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## The Preparation, Properties, and Structure of Tetraphenylarsonium Tetrakis(trifluoroacetato)cobaltate(II)<sup>1</sup>

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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  $2.00 \pm 0.03$  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  $3.11 \pm 0.03$  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 shown<sup>2</sup> 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  $C_{66}H_{40}F_{12}As_2O_8Co$ : 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:  $77^\circ K$ , 29,030;  $195^\circ K$ , 12,780;  $260^\circ K$ , 9,770;  $300^\circ K$ , 8,010. Corrections were: for diamagnetism,  $645 \times 10^{-6}$  cgs unit; for temperature-independent paramagnetism,  $-510 \times 10^{-6}$  cgs unit. These results correspond to the Curie-Weiss law,  $\mu = 2.84\sqrt{X_M^{000}(T - \theta)}$ , with  $\mu = 4.55 \pm 0.05$  BM and  $\theta = 10^\circ$ .

**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,  $V = 5570$  Å<sup>3</sup>. The density, measured by flotation, was  $1.54 \pm 0.05$  g cm<sup>-3</sup> indicating  $Z = 4$  (calcd, 1.52 g cm<sup>-3</sup>). 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  $\sim 0.25$  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  $\theta_{Co} \leq 50^\circ$ , were estimated visually using a calibration wedge prepared from the same crystal. Absorption corrections (linear absorption coefficient,  $\mu$ , was 42.5 cm<sup>-1</sup>) 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.<sup>3</sup> Electron density summations and Patterson functions were computed using the Fourier program ERFR-2.<sup>4</sup> The structure was refined by the full-matrix, least-squares refinement program of Prewitt,<sup>5</sup> in which the function minimized is  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w(F_o)^2$ , 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  $\sum w||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum w|F_o|$ , 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,<sup>6</sup> 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 Diffractometer 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.

(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).



TABLE III  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup> ( $\times 2000$ )

Atom	$\beta_{11}$ ( $\sigma$ )	$\beta_{22}$ ( $\sigma$ )	$\beta_{33}$ ( $\sigma$ )	$\beta_{12}$ ( $\sigma$ )	$\beta_{13}$ ( $\sigma$ )	$\beta_{23}$ ( $\sigma$ )
O <sub>1</sub>	18 (5)	41 (6)	1 (1)	15 (5)	-1 (1)	1 (1)
O <sub>2</sub>	19 (6)	49 (8)	2 (1)	-5 (5)	4 (5)	1 (2)
C <sub>1</sub>	2 (7)	12 (6)	6 (1)	6 (6)	8 (3)	1 (2)
C <sub>2</sub>	4 (9)	63 (19)	7 (2)	23 (11)	-13 (4)	-3 (6)
F <sub>1</sub>	39 (9)	154 (20)	2 (1)	12 (10)	-3 (1)	-3 (4)
F <sub>2</sub>	37 (8)	96 (13)	3 (1)	40 (10)	-4 (2)	5 (2)
F <sub>3</sub>	51 (9)	63 (12)	4 (1)	-6 (10)	-7 (2)	2 (2)

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sub>1</sub>	2.00 (3)	O <sub>1</sub> -Co-O <sub>1</sub> <sup>*a</sup>	97 (2)
Co-O <sub>2</sub>	3.11 (3)	O <sub>2</sub> -Co-O <sub>2</sub> <sup>*a</sup>	163 (2)
O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	1.23 (4)	O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	127 (3)
O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	1.21 (6)	O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	103 (4)
C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	1.65 (8)	O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	130 (4)
C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>1</sub>	1.16 (8)	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>1</sub>	125 (4)
C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>2</sub>	1.26 (8)	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>2</sub>	100 (5)
C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	1.37 (8)	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	99 (5)
F <sub>1</sub> -F <sub>2</sub>	2.06 (5)	F <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>2</sub>	117 (5)
F <sub>1</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	2.06 (5)	F <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	109 (5)
F <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	2.09 (5)	F <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	105 (5)
As-C <sub>11</sub> <sup>b</sup>	1.95 (2)	F <sub>1</sub> -F <sub>2</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	60 (1)
As-C <sub>21</sub>	1.89 (3)	F <sub>1</sub> -F <sub>3</sub> -F <sub>2</sub>	60 (1)
C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>12</sub>	1.47 (4)	C <sub>11</sub> -As-C <sub>21</sub>	105 (2)
C <sub>12</sub> -C <sub>13</sub>	1.45 (4)	C <sub>11</sub> -As-C <sub>11</sub> <sup>*c</sup>	109 (2)
C <sub>13</sub> -C <sub>14</sub>	1.44 (5)	C <sub>21</sub> -As-C <sub>21</sub> <sup>*c</sup>	107 (2)
C <sub>14</sub> -C <sub>15</sub>	1.39 (4)	As-C <sub>11</sub> -O <sub>12</sub>	112 (2)
C <sub>15</sub> -C <sub>16</sub>	1.47 (4)	As-C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>22</sub>	120 (2)
C <sub>16</sub> -C <sub>11</sub>	1.34 (4)	As-C <sub>21</sub> -C <sub>22</sub>	123 (2)
C <sub>21</sub> -C <sub>22</sub>	1.37 (4)	As-C <sub>21</sub> -C <sub>26</sub>	115 (2)
C <sub>22</sub> -C <sub>23</sub>	1.45 (4)	C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> -C <sub>13</sub>	113 (3)
C <sub>23</sub> -C <sub>24</sub>	1.36 (4)	C <sub>12</sub> -C <sub>13</sub> -C <sub>14</sub>	117 (3)
C <sub>24</sub> -C <sub>25</sub>	1.43 (5)	C <sub>13</sub> -C <sub>14</sub> -C <sub>15</sub>	128 (3)
C <sub>25</sub> -C <sub>26</sub>	1.52 (5)	C <sub>14</sub> -C <sub>15</sub> -C <sub>16</sub>	114 (3)
C <sub>26</sub> -C <sub>21</sub>	1.39 (5)	C <sub>15</sub> -C <sub>16</sub> -C <sub>11</sub>	119 (3)
		C <sub>16</sub> -C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>12</sub>	128 (3)
		C <sub>21</sub> -C <sub>22</sub> -C <sub>23</sub>	124 (3)
		C <sub>22</sub> -C <sub>23</sub> -C <sub>24</sub>	116 (3)
		C <sub>23</sub> -C <sub>24</sub> -C <sub>25</sub>	122 (3)
		C <sub>24</sub> -C <sub>25</sub> -C <sub>26</sub>	120 (3)
		C <sub>25</sub> -C <sub>26</sub> -C <sub>21</sub>	115 (3)
		C <sub>26</sub> -C <sub>21</sub> -C <sub>22</sub>	122 (3)

<sup>a</sup> O<sub>1</sub> is related to O<sub>1</sub><sup>\*</sup> by a twofold axis. <sup>b</sup> C<sub>*ij*</sub> corresponds to the *j*th carbon of the *i*th phenyl. <sup>c</sup> C<sub>*ij*</sub><sup>\*</sup> is related to C<sub>*ij*</sub> by a twofold axis.

The anisotropic temperature factors are given in Table III.

**Coordination of Cobalt(II).**—A (010) projection of the Co(CF<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> 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(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> ion,<sup>2</sup> the eight oxygen atoms may be considered to occupy the corners of a D<sub>2d</sub> dodecahedron. Four oxygen atoms occupy the A positions (*cf.* Figure 2 of ref 2) at a distance of 2.00 ± 0.03 Å while four others occupy the B positions at 3.11 ± 0.03 Å. In contrast to the Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> 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-

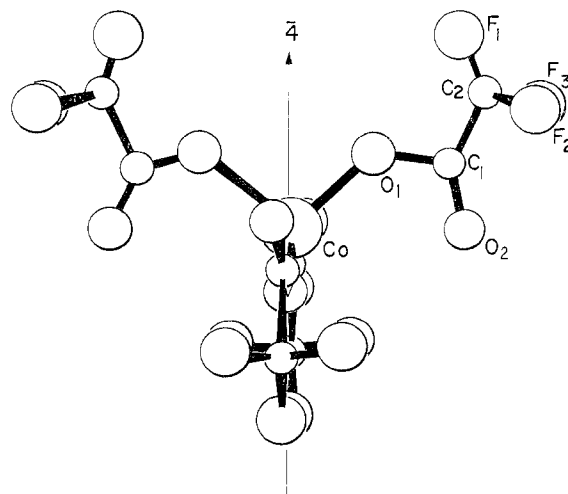


Figure 1.—The (010) projection of the Co(O<sub>2</sub>CCF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> ion as it occurs in the tetraphenylarsonium salt.

proximately at the corners of a tetrahedron, the O<sub>1</sub>-Co-O<sub>1</sub> 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 (C<sub>2</sub>) of the CF<sub>3</sub> group and the dimensions of the CF<sub>3</sub> 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 C<sub>2</sub> are in satisfactory agreement with those reported<sup>7</sup> for CF<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub>. The nonpositive definite form of the thermal tensors for C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> 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 CF<sub>3</sub> 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 C<sub>11</sub> and C<sub>14</sub> 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 ± 0.01 Å. The average of the As-C distances, 1.92 ± 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).

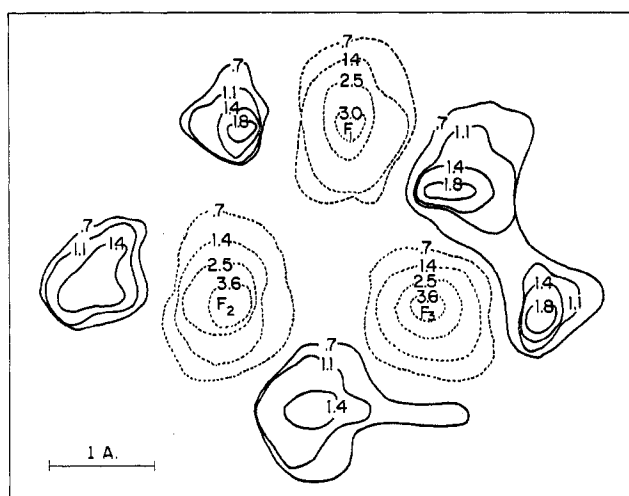


Figure 2.—A section through the three-dimensional electron density difference map, passing through the centers of the three fluorine atoms, after refinement with isotropic temperature factors. The dotted lines represent negative regions. Contours are given in units of electrons per cubic angstrom.

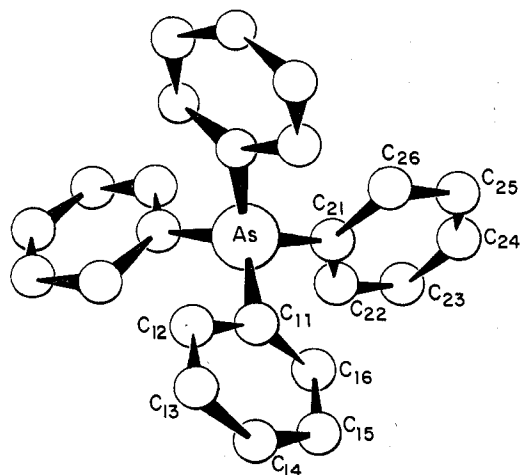


Figure 3.—A projection of the  $(C_6H_5)_4As^+$  ion down the two-fold axis. The pseudo-mirror planes referred to in the text contain the As,  $C_{11}$ , and  $C_{14}$  atoms.

phenyl groups are  $45$  and  $32^\circ$  from the vertical (*i.e.*, from planes parallel to the  $c$  axis of the crystal). The tetraphenylarsonium ions have approximately  $S_4$  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.<sup>8</sup>

**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  $Co[(C_6H_5)_3PO]_4^{2+}$  ion<sup>9</sup> and the  $Co\{[(CH_3)_2N]_3PO\}_4^{2+}$  ion,<sup>10</sup>

(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**, 4690 (1961).

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

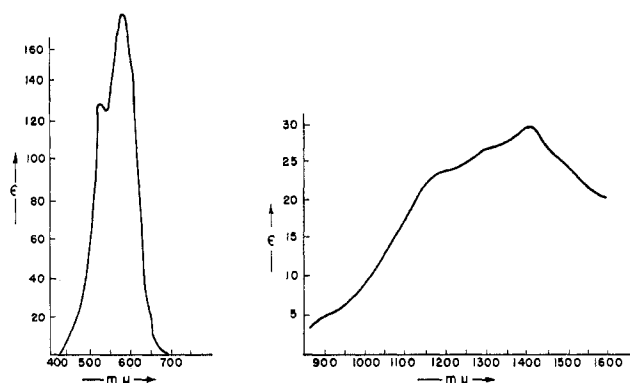


Figure 4.—The electronic absorption bands of the  $Co(O_2CCF_3)_4^{2-}$  ion, recorded on a  $0.01 M$  solution in acetonitrile.

although there are some qualitative differences, mainly in the ratio of the intensities,  $f(\nu_8)/f(\nu_2)$ , from the spectra of cobalt dipivaloylmethanide and monomeric bis-(acetylacetonato)cobalt.<sup>11</sup> The usual electronic structure parameters<sup>9</sup> are collected in Table V.

TABLE V  
ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE PARAMETERS

$\nu_2$	$7100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
$\nu_8$	$17,400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
$\Delta$	$4090 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
$B'$	$815 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
$\beta^a$	0.84
$f(\nu_2)$	$4.3 \times 10^{-4}$
$f(\nu_8)$	$2.62 \times 10^{-3}$
$\mu^b$	4.55 BM
$\lambda'$	$174 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

<sup>a</sup>  $\beta = B'/B$ ;  $B = 967 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . <sup>b</sup> 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  $Ti(NO_3)_4$ .<sup>12</sup> 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 bonds<sup>13</sup> are essentially equal. In  $Co(NO_3)_4^{2-}$ , the A bonds are of approximately normal length ( $\sim 2.07$  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  $97^\circ$  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,  $\Delta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda'$ , 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.