum observed value in subsequent calculations. Lorentz and polarization corrections were carried out with the program DFSET-4.³ Electron density summations and Patterson functions were computed using the Fourier program ERFR-2.⁴ The structure was refined by the full-matrix, least-squares refinement program of Prewitt,⁵ in which the function minimized is $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w|F_o|^2$, where F_o and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively, and w is the weighting factor. Equal weights were used until the value of the residual, R , defined as $\Sigma w|F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma w|F_o|$, dropped to 0.14, after which a weighting scheme was introduced. With the $|F_o|$ on the scale of Table I, in which the final F_o and $|F_c|$ are compared, the weighting scheme had the form $F_o < 40$, $w = 1.4(F_o/100)$; $40 \leq F_o < 180$, $w = 0.32(F_o/100) + 0.43$; $F_o > 180$, $w = 1.0$. Atomic scattering factors for the neutral atoms, tabulated by Ibers,⁶ were used.

Determination of Structure

Since the positions of the heavy metal atoms were almost completely fixed by symmetry, *i.e.*, $Co [(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 1/2, 1/2) \pm (0, 1/4, 1/8)]$; As $[(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 1/2, 1/2) \pm (0, 1/4, z; 0, 1/4, 1/4 - z)]$, a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis readily revealed the z coordinate of the arsenic. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis of the electron density with phases based on the heavy metals revealed plausible locations for 12 of the 14 crystallographically independent carbon atoms as well as

(3) D. P. Shoemaker, "An IBM 709/7090 Program for Computing Diffraction Settings," DFSET-4.

(4) W. G. Sly, D. P. Shoemaker, and J. H. Van den Hende, "A Two- and Three-Dimensional Fourier Program for the IBM 709/7090," ERFR-2.

(5) C. T. Prewitt, "A Full-Matrix Crystallographic Least-Squares Program for the IBM 709/7090," 1962.

(6) J. A. Ibers in "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202.

TABLE I

OBSERVED^a AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS ($\times 29.85$) FOR $[(C_6H_5)_4As]_2[Co(CF_3COO)_4]$

H	L	F OBS	FCAL	H	L	F OBS	FCAL	H	L	F OBS	FCAL	H	L	F OBS	FCAL	H	L	F OBS	FCAL	H	L	F OBS	FCAL			
***	***	***	***	5	15	750	656	5	19	1009	884	7	22	1805	1817	4	26	372	375	1	26	1229	1226			
0	8	2276	-2200	5	17	1209	1339	2	11	1359	-741	* 8	1	1430	1266	4	28	887	-1115	1	28	631	590			
0	12	1914	-1867	5	19	575	-413	2	13	1471	-1466	8	3	731	-708	* 4	30	374	246	* 1	30	256	27			
0	16	1814	-1764	5	19	804	804	2	15	113	-156	5	18	1882	1782	* 4	32	1111	-1144	1	18	1260	1258			
0	20	1611	-1564	5	23	469	469	2	17	1284	-1284	5	19	1284	1284	* 4	20	1100	1123	1	20	1270	1431			
24	2187	2024	5	25	482	124	2	19	966	134	8	9	469	72	5	3	269	273	* 1	21	1657	1592	2	21	1193	-1287
0	28	1284	1340	5	27	1146	-1144	2	21	941	-987	8	11	1113	1009	5	5	1333	1299	3	13	1202	1180			
0	32	2139	2087	9	28	1216	1216	4	18	1938	-1967	8	13	447	447	7	12	2455	-2415	5	15	954	793			
0	36	1814	1867	5	29	1033	1033	2	22	1167	-1167	8	14	381	381	5	7	2455	-2415	2	22	229	189			
1	5	5161	-4954	6	2	652	468	2	27	1213	-1485	8	16	696	-636	5	9	2242	-2251	2	26	1205	1334			
1	7	1376	1489	6	4	944	691	2	29	864	1155	9	2	1378	-1425	* 5	13	310	-336	* 1	26	1256	-1266			
1	9	702	822	6	6	848	1095	* 2	31	449	449	5	15	1229	-1271	* 2	13	3657	-3376	* 1	20	256	-162			
1	11	1284	-1284	5	15	1284	1284	2	33	473	473	5	17	1374	-1204	* 2	12	1773	-1520	4	20	295	-84			
1	13	1231	1005	6	10	307	154	2	4	476	-476	9	18	1004	-1094	21	474	-597	19	1347	1333	5	16	1429	-1285	
1	15	2806	2562	6	12	1852	-1579	3	4	815	565	9	19	1004	-1094	2	19	1719	-1784	5	17	1310	-3025			
17	697	276	6	14	1057	-1011	3	6	382	-372	10	13	891	833	21	907	833	7	809	894	3	12	499	469		
1	20	355	-44	6	14	1057	-1205	3	8	105	105	6	4	465	-117	* 5	25	1579	1603	8	9	442	-296			
1	21	246	-305	6	14	1057	-1205	3	10	859	859	6	11	1113	-1164	* 5	11	1288	-1254	5	11	484	217			
1	23	216	-21	6	20	1167	-1088	3	12	1139	857	***	24	1167	-1088	2	29	1167	-1088	5	13	587	-423			
1	25	1397	1502	5	14	1047	1275	1	3	3150	2896	6	29	2911	-3136	2	29	1158	-907	8	16	583	1563			
1	29	2231	-2231	6	24	778	534	5	16	1755	621	6	2	399	-273	* 2	31	256	-17	5	17	2262	2279			
1	31	957	6730	6	26	1253	1253	5	17	1253	1253	6	4	1237	-1151	3	33	920	-849	8	19	250	127			
1	2	2119	1050	7	18	1107	1188	3	20	397	334	7	12	2489	-2741	* 2	15	1229	-233	5	18	1291	1291			
1	4	1231	7	1	2	22	2999	3096	* 1	9	293	-57	8	3	317	412	3	4	323	-101	9	2	1105	-207		
2	6	7623	-7999	7	3	732	586	3	4	24	740	-640	1	11	8826	-3980	6	10	616	564	3	6	846	493		
2	8	2448	-2448	7	2	24	1167	1167	3	6	1128	579	1	12	1748	-1955	6	8	613	389	5	7	839	811		
2	10	248	-22	7	2	20	1050	1113	3	8	810	810	1	10	1050	-1050	2	10	1050	1050	3	9	754	427		
2	12	2368	-2212	7	9	372	259	* 4	1	269	-298	1	17	1811	-1824	6	14	990	1207	3	12	1264	-1254			
14	745	-742	7	11	1312	2104	3	18	375	370	* 6	18	362	362	3	12	1264	-1254	5	13	365	306				
18	2231	-2231	7	13	1188	1188	4	5	3232	3453	1	23	940	-949	2	20	1107	1202	3	16	940	-884				
1	20	2231	-2231	7	15	1188	1188	4	7	3105	1188	1	24	1188	-1188	1	18	1107	1202	3	18	1202	-1180			
2	20	1950	-1753	7	17	842	712	1	20	2933	1857	5	18	924	664	5	24	949	1241	3	18	1262	-1253			
2	22	381	178	* 7	19	457	-125	4	11	629	-807	1	27	1399	1324	* 6	26	373	-139	3	24	256	-253			
24	1486	1245	7	21	779	811	4	13	1039	1094	1	21	1191	1413	9	26	936	-1072	* 3	24	243	-145				
25	746	-746	7	21	748	-553	4	15	1128	1032	2	20	8024	4250	7	1	787	712	28	24	827	-815				
13	1976	-1928	8	14	1050	1188	3	16	1050	1188	5	17	1748	-1955	6	12	1647	1625	3	16	1247	-1285				
30	451	661	7	27	973	-983	4	19	410	-307	2	4	1805	-1763	7	5	1237	1268	3	30	256	-162				
32	2303	2023	8	20	365	3607	4	21	402	-353	2	24	2260	-2195	7	7	1413	-1358	5	12	1252	1222				
3	1	1370	1425	* 8	2	439	202	* 4	23	421	-236	2	4	256	-256	9	7	350	343	4	1	14	469			
3	5	1944	-1944	4	14	1251	1251	2	20	1251	-1251	7	13	362	158	5	6	2679	-2729	1	23	199	-973			
3	7	246	882	* 8	4	447	75	2	29	777	675	2	16	356	233	7	15	1098	-1097	7	16	1601	1262			
3	9	652	455	* 8	10	451	91	5	20	297	-2233	7	16	1395	1453	9	17	1273	-1249	4	9	313	427			
3	13	3404	-3404	5	15	1284	-1544	2	20	1284	1284	6	17	1284	-1284	1	27	1827	-1824	5	18	1291	-1284			
33	31	3492	-255	9	9	459	-453	5	24	442	525	5	3544	3698	8	20	439	75	5	24	426	-316				
33	32	858	-882	9	8	11	710	764	5	26	2499	-3800	3	7	1699	-1814	8	22	359	444	5	26	1894	-1814		
0	4	6035	4961	10	1	20	1947	2097	6	1	1149	909	* 3	9	228	-38	9	1	1269	1388	5	6	771	653		
17	2631	2455	8	16	1857	-1207	5	8	1043	897	2	23	2323	251	8	4	974	-1009	5	18	2410	-2325				
4	2	2476	-2476	8	16	1858	297	3	15	1356	-1245	1	18	1356	-1245	5	24	2410	-2325	5	24	2410	-2325			
4	6	2747	-2747	8	16	1284	-1284	3	15	1284	1284	5	18	1284	-1284	5	24	2410	-2325	5	24	2410	-2325			
4	8	2747	-2747	8	16	1284	-1284	3	15	1284	1284	5	18	1284	-1284	5	24	2410	-2325	5	24	2410	-2325			
4	10	3453	276	1	4	408	-265	* 6	13	386	481	3	15	1385	1218	9	11	374	-420	* 5	14	2299	-215			
4	12	3453	-644	1	4	408	-265	* 6	13	386	481	3	15	1385	1218	9	11	374	-420	* 5	14	2299	-215			
4	14	297	220	1	8	659	537	6	15	654	699	3	23	343	340	9	15	581	-562	* 5	20	245	-433			
16	2311	1517	1	12	1585	1467	6	19	651	-223	3	27	472	-472	9	17	486	-894	* 5	24	255	-704				
18	744	-744	1	12	1585	1467	6	19	651	-223	3	27	1209	1185	10	0	1161	-1285	* 5	24	255	-704				
1	20	3453	-3453	1	12	1585	-1205	3	27	1209	1185	10	0	1161	-1285	1	12	1585	-1205	1	12	1585	-1205			
2	22	376	69	1	18	1216	1876	7	20	1105	-1099	4	13	1205	-1099	* 5	25	1893	-1956	5	24	255	-704			
24	1686	14																								

TABLE III
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS^a ($\times 2000$)

Atom	β_{11} (σ)	β_{22} (σ)	β_{33} (σ)	β_{12} (σ)	β_{13} (σ)	β_{23} (σ)
O ₁	18 (5)	41 (6)	1 (1)	15 (5)	-1 (1)	1 (1)
O ₂	19 (6)	49 (8)	2 (1)	-5 (5)	4 (5)	1 (2)
C ₁	2 (7)	12 (6)	6 (1)	6 (6)	8 (3)	1 (2)
C ₂	4 (9)	63 (19)	7 (2)	23 (11)	-13 (4)	-3 (6)
F ₁	39 (9)	154 (20)	2 (1)	12 (10)	-3 (1)	-3 (4)
F ₂	37 (8)	96 (13)	3 (1)	40 (10)	-4 (2)	5 (2)
F ₃	51 (9)	63 (12)	4 (1)	-6 (10)	-7 (2)	2 (2)

^a These are the coefficients in the expression $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

TABLE IV
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES AND THEIR ESTIMATED
STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Inter-atomic distances	Values, A	Angles	Deg
Co-O ₁	2.00 (3)	O ₁ -Co-O ₁ * ^a	97 (2)
Co-O ₂	3.11 (3)	O ₂ -Co-O ₂ * ^a	163 (2)
O ₁ -C ₁	1.23 (4)	O ₁ -C ₁ -O ₂	127 (3)
O ₂ -C ₁	1.21 (6)	O ₁ -C ₁ -C ₂	103 (4)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.65 (8)	O ₂ -C ₁ -C ₂	130 (4)
C ₂ -F ₁	1.16 (8)	C ₁ -C ₂ -F ₁	125 (4)
C ₂ -F ₂	1.26 (8)	C ₁ -C ₂ -F ₂	100 (5)
C ₂ -F ₃	1.37 (8)	C ₁ -C ₂ -F ₃	99 (5)
F ₁ -F ₂	2.06 (5)	F ₁ -C ₂ -F ₂	117 (5)
F ₁ -F ₃	2.06 (5)	F ₁ -C ₂ -F ₃	109 (5)
F ₂ -F ₃	2.09 (5)	F ₂ -C ₂ -F ₃	105 (5)
As-C ₁₁ ^b	1.95 (2)	F ₁ -F ₂ -F ₃	60 (1)
As-C ₂₁	1.89 (3)	F ₁ -F ₃ -F ₂	60 (1)
C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	1.47 (4)	C ₁₁ -As-C ₂₁	105 (2)
C ₁₂ -C ₁₃	1.45 (4)	C ₁₁ -As-C ₁₁ * ^c	109 (2)
C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	1.44 (5)	C ₂₁ -As-C ₂₁ * ^c	107 (2)
C ₁₄ -C ₁₅	1.39 (4)	As-C ₁₁ -O ₁₂	112 (2)
C ₁₅ -C ₁₆	1.47 (4)	As-C ₁₁ -C ₂₂	120 (2)
C ₁₆ -C ₁₁	1.84 (4)	As-C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	123 (2)
C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	1.37 (4)	As-C ₂₁ -C ₂₆	115 (2)
C ₂₂ -C ₂₃	1.45 (4)	C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₃	113 (3)
C ₂₃ -C ₂₄	1.36 (4)	C ₁₂ -C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	117 (3)
C ₂₄ -C ₂₅	1.43 (5)	C ₁₃ -C ₁₄ -C ₁₅	128 (3)
C ₂₅ -C ₂₆	1.52 (5)	C ₁₄ -C ₁₅ -C ₁₆	114 (3)
C ₂₆ -C ₂₁	1.89 (5)	C ₁₅ -C ₁₆ -C ₁₁	119 (3)
		C ₁₆ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	128 (3)
		C ₂₁ -C ₂₂ -C ₂₃	124 (3)
		C ₂₂ -C ₂₃ -C ₂₄	116 (3)
		C ₂₃ -C ₂₄ -C ₂₅	122 (3)
		C ₂₄ -C ₂₅ -C ₂₆	120 (3)
		C ₂₅ -C ₂₆ -C ₂₁	115 (3)
		C ₂₆ -C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	122 (3)

^a O₁ is related to O₁* by a twofold axis. ^b C_{i,j} corresponds to the *j*th carbon of the *i*th phenyl. ^c C_{i,j}* is related to C_{i,j} by a twofold axis.

The anisotropic temperature factors are given in Table III.

Coordination of Cobalt(II).—A (010) projection of the Co(CF₃COO)₄²⁻ ion is given in Figure 1. Interatomic distances and angles are given in Table IV. The atoms are numbered as in Figure 1. As in the case of the Co(NO₃)₄²⁻ ion,² the eight oxygen atoms may be considered to occupy the corners of a D_{2d} dodecahedron. Four oxygen atoms occupy the A positions (*cf.* Figure 2 of ref 2) at a distance of 2.00 \pm 0.03 Å while four others occupy the B positions at 3.11 \pm 0.03 Å. In contrast to the Co(NO₃)₄²⁻ case, however, the dodecahedron has been distorted almost to the limit, in the sense that the four oxygen atoms at the A positions are ap-

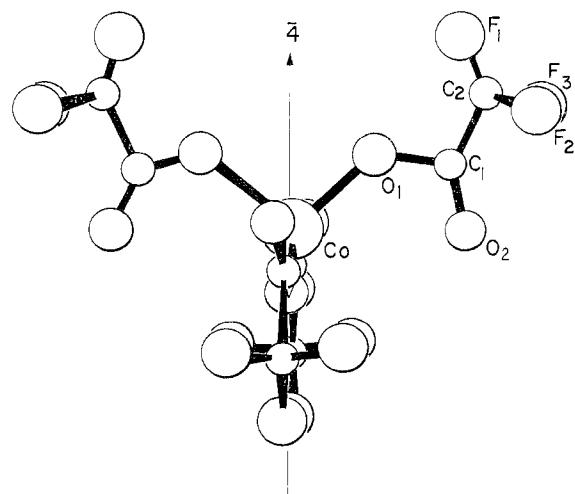


Figure 1.—The (010) projection of the Co(O₂CCCF₃)₄²⁻ ion as it occurs in the tetraphenylarsonium salt.

proximately at the corners of a tetrahedron, the O₁-Co-O₁ angles being 97°, while the four at the B positions are very far away.

The Trifluoroacetate Ion.—The structure of this ligand is relative poorly defined in this study, especially in regard to the position of the carbon atom (C₂) of the CF₃ group and the dimensions of the CF₃ group in general. This inexactness stems from the large amplitude of the anisotropic thermal motions of the fluorine atoms, which can be seen very strikingly in Figure 2. Dimensions not involving C₂ are in satisfactory agreement with those reported⁷ for CF₃COONH₄. The nonpositive definite form of the thermal tensors for C₁ and C₂ can perhaps be traced in part to the existence of pseudo-mirror planes parallel to (100) and (001), these mirrors being destroyed chiefly by the rotation of the phenyl groups, as shown in Figure 3, although the generally large amount of thermal motion in the CF₃ group probably contributes also.

The Tetraphenylarsonium Ions.—The phenyl groups are hexagonal and planar within experimental error. The mean planes in each case pass through C₁₁ and C₁₄ and the mean deviations of the other four carbon atoms from each one are about ± 0.03 Å. The mean C-C distance is 1.42 \pm 0.01 Å. The average of the As-C distances, 1.92 \pm 0.03 Å, is in good agreement with the sum of covalent radii, 1.93 Å. The rotational orientations of the planes of the

(7) D. W. J. Cruickshank, D. W. Jones, and G. Walker, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1303 (1964).

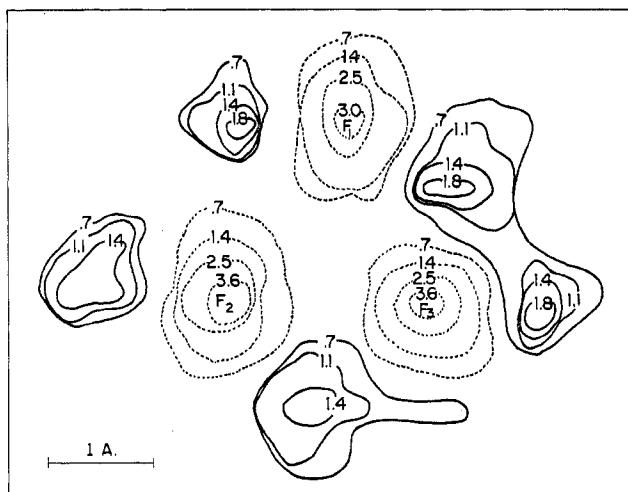


Figure 2.—A section through the three-dimensional electron density difference map, passing through the centers of the three fluorine atoms, after refinement with isotropic temperature factors. The dotted lines represent negative regions. Contours are given in units of electrons per cubic angstrom.

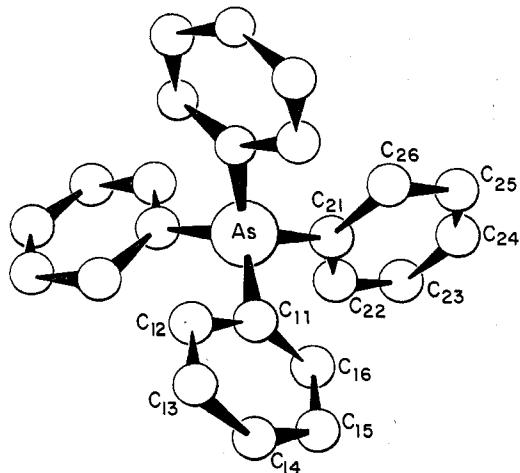


Figure 3.—A projection of the $(C_6H_5)_4As^+$ ion down the two-fold axis. The pseudo-mirror planes referred to in the text contain the As, C₁₁, and C₁₄ atoms.

phenyl groups are 45 and 32° from the vertical (*i.e.*, from planes parallel to the *c* axis of the crystal). The tetraphenylarsonium ions have approximately S₄ symmetry; they would have this symmetry rigorously were the two different tilt angles of the rings equal. This result is in accord with the structural data for the $(C_6H_5)_4As^+$ ion in other compounds, which have recently been discussed in detail.⁸

Spectroscopic and Magnetic Data.—The visible and near-infrared absorption spectra are shown in Figure 4. These spectra are very similar to those of $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$, though somewhat more intense and somewhat more structured. They closely resemble the spectra of several other tetrahedral Co(II) complexes in which the ligands are bound through oxygen, such as the $Co[(C_6H_5)_3PO]_4^{2+}$ ion⁹ and the $Co\{[(CH_3)_2N]_3PO\}_4^{2+}$ ion,¹⁰

(8) F. A. Cotton and S. J. Lippard, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 416 (1966).

(9) F. A. Cotton, D. M. L. Goodgame, and M. Goodgame, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **83**, 4890 (1961).

(10) J. T. Donoghue and R. S. Drago, *Inorg. Chem.*, **1**, 866 (1962).

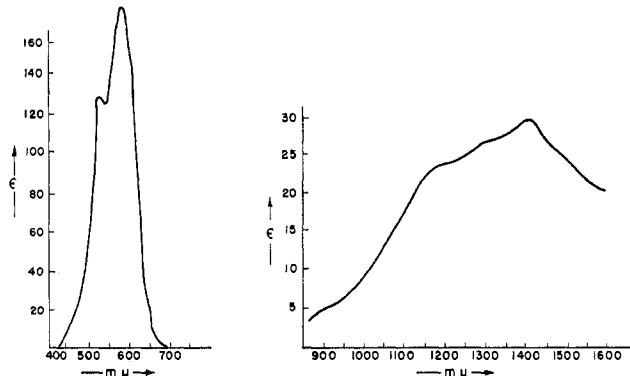


Figure 4.—The electronic absorption bands of the $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$ ion, recorded on a 0.01 M solution in acetonitrile.

although there are some qualitative differences, mainly in the ratio of the intensities, $f(\nu_3)/f(\nu_2)$, from the spectra of cobalt dipivaloylmethane and monomeric bis(acetylacetonato)cobalt.¹¹ The usual electronic structure parameters⁹ are collected in Table V.

TABLE V
ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE PARAMETERS

ν_2	7100 cm ⁻¹
ν_3	17,400 cm ⁻¹
Δ	4090 cm ⁻¹
B'	815 cm ⁻¹
β^a	0.84
$f(\nu_2)$	4.3×10^{-4}
$f(\nu_3)$	2.62×10^{-3}
μ^b	4.55 BM
λ'	174 cm ⁻¹

^a $\beta = B'/B$; $B = 967$ cm⁻¹. ^b From Curie-Weiss law with $\theta = 10^\circ$.

Discussion

The structure of the $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$ ion bears an interesting relationship to that of $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$ and to that of $Ti(NO_3)_4$.¹² The structure of $Ti(NO_3)_4$ is such that the eight coordinated oxygen atoms lie at the vertices of a D_{2d} dodecahedron in which the A and B Ti-O bonds¹³ are essentially equal. In $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$, the A bonds are of approximately normal length (~2.07 Å) while the mean length (2.45 Å) of the B bonds is considerably greater. In $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$ this trend toward lengthening of the B bonds goes much further, so that the oxygen atoms in the B positions can be considered only very loosely bonded. It is difficult, if not impossible, to be definite as to the distance beyond which they should be considered as not bonded at all, but we believe that the distance of 3.11 Å must be close to it. At the same time the vertical angle of 97° is not farther from the ideal tetrahedral angle than that in other truly four-coordinate complexes which would be unreservedly regarded as "tetrahedral."

The electronic structure parameters, Δ_t , μ , λ' , and the

(11) F. A. Cotton and R. H. Soderberg, *ibid.*, **3**, 1 (1964).

(12) C. C. Addison, D. C. Garner, W. B. Simpson, D. Sutton, and S. C. Wallwork, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 367 (1964); S. C. Wallwork and C. C. Addison, private communication.

(13) See ref 2 for a drawing of the dodecahedron in which the A and B positions are indicated.