

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)zinc(II)

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The crystal structure of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)zinc(II),  $(C_7H_9NO)_2ZnCl_2$ , has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. Multiple-film equininclination Weissenberg photographs were used to collect 991 nonzero reflections. The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic space group  $C2/c$  with four monomeric molecules per unit cell of dimensions  $a = 14.167$  (8),  $b = 8.419$  (5),  $c = 14.625$  (8) Å, and  $\beta = 96^\circ 16$  (5)'. The observed and calculated densities are 1.50 and 1.47 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Positional and isotropic thermal parameters were refined by least-squares methods to a conventional  $R$  factor of 11.6%. The zinc atoms lie on twofold symmetry axes and are tetrahedrally coordinated to two chlorine atoms and two oxygen atoms from the 2,6-lutidine N-oxide groups. The tetrahedral geometry is distorted slightly owing to differences in atomic size; the Cl-Zn-Cl angle is larger than the normal tetrahedral angle of  $109^\circ 28'$  and the O-Zn-O angle is smaller. The structure is somewhat similar to that of the yellow form of the corresponding copper(II) complex of 2,6-lutidine N-oxide, but the geometry about the metal ion is different in that the copper complex has a configuration intermediate between tetrahedral and *cis* square planar.

### Introduction

The interesting magnetic and structural properties of aromatic N-oxide complexes of copper(II) halides have been the subject of a number of studies.<sup>1-4</sup> The studies have been mostly concerned with dimeric complexes having strong metal-metal interactions. These interactions are found in most complexes having a 1:1 ratio of N-oxide to copper(II) chloride. The anti-ferromagnetic behavior and crystal structure of di- $\mu$ -(pyridine N-oxide)-bis[dichlorocopper(II)] have been reported,<sup>5,6</sup> and we have recently completed the crystal structure determination of  $Cu_3Cl_6(2\text{-picoline N-oxide})_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ .<sup>7</sup>

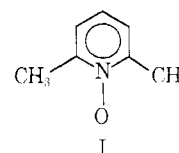
In continuing our study of methyl-substituted pyridine N-oxide complexes, we have become interested in complexes containing two ligands per metal halide. Several 2:1 complexes of copper(II) chloride and zinc(II) chloride were made and characterized.<sup>8</sup> The 2:1 copper(II) complexes, with the exception of the pyridine N-oxide complex, are paramagnetic, whereas the zinc complexes are diamagnetic. We are interested in investigating the 2:1 N-oxide copper(II) complexes by single-crystal electron paramagnetic resonance techniques. Because of strong dipole-dipole interactions in the pure copper(II) complex, it is necessary to dilute magnetically the copper complexes in a diamagnetic host. The zinc N-oxide complexes have been found to serve as adequate host crystals to dilute the paramagnetic centers. The electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum of single crystals of monomeric dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)zinc(II) containing a small amount of the copper(II) complex has been obtained

and hyperfine interactions due to the chlorine nuclei were observed. Before the data can be completely interpreted, however, the crystal structure of the zinc complex must be known.

The 2:1 zinc chloride complexes of pyridine N-oxide and the three picoline N-oxides are also monomeric. It seems likely that the structure of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)zinc(II) is representative of these other 2:1 zinc complexes. The structure of the yellow form of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)copper(II) has been determined recently.<sup>9</sup> The geometry about the copper atom lies between tetrahedral and *cis* square planar. The 1:1 zinc chloride complex of 1,10-phenanthroline also exhibits a lack of symmetry;<sup>10</sup> the plane of the zinc and chlorine atoms makes an angle of  $79^\circ$  with the plane of the zinc and the 1,10-phenanthrene molecule. In order to determine the geometry about the zinc, as well as interpret the electron spin resonance data, a complete crystal structure determination of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)zinc(II) was done. We now wish to report the details of this structure.

### Experimental Section

The 2,6-lutidine N-oxide (I), obtained from Reilly Tar &



Chemical Corp., was purified by vacuum distillation. Colorless crystals of the zinc complex precipitated immediately on mixing ethanol solutions of zinc chloride and ligand in a 1:2 molar ratio. Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction investigations were obtained by recrystallization from an ethanol solution. A crystal having the dimensions  $0.16 \times 0.45 \times 0.20$  mm was used in collecting all intensity data. The 0.45-mm dimension was parallel with the spindle axis of the camera.

The unit cell dimensions at room temperature were determined

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TABLE II  
 ATOMIC PARAMETERS WITH STANDARD DEVIATIONS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	X	Y	Z	B, Å <sup>2</sup>
Zn	0.5000	0.3308 (3)	0.2500	2.42 (6)
Cl	0.3690 (3)	0.4746 (5)	0.2076 (2)	3.64 (8)
O	0.5221 (7)	0.169 (1)	0.1537 (6)	3.6 (2)
N	0.4679 (7)	0.175 (1)	0.0721 (7)	2.8 (2)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.382 (1)	0.105 (2)	0.060 (1)	3.4 (3)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.331 (1)	0.111 (2)	-0.029 (1)	3.9 (3)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.369 (1)	0.181 (2)	-0.100 (1)	4.4 (3)
C <sub>5</sub>	0.458 (1)	0.253 (2)	-0.087 (1)	3.7 (3)
C <sub>6</sub>	0.510 (1)	0.255 (2)	0.001 (1)	3.1 (3)
C <sub>7</sub>	0.348 (1)	0.024 (2)	0.143 (1)	4.8 (4)
C <sub>8</sub>	0.603 (1)	0.327 (2)	0.025 (1)	4.5 (3)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations of last significant figures are given in parentheses.

The positions of the chlorine, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms and one pair of carbon atoms were obtained from the Patterson map. The chlorine and oxygen atoms were tetrahedrally arranged around the zinc atom with

space group. This choice appears justified by the successful refinement of the structure. Structure factors were calculated using the coordinates of all atoms, and the *R* factor was lowered to 0.26. A second three-dimensional Fourier map was calculated, and a refined set of atomic parameters was obtained. The data for the nine levels were rescaled using plots of  $\ln(F_o/F_c)$  vs.  $\sin^2 \theta$ . An *R* factor of 0.197 was obtained.

Three cycles of a full-matrix least-squares refinement using Busing and Levy's program were carried out on scale, positional, and isotropic thermal parameters. The contributions of the hydrogen atoms have been ignored. The quantity minimized was  $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$ . A modified Hughes<sup>13</sup> weighting scheme was used where  $w = 1.0$  for  $F_o < 4F_{\min}$ ,  $w = 4F_{\min}/F_o$  for  $F_o > 4F_{\min}$ , and  $w = 0.0$  for unobserved reflections. Atomic scattering factors were taken from the tables of Cromer and Waber.<sup>14</sup> Those for Zn and Cl<sup>-</sup> were corrected for the real part of anomalous dispersion using Cromer's

 TABLE III  
 INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND BOND ANGLES (DEG)<sup>a</sup>

Bond distances		Nonbonding distances		Bond angles	
Zn-Cl	2.246 (4)	Cl-C <sub>7</sub> '''	3.97 (2)	Cl-Zn-Cl	114.8 (2)
Zn-O	2.01 (1)	Cl-C <sub>8</sub> '	3.85 (2)	O-Zn-O'	94.7 (4)
O-N	1.35 (3)	O-C <sub>3</sub> '	3.75 (2)	O-Zn-Cl	111.0 (3)
N-C <sub>2</sub>	1.35 (2)	O-C <sub>4</sub> '	3.45 (2)	O-Zn-Cl'	111.8 (3)
N-C <sub>6</sub>	1.42 (2)	O-C <sub>5</sub> '	3.71 (2)	Zn-O-N	118.6 (7)
C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.41 (4)	N-N'	3.79 (1)	O-N-C <sub>2</sub>	121 (1)
C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.36 (2)	N-C <sub>2</sub> '	3.83 (2)	O-N-C <sub>6</sub>	123 (1)
C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	1.39 (2)	N-C <sub>3</sub> '	3.83 (2)	C <sub>2</sub> -N-C <sub>6</sub>	115 (1)
C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.41 (5)	N-C <sub>4</sub> '	3.78 (3)	N-C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	118 (1)
C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	1.52 (2)	N-C <sub>5</sub> '	3.76 (2)	N-C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	117 (1)
C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	1.46 (2)	N-C <sub>6</sub> '	3.80 (2)	C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	125 (1)
		C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> ''	3.84 (2)	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	121 (1)
		C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> '	3.77 (2)	C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	121 (1)
		C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> '	3.55 (3)	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	120 (1)
		C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> ''	3.45 (2)	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -N	117 (1)
		C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> '	3.81 (2)	N-C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	117 (1)
		C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> '	3.80 (3)	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	126 (1)
		C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	3.77 (4)		
		C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> '	3.77 (5)		
		C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> '	3.86 (5)		
Nonbonding distances					
Cl-C <sub>7</sub>	3.91 (2)				
Cl-Cl	3.783 (4)				
Cl-O	3.508 (7)				
O-O'	2.952 (9)				
Cl-O'	3.524 (7)				
Cl-C <sub>8</sub> ''	3.72 (1)				
Cl-C <sub>4</sub> ''	3.80 (1)				
Cl-C <sub>5</sub> '	3.91 (1)				
Cl-C <sub>3</sub> '''	3.87 (1)				

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations of last significant figures are given in parentheses. Lattice errors have not been taken into account in the calculations of the esd's.

a twofold axis parallel to the crystallographic *b* axis. Although this pointed to C2/c as the correct space group, we decided to use Cc until the structure became more obvious. Structure factors were calculated using the coordinates of the zinc, chlorines, oxygens, nitrogens, and one carbon atom. All observed reflections were used, and a temperature factor of 3.0 was assumed for all atoms. A value of *R* = 0.32 was obtained, where  $R = \Sigma |F_o| - |F_c| / \Sigma |F_o|$ .

A three-dimensional Fourier map assuming space group Cc was calculated using the phases determined by the structure factor calculations, and the remaining carbon atoms were located. Reflections having  $F_o > 2F_c$  were omitted in the calculations. At this point it was seen that all atoms of one ligand were related to the corresponding atoms of the second ligand by a twofold rotation axis, and C2/c was chosen as the correct

values.<sup>15</sup> Three additional least-squares refinement cycles were calculated on the IBM 360 Model 50 with Okaya's program for positional and thermal parameters. The weighting scheme used was  $w = 0.0$  for unobserved reflections,  $w = (1/7)(F_o)^{1/2}$  for  $F_o < 4F_{\min}$ , and  $w = 4F_{\min}/F_o$  for  $F_o > 4F_{\min}$  where  $F_{\min} = 12.25$ . The final *R* value is 0.116. The least-squares program does not give a weighted *R* value.

After the last cycle, the largest shift was less than  $1/30$  of the estimated standard deviation for that parameter. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table I while Table II gives the final positional and thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations.

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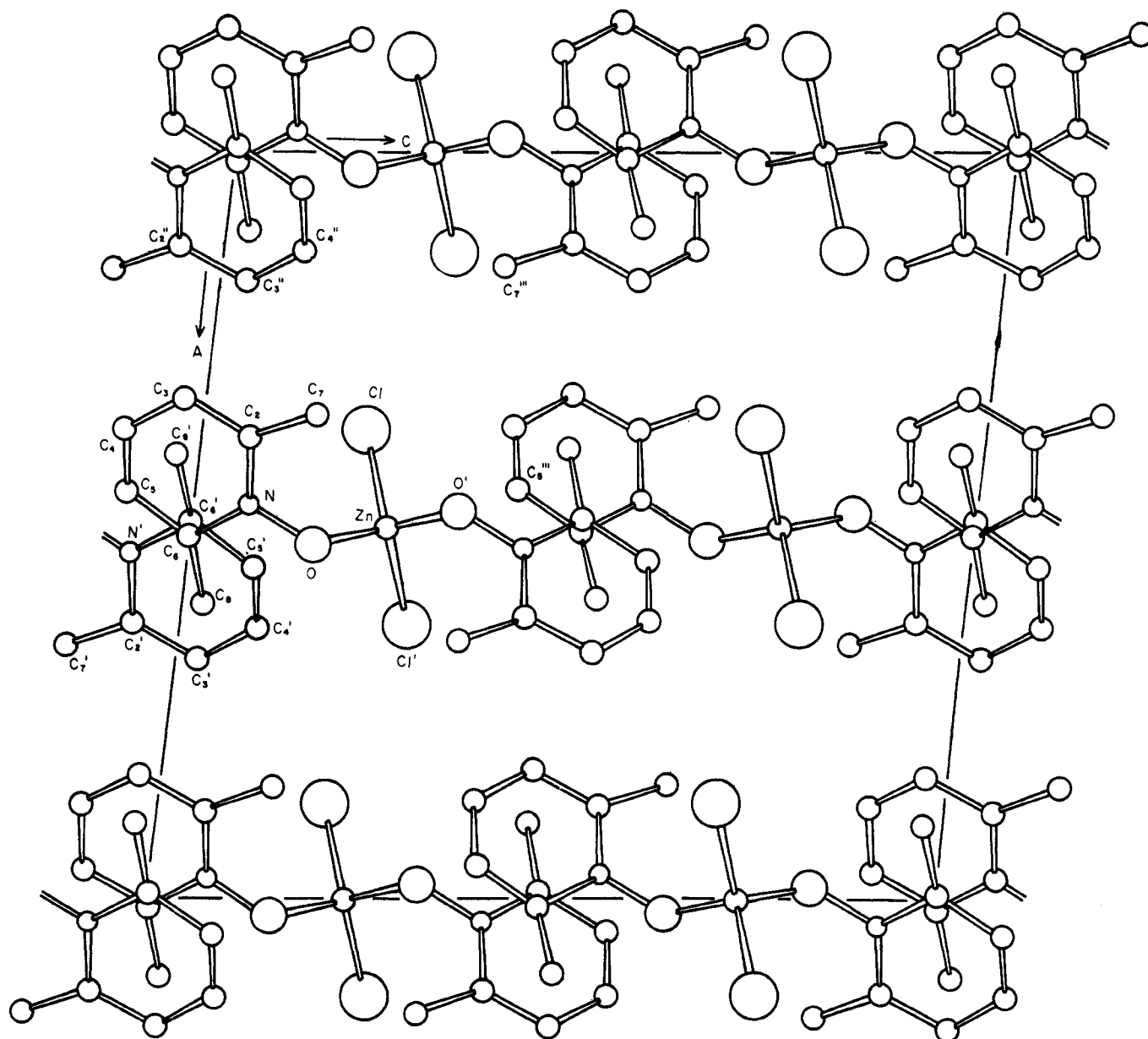


Figure 1.—A projection of  $(C_8H_7NO)_2ZnCl_2$  on 010 showing the contents of one complete unit cell. The  $b$  axis is going into the plane of the paper.

A final three-dimensional difference Fourier showed no peaks higher than  $0.8 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ , indicating the absence of solvent molecules. Of the peaks  $0.4\text{--}0.8 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$  in magnitude several were located in areas where one would expect to find hydrogen atoms.

#### Discussion

The structure of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)-zinc(II) is shown in Figure 1. Interatomic distances, bond angles, and their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table III. The structure consists of loosely packed discrete molecules separated by ordinary van der Waals distances. The shortest intermolecular distances are between two *meta* carbons ( $3.45 \text{ \AA}$ ) and between an oxygen and a nearby *para* carbon ( $3.45 \text{ \AA}$ ). The bulky 2,6-lutidine groups seem to be the main factor controlling the molecular packing. Each 2,6-

lutidine group is surrounded by three other 2,6-lutidine groups and two chlorine atoms. Some selected short intermolecular distances, including all those less than  $3.85 \text{ \AA}$ , are found in Table III.

The zinc(II) atom is tetrahedrally coordinated to two chlorine atoms and two oxygen atoms from the N-oxide ligands. The tetrahedron is distorted because of coordination to atoms of differing sizes. The Cl-Zn-Cl angle is expanded to  $114.8^\circ$ , the Cl-Zn-O angles are expanded to  $111.8$  and  $111.0^\circ$ , and the O-Zn-O angle is compressed to  $94.7^\circ$ .

The large Cl-Zn-Cl angle can be explained by the size and mutual repulsion of the chlorine atoms, but the small O-Zn-O angle cannot be easily explained. The plane of the chlorine and zinc atoms makes an angle of  $89.4^\circ$  to the plane of the zinc and oxygen atoms. In the yellow form of the dichlorobis(2,6-

lutidine N-oxide)copper(II) complex,<sup>9</sup> the plane of the chlorine and copper atoms makes an angle of 54.4° with the plane of the copper and oxygen atoms. The Zn-Cl bond length of 2.246 Å and the Zn-O bond length of 2.01 Å are comparable to those found in the copper complex where Cu-Cl = 2.221 and 2.247 Å and Cu-O = 1.93 and 1.97 Å. The oxygen-oxygen separation is 2.952 Å compared to 2.68 Å in the copper complex. A plane was least-squares-fitted to the six-ring atoms of the 2,6-lutidine molecule with all atoms weighted equally. The largest deviation was 0.018 Å which is less than the estimated standard deviations for the positions of the individual atoms. The N-O bond length of 1.35 Å compares with 1.36 and 1.31 Å found in the copper complex. The average C-N distance is 1.38 Å, and the average C-C distance around the ring is 1.39 Å.

The Zn-O-N angle, 118.6°, is slightly less than that found in the corresponding copper(II) complex where the angles are 118.6 and 121.6°. The N-O bond makes an angle of 3.1° with the 2,6-lutidine ring which leaves the oxygen atom 0.08 Å out of the plane of the ring.

The two 2,6-lutidine rings make an angle of 61° relative to each other. This is greater than the angle of 53° found for the copper complex.

The zinc and copper complexes are not isostructural. Since the molecular packing imposes no restrictions on the chlorine atoms through strong nonbonding interactions, they are free to achieve the most stable configuration relative to the oxygen atoms. The copper complex should fit into the zinc lattice with a minimum of distortion of the N-oxide ligand. This slight rearrangement of the 2,6-lutidine N-oxide ligand should not be too energetically unfavorable. All zinc sites are equivalent in projection down the *b* axis. This need not be the case for the copper ion when substituted into the zinc lattice. Two nonequivalent sites would result if random statistical substitution occurred.

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## The Structure of Tris(ethylenediamine)chromium(III) Pentacyanonickelate(II) Sesquihydrate, $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_3][\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5] \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal and molecular structure of tris(ethylenediamine)chromium(III) pentacyanonickelate(II) sesquihydrate,  $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_3][\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5] \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The structure has been refined on *F* to a final conventional *R* factor of 9.4% and a weighted *R* factor of 6.9% for the 2758 observed reflections. The salt crystallizes in space group  $C_{2h}^5\text{-P}2_1/c$  of the monoclinic system, with eight formula units in a cell of dimensions  $a = 14.883$  (4),  $b = 15.748$  (4),  $c = 16.464$  (5) Å,  $\beta = 94.88$  (1)°. The calculated density of 1.55 g/cm<sup>3</sup> agrees well with the observed density of  $1.56 \pm 0.02$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The structure consists of discrete  $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2)_3^{3+}$  and  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5^{3-}$  ions linked by intermolecular hydrogen bonds. The waters of crystallization participate in some of these bonds. There are two crystallographically independent  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5^{3-}$  ions in the compound: one is a regular square pyramid and the other is a distorted trigonal bipyramid. The square pyramid has axial and average equatorial Ni-C bond lengths of 2.168 (14) and 1.862 (6) Å, respectively. The average C-Ni-C angle between the opposing basal carbon atoms is 159.5 (4)°, so that the nickel atom is 0.34 Å above the basal plane of carbon atoms. The distorted trigonal-bipyramidal  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5^{3-}$  group has Ni-C axial bonds that are significantly shorter than the Ni-C equatorial bonds. The average axial Ni-C bond length is 1.837 (9) Å. The C-Ni-C angle between the axial carbon atoms is 172.8 (5)°. There are two equivalent equatorial Ni-C bonds of average length 1.907 (9) Å and one longer equatorial bond of 1.992 (14) Å. This longer bond and the large C-Ni-C angle, 141.2 (5)°, between the other two equatorial carbon atoms are the primary deviations from a regular trigonal-bipyramidal geometry. The observed  $C_2$  geometry is apparently not due to crystal-packing interactions but is rather an energy minimum of the free ion. The isolation of both geometries in the same crystal demonstrates the very small energy difference between them. The conformations of the two tris(ethylenediamine)chromium cations are different. For the *A* configuration of each, one is  $\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\delta$  and the other is  $\Lambda\delta\delta\Lambda$ .

### Introduction

It has long been known that pale yellow solutions of  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4^{2-}$  form a cyanide adduct in concentrated aqueous cyanide solutions.<sup>1</sup> In a series of careful spectroscopic studies, Coleman, Peterson, and Penneman<sup>1</sup> showed that the complex formed in aqueous solu-

tion is  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5^{3-}$ . Repeated efforts to isolate this anion were unsuccessful, but recently stable salts of  $\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3+}$  and  $\text{Cr}(\text{en})_3^{3+}$  ( $\text{en} = \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ ) have been obtained.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the unstable potassium salt has been isolated at low temperatures.<sup>3</sup>

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