

through the sulfur S(2) atom. The optically excited electron is assumed to be spread over both the copper atoms and the intervening bridging sulfur atom, in agreement with McConnell and Davidson.¹⁵ This fact might also explain the particularly low *B* factor of sulfur S(2).

The effect of these different functions of the thio-

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cyanate groups on the interatomic distances and on the valence angles is shown in Table V.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Yellow Form of Dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)copper(II)

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The crystal and molecular structure of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)copper(II), $(C_7H_9NO)_2CuCl_2$, has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. The crystals belong to the orthorhombic space group $Pna2_1$ with unit cell dimensions $a = 13.88$ (1), $b = 7.677$ (5), and $c = 16.23$ (1) Å. There are four molecules per unit cell, and the observed and calculated densities are 1.49 and 1.48 g/cm³, respectively. The equiinclination Weissenberg technique was used to record the intensities of 981 nonzero reflections. Positional and isotropic thermal parameters were refined by least-squares methods to a conventional *R* factor of 8.3%. The molecules are monomeric, and the coordination around the central Cu ion is intermediate between tetrahedral and *cis* square planar. The Cu-Cl distances are 2.221 (4) and 2.247 (4) Å while the Cu-O distances are 1.97 (1) and 1.93 (1) Å.

Introduction

Complexes of Cu(II) compounds and various N-oxide ligands have been the subject of a number of studies. Most of the ligands form complexes in both a 1:1 and a 2:1 ligand-to-metal ratio;¹⁻⁷ however, complexes with other ligand-to-metal ratios also occur. Most 1:1 complexes have low magnetic moments at room temperature, and an oxygen-bridged dimeric structure was proposed.^{8,9} A single-crystal study of dichloro(pyridine N-oxide)copper(II) showed the structure to be composed basically of oxygen-bridged dimeric units.^{10,11} The dimeric units are chlorine

bridged to adjacent dimers to form infinite chains, and the geometry around the Cu(II) ion is square pyramidal¹² with the apical chloride bond elongated to 2.836 Å. The two bridging oxygen atoms form an edge of the square base, and the apical chlorides are *trans* with respect to the joined basal planes. The low magnetic moments of the 1:1 complexes are rationalized in terms of a superexchange mechanism.

The structure and properties of the 2:1 complexes have not been studied as extensively as the 1:1 complexes. The 2:1 complexes in general are monomeric and have normal magnetic moments although both low-moment and normal-moment dimeric structures are known. The low-moment dimers are similar to the 1:1 complexes with the extra pyridine N-oxide ligands in the fifth coordination site rather than a bridging chloride ion. The normal-moment dimers are similar except one bridging oxygen is apical and the other basal. If the magnetic electrons are restricted to orbitals of approximately $d_{x^2-y^2}$ symmetry, superexchange does not occur because the orbitals of the magnetic electrons do not overlap significantly at the shared oxygen atoms.

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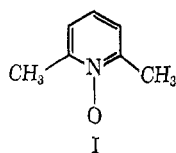
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The green form of dichlorobis(4-picoline N-oxide)-copper(II) belongs to space group $P2_1/c$ with two molecules per unit cell.⁴ The complexes must therefore be centrosymmetric and like ligands are required to be *trans*. A recent refinement of the structure in this laboratory confirms the *trans*-square-planar molecular conformation and the absence of any intermolecular coordination between Cu(II) ions which are separated by 6.29 Å.

The structure of the yellow form of the 2:1 complexes must be determined before the chemistry of these systems can be understood. We have completed a three-dimensional X-ray structural analysis of the yellow form of dichlorobis(2,6-lutidine N-oxide)copper(II), and we wish to report the details of the structure.

Experimental Section

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



Chemical Corp., was purified by vacuum distillation. Copper(II) chloride obtained from Allied Chemical Corp. was used without further purification. Ethanol solutions of the ligand and copper(II) chloride were prepared in which the molar ratio of N-oxide ligand to copper was 2:1. The solutions were mixed, and the complex precipitated within a few minutes. The complex was recrystallized from an ethanol solution, and a mixture of the yellow and green crystalline modifications were obtained. A crystal of the yellow form with dimensions $0.63 \times 0.17 \times 0.16$ mm was selected for all intensity measurements. The systematic absences observed on precession and Weissenberg photographs ($0kl$ absent for $k + l$ odd and $h0l$ absent for h odd) are consistent with both the centric space group $Pnma$, k and l interchanged, and the acentric space group $Pna2_1$. A positive pyroelectric test and Rogers' $N(z)$ test¹³ indicated the crystal belonged to the acentric space group. This choice was justified by the successful refinement of the structure.

The unit cell dimensions were determined using an a -axis layer line and the $0kl$ Weissenberg photographs which were calibrated with superimposed NaCl powder lines, $a = 5.6402$ Å. The cell dimensions are $a = 13.89$ (1), $b = 7.077$ (5), and $c = 16.23$ (1) Å. The errors are standard deviations obtained from a manual calculation of the cell edges from a number of reflections. The density of 1.49 (3) g/cm³ was determined by the flotation method using a mixture of $CHCl_3$ and CCl_4 . The calculated density for four molecules per unit cell is 1.48 g/cm³. Three-dimensional intensity data were collected at room temperature around the a axis for levels 0 through 8 using the multiple-film (three films) equiinclination Weissenberg technique. Nickel-filtered copper radiation [$\lambda(Cu K\alpha) 1.54178$ Å] was used. The intensities of 981 nonzero reflections were estimated visually by comparison with a calibration strip. Lorentz-polarization corrections were applied to the observed intensities, and the data were corrected for absorption using Bond's values¹⁴ for a cylinder with $\mu = 48.6$ cm⁻¹ and $\mu R = 0.428$. The maximum error in

any structure factor due to the absorption approximation is less than 2%.

The computer programs used for the structure determination are listed in ref 15.

Structure Determination

Scale factors obtained from Wilson plots were used initially to scale the nine levels together. The x and y coordinates of the copper(II) ions were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson map. The z coordinate of one copper atom was chosen arbitrarily to be 0.2500. Peaks tentatively identified as copper-chloride vectors appeared to have approximately the same x coordinate as the copper ion. Structure factors were calculated with these coordinates using the atomic scattering factors of Cromer and Waber.¹⁶ Those for Cu^{2+} and Cl^- were corrected only for the real part of the anomalous dispersion.¹⁷ An R factor of 46% was obtained where $R = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$. Because of the large R factor, an $h0l$ Fourier map was calculated using only the phases of the copper positions. Peaks identified as chloride ions were found to lie at ± 0.053 Å in the x direction with respect to the copper positions. Structure factor calculations gave an R value of 30%, and the phases were used to calculate a three-dimensional Fourier map. The coordinates of two oxygen atoms and one carbon atom were assigned from this Fourier map. A three-dimensional Fourier map was calculated using the phases from the additional atoms, and approximate positions were obtained for all atoms except hydrogen. The contributions of the hydrogen atoms have been ignored. A structure factor calculation indicated an R value of 20% at this stage.

A preliminary full-matrix, least-squares refinement of three cycles was carried out on scale, positional, and isotropic thermal parameters. A version of the Busing and Levy program which had been modified for the IBM 7094 was used, and the quantity $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ was minimized. The weighting factors in the initial calculation were given the value of unity. This is satisfactory only for preliminary refinement and scaling and is not acceptable for a final set of parameters. The R factor dropped to 9.9%. Three additional refinement cycles were carried out on positional and thermal parameters using the IBM 360 Model 50. This program also minimized the quantity $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, but a modified Hughes^{18,19} weighting scheme was used where $w = 1.00$ for $F_o < 4F_{min}$ and $w = 4F_{min}/F_o$

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TABLE II
 ATOMIC PARAMETERS WITH STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

| Atom | <i>x</i> | <i>y</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>B</i> , Å ² | Atom | <i>x</i> | <i>y</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>B</i> , Å ² |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Cu | 0.2071 (2) | 0.0459 (2) | 0.2500 | 3.06 (6) | C ₅ | 0.370 (2) | 0.829 (2) | 0.102 (1) | 3.9 (3) |
| Cl ₁ | 0.2473 (5) | 0.2141 (5) | 0.1441 (3) | 3.81 (8) | C ₆ | 0.441 (2) | 0.001 (3) | 0.309 (1) | 5.2 (4) |
| Cl ₂ | 0.1741 (4) | 0.2481 (5) | 0.3460 (3) | 3.86 (8) | C ₇ | 0.282 (2) | 0.740 (3) | 0.076 (1) | 5.8 (5) |
| O ₁ | 0.2974 (9) | 0.852 (1) | 0.2310 (6) | 3.1 (2) | C ₈ | 0.084 (2) | 0.840 (3) | 0.421 (1) | 4.8 (4) |
| O ₂ | 0.114 (1) | 0.871 (2) | 0.2823 (7) | 4.1 (2) | C ₉ | 0.025 (2) | 0.858 (3) | 0.489 (1) | 5.4 (5) |
| N ₁ | 0.374 (1) | 0.880 (2) | 0.1852 (9) | 3.8 (3) | C ₁₀ | -0.065 (3) | 0.935 (4) | 0.480 (2) | 7.1 (7) |
| N ₂ | 0.054 (1) | 0.895 (1) | 0.3476 (7) | 2.5 (2) | C ₁₁ | -0.092 (3) | 0.990 (4) | 0.406 (2) | 6.9 (7) |
| C ₁ | 0.453 (2) | 0.957 (2) | 0.221 (1) | 4.3 (4) | C ₁₂ | -0.034 (2) | 0.977 (3) | 0.335 (2) | 5.8 (5) |
| C ₂ | 0.534 (2) | 0.991 (3) | 0.170 (1) | 5.6 (5) | C ₁₃ | 0.186 (2) | 0.748 (3) | 0.425 (1) | 5.4 (5) |
| C ₃ | 0.530 (3) | 0.942 (4) | 0.085 (2) | 7.5 (7) | C ₁₄ | -0.054 (2) | 0.038 (2) | 0.253 (1) | 4.7 (4) |
| C ₄ | 0.453 (2) | 0.863 (3) | 0.054 (1) | 4.7 (4) | | | | | |

^a Standard deviations of the least significant figures are given in parentheses.

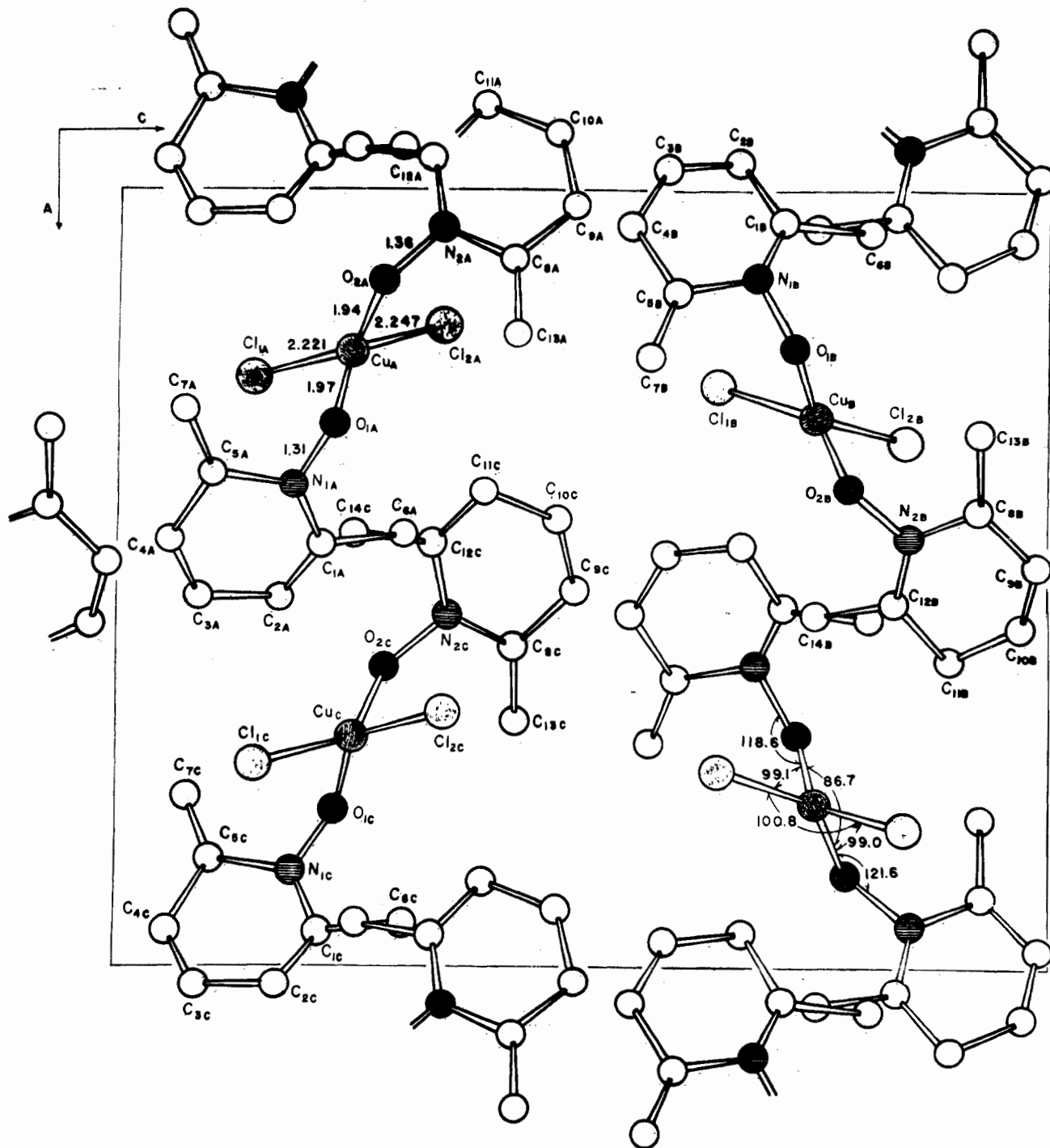


Figure 1.—A projection of the yellow form of $(C_7H_9NO)_2CuCl_2$ down the *b* axis.

chlorine planes is 54.6° . The N-O bond lengths, 1.31 and 1.36 Å, are comparable with that of 1.35 Å in $(C_5H_5NOCuCl_2)_2$, and they show the expected increase in length over those in the free aromatic amine N-oxides (1.24–1.28 Å) where considerable π bonding occurs.^{21–23}

TABLE III
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND BOND ANGLES (DEG)^a

| —Bond lengths— | | Shortest nonbonding distances | | —Bond angles— | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|---------|
| Cu-Cl ₁ | 2.221 (4) | Cl ₁ -Cl ₂ | 3.442 (4) | O ₁ -N ₁ -C ₆ | 118 (1) |
| Cu-Cl ₂ | 2.247 (4) | O ₁ -O ₂ | 2.68 (1) | N ₁ -C ₁ -C ₂ | 118 (2) |
| Cu-O ₁ | 1.97 (1) | Cl ₂ -C ₁₃ | 4.05 (3) | C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃ | 119 (2) |
| Cu-O ₂ | 1.93 (1) | Cl ₁ -C ₇ | 3.84 (3) | C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄ | 121 (2) |
| O ₁ -N ₁ | 1.31 (1) | Cl _{2a} -C _{11a} | 3.87 (3) | C ₃ -C ₄ -C ₅ | 123 (2) |
| O ₂ -N ₂ | 1.36 (1) | Cl _{2a} -C _{7b} | 3.78 (2) | C ₄ -C ₅ -N ₁ | 117 (2) |
| N ₁ -C ₁ | 1.39 (2) | Cl _{1b} -C _{13a} | 3.68 (2) | C ₁ -N ₁ -C ₆ | 123 (2) |
| C ₁ -C ₂ | 1.41 (3) | Cl _{1a} -C _{14a} | 3.79 (2) | N ₁ -C ₁ -C ₆ | 114 (2) |
| C ₂ -C ₃ | 1.44 (3) | C _{1a} -C _{14a} | 3.83 (3) | C ₂ -C ₁ -C ₆ | 128 (2) |
| C ₃ -C ₄ | 1.32 (4) | C _{13a} -C _{11a} | 3.68 (4) | N ₁ -C ₁ -C ₇ | 116 (2) |
| C ₄ -C ₅ | 1.41 (2) | C _{9a} -C _{7b} | 3.95 (4) | C ₄ -C ₃ -C ₇ | 127 (2) |
| C ₅ -N ₁ | 1.41 (2) | C _{14a} -N _{1a} | 3.53 (3) | O ₂ -N ₂ -C ₈ | 117 (1) |
| C ₁ -C ₆ | 1.48 (2) | C _{9a} -C _{7b} | 3.62 (4) | O ₂ -N ₂ -C ₁₂ | 119 (1) |
| C ₆ -C ₇ | 1.47 (3) | C _{9a} -C _{7c} | 3.77 (4) | N ₂ -C ₈ -C ₉ | 120 (2) |
| N ₂ -C ₈ | 1.33 (2) | —Bond angles— | | C ₈ -C ₉ -C ₁₀ | 119 (2) |
| C ₈ -C ₉ | 1.39 (2) | Cl ₁ -Cu-Cl ₂ | 100.8 (2) | C ₉ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₁ | 118 (2) |
| C ₉ -C ₁₀ | 1.39 (4) | O ₁ -Cu-O ₂ | 86.7 (5) | C ₁₀ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ | 124 (3) |
| C ₁₀ -C ₁₁ | 1.33 (3) | O ₁ -Cu-Cl ₁ | 99.1 (3) | C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ -N ₂ | 114 (2) |
| C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ | 1.41 (3) | O ₂ -Cu-Cl ₂ | 99.0 (4) | C ₈ -N ₂ -C ₁₂ | 124 (2) |
| C ₁₂ -N ₂ | 1.38 (3) | Cu-O ₁ -N ₁ | 118.6 (9) | N ₂ -C ₈ -C ₁₃ | 118 (2) |
| C ₈ -C ₁₃ | 1.59 (3) | Cu-O ₂ -N ₂ | 121.6 (9) | C ₉ -C ₈ -C ₁₃ | 122 (2) |
| C ₁₃ -C ₁₄ | 1.43 (3) | O ₁ -N ₁ -C ₁ | 119 (1) | C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ | 129 (2) |
| | | | | N ₂ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ | 117 (2) |

^a Standard deviations of the last significant figures are given in parentheses.

The bond lengths around the ring are too inaccurate for any conclusions to be drawn concerning the effects of complex formation on the aromatic π system. The atoms of each ring were least-squares-fitted to a plane with all atoms weighted equally. The average deviation of the atoms from the planes is 0.008 Å. The largest deviation is 0.015 Å, which is less than the estimated standard deviations of the atoms.

The yellow form of $(4-CH_3C_5H_4NO)_2CuCl_2$ is irreversibly converted to the green *trans*-square-planar

form on heating. The green form is also formed predominantly when the complex is prepared by heating an ethanol solution with a large excess of ligand. The *trans* isomer probably is stabilized by π back-bonding of the appropriate copper(II) d orbitals with the low-lying antibonding π orbitals of the aromatic N-oxide. There is little steric interaction in the *trans* configuration which would hinder the ligands from obtaining a configuration compatible with maximum π bonding.

In contrast, the yellow form of $[2,6-(CH_3)_2C_5H_3NO]_2CuCl_2$ does not convert to the green form when the solid is warmed. The reason for this is not known, but it seems likely that the steric effects of the methyl groups could hinder the conversion. The energy of transformation would then be too high and the complex would melt before converting to the green form.

There is considerable steric and electrostatic interaction in a *cis*-square-planar structure, and it probably cannot be stabilized by π -bond formation. A tetrahedral structure is the most stable from electrostatic considerations. This is demonstrated by the structure of $[2,6-(CH_3)_2C_5H_3NO]_2ZnCl_2$ ²⁴ where no crystal field stabilization is present. The structure is tetrahedral with a small expansion of the Cl-Zn-Cl angle due to electrostatic repulsion. The tetrahedral Cu(II) structure would be unstable due to a Jahn-Teller distortion. The E-symmetry vibration of a tetrahedral molecule is Jahn-Teller active and in the extreme would lead to either a *cis*- or *trans*-square-planar configuration. The distorted configuration of the yellow form of $[2,6-(CH_3)_2C_5H_3NO]_2CuCl_2$ is probably a compromise between the sterically unstable *cis* and the Jahn-Teller unstable tetrahedral configurations.

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