

## Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichlorobis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)methylaminecobalt(II)

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The crystal structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , in which  $\text{Me}_3\text{dien}$  is the ligand bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)methylamine, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by photographic methods. The crystals belong to the space group  $P2_1/c$  with cell dimensions  $a = 8.389 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 29.430 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 12.018 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 101^\circ 31' \pm 4'$ . The density of  $1.385 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  calculated for eight formula units in the cell is in agreement with the measured density of  $1.38 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . There are two crystallographically independent but essentially identical molecules in the cell. The structure has been refined by least-squares techniques to a final  $R$  factor of 8.2% for the 1567 independent observed reflections. The structure consists of discrete molecules in which cobalt(II) exhibits five-coordination, intermediate in shape between trigonal bipyramidal and square pyramidal and seemingly imposed essentially by the steric requirements of the ligands. A detailed study of the effects of steric repulsions on the coordination geometry is made by comparing the structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  and that of a related compound.

### Introduction

Several X-ray structural investigations on five-coordinate transition metal complexes have been made in recent years in order to achieve some understanding of the factors which determine five-coordination.<sup>1</sup> In many cases the geometry of the ligand is found to be a major factor in stabilizing a given configuration, but even in these cases a structural analysis can provide useful information on the tendency of a metal atom toward a particular stereochemistry.

Ciampolini and Speroni<sup>2</sup> have reported the preparation and the physicochemical properties of a series of high-spin complexes with the general formula  $\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{X}_2$ , where M is Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, or Zn,  $\text{Me}_3\text{dien}$  is the bulky ligand bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)methylamine,  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2)_2$ , and X is Cl, Br, or I. From the molecular weight and conductivity measurements and on the basis of magnetic and spectral data a pentacoordinate structure was proposed for all the compounds in the series. An X-ray investigation was undertaken in this laboratory on the  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  complex and preliminary results have been reported.<sup>3</sup> Here we wish to report the final results of the X-ray analysis of this compound. Recently, the structure of the high-spin five-coordinate complex  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , with  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien} = \text{bis}(2\text{-diethylaminoethyl})\text{amine}$ , has been determined.<sup>4</sup> This complex has the same set of donor atoms as  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , but different substituents on the nitrogen atoms of the ligand molecule. For this reason, a somewhat different intramolecular crowding results in the two compounds and a comparison between the two structures appears interesting in order to elucidate the importance of steric factors in determining the coordination geometry about a metal atom.

### Experimental Section

**Data Collection.**—Crystals of  $\text{Co}[\text{CH}_3\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2)_2]\text{Cl}_2$ , prepared as described earlier,<sup>2</sup> were kindly supplied by Dr. Ciampolini. The material crystallized as blue monoclinic plates, which were sensitive to moisture. For this reason the crystal used for data collection was coated with collodion. Cell parameters were determined by a least-squares refinement of 27  $2\theta$  values from  $0kl$  and  $h0l$  Weissenberg photographs taken with Fe  $K\alpha$  radiation and calibrated with NaCl ( $a = 5.6273 \text{ \AA}$ ). The results are  $a = 8.389 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 29.430 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 12.018 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 101^\circ 31' \pm 4'$ . A survey of  $hkl$  and  $h0l$  Weissenberg photographs revealed the systematic absences  $h0l$  for  $l = 2n + 1$  and  $0k0$  for  $k = 2n + 1$ , which are consistent with the space group  $P2_1/c$ . The calculated density of  $1.385 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , for eight formula units in the unit cell, is in agreement with the observed value of  $1.38 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  measured by flotation. No symmetry is imposed on the molecule by space group requirements and there are two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit.

The crystal used for data collection was a plate of approximate dimensions of  $0.05 \times 0.20 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$ , coincident with the  $[010]$ ,  $[101]$ , and  $[100]$  directions, respectively. Doubly integrated Weissenberg photographs  $0kl$  through  $5kl$  were taken on a Nonius camera with the multiple-film, equiinclination technique, using Fe  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda 1.9373 \text{ \AA}$ ). The intensities of the reflections were measured on a Nonius microdensitometer, the intensity being assumed proportional to the density of the spot. The various levels were scaled by means of two Weissenberg photographs, containing  $30^\circ$  samples from each level, taken with the equiinclination technique. A total of 2533 independent reflections were examined but 966 of these were too weak to be measured. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. With a calculated  $\mu$  value of  $93.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Fe  $K\alpha$ ) the transmission factors ranged from 0.29 to 0.64 over the set of reflections examined. A correction for absorption was applied, using Burnham's general absorption program, adapted by Stewart<sup>5</sup> for the "Crystal Structure Calculations System X-Ray 63." The atomic scattering factors for Co, Cl, N, and C were taken from the Dirac-Slater calculations by Cromer and Waber.<sup>6</sup> For H, the values tabulated in ref 7 were used. The real part of the anomalous dispersion correction, as given by Cromer,<sup>8</sup> was subtracted from  $f_{\text{Co}}$ .

(1) E. L. Muetterties and R. A. Schunn, *Quart. Rev. (London)*, **20**, 245 (1966); J. S. Wood, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, **2**, 403 (1967).

(2) M. Ciampolini and G. P. Speroni, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 45 (1966).

(3) M. Di Vaira and P. L. Orioli, *Chem. Commun.*, 590 (1965).

(4) Z. Dori, R. Eisenberg, and H. B. Gray, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 483 (1967).

(5) J. M. Stewart, Technical Report TR-64-6, University of Maryland Computer Science Center, 1964.

(6) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(7) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202.

(8) D. T. Cromer, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

TABLE I  
 FINAL ATOMIC COORDINATES<sup>a</sup> AND TEMPERATURE FACTORS<sup>a-c</sup> ( $\times 10^4$ )

Atom	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Co(1)	487 (3)	932 (1)	3268 (2)	54 (5)	6 (1)	32 (2)	3 (1)	14 (2)	2 (1)
Cl(1)	2873 (6)	1312 (1)	3118 (3)	96 (11)	10 (1)	63 (3)	-12 (2)	28 (4)	-2 (1)
Cl(2)	741 (6)	823 (1)	5185 (3)	135 (10)	11 (1)	38 (3)	-2 (2)	19 (4)	4 (1)
N(1)	-1030 (22)	1502 (5)	2848 (11)	113 (44)	14 (2)	56 (13)	1 (7)	1 (15)	-1 (4)
N(2)	-1967 (17)	578 (4)	2819 (11)	135 (33)	9 (2)	60 (12)	11 (5)	26 (14)	-5 (4)
N(3)	1048 (16)	344 (4)	2387 (11)	67 (34)	9 (2)	71 (13)	-7 (5)	45 (15)	1 (4)
C(1)	-513 (26)	1874 (6)	3678 (18)	255 (51)	8 (2)	152 (22)	19 (8)	-37 (25)	-12 (6)
C(2)	-960 (28)	1673 (7)	1666 (15)	318 (59)	16 (3)	51 (15)	15 (10)	32 (22)	18 (5)
C(3)	-2760 (30)	1381 (7)	2884 (16)	179 (60)	16 (3)	92 (19)	21 (9)	7 (21)	9 (6)
C(4)	-3234 (25)	933 (8)	2310 (15)	160 (48)	24 (4)	71 (17)	8 (10)	-53 (20)	-10 (7)
C(5)	-2578 (26)	364 (7)	3799 (17)	164 (54)	20 (3)	103 (21)	-8 (10)	69 (25)	17 (6)
C(6)	-1831 (26)	234 (6)	1956 (17)	143 (50)	10 (2)	146 (22)	-6 (8)	16 (24)	-12 (6)
C(7)	-238 (30)	7 (5)	2318 (16)	387 (66)	6 (2)	101 (18)	-22 (9)	84 (27)	-15 (5)
C(8)	1406 (29)	469 (6)	1284 (17)	391 (59)	10 (2)	75 (18)	-13 (9)	101 (24)	-3 (5)
C(9)	2538 (26)	144 (6)	3067 (16)	177 (51)	11 (2)	118 (18)	25 (8)	38 (22)	0 (5)
Co(1)'	5288 (3)	3428 (1)	3174 (2)	132 (6)	8 (1)	35 (2)	1 (1)	13 (2)	-1 (1)
Cl(1)'	6535 (8)	4093 (2)	4030 (4)	365 (16)	15 (1)	70 (4)	-40 (2)	17 (6)	-3 (1)
Cl(2)'	6787 (7)	2852 (2)	4135 (4)	266 (14)	17 (1)	87 (4)	35 (2)	-48 (6)	-5 (1)
N(1)'	3152 (17)	3519 (4)	3841 (9)	167 (31)	8 (1)	27 (9)	17 (5)	2 (12)	-2 (3)
N(2)'	3527 (21)	2941 (4)	2008 (10)	176 (40)	5 (2)	65 (12)	5 (6)	22 (15)	-4 (3)
N(3)'	5959 (20)	3552 (5)	1619 (10)	28 (39)	18 (2)	62 (12)	-12 (6)	-1 (14)	-1 (4)
C(1)'	3536 (26)	3505 (6)	5094 (14)	335 (55)	15 (3)	31 (13)	13 (9)	61 (20)	5 (5)
C(2)'	2301 (27)	3956 (6)	3480 (16)	314 (55)	14 (2)	91 (18)	44 (9)	57 (23)	1 (5)
C(3)'	1989 (22)	3119 (6)	3469 (15)	90 (39)	15 (2)	94 (18)	-11 (7)	31 (19)	2 (5)
C(4)'	1926 (28)	3036 (6)	2197 (15)	148 (53)	14 (3)	75 (18)	-16 (9)	18 (21)	-12 (5)
C(5)'	3920 (25)	2457 (5)	2220 (16)	273 (48)	7 (2)	95 (18)	6 (7)	32 (22)	3 (5)
C(6)'	3688 (27)	3059 (5)	861 (14)	147 (53)	13 (2)	67 (16)	-2 (8)	41 (19)	-1 (5)
C(7)'	5327 (29)	3176 (6)	797 (13)	198 (53)	20 (3)	47 (14)	4 (10)	11 (20)	-10 (5)
C(8)'	5257 (26)	3986 (6)	1124 (14)	236 (49)	17 (3)	59 (15)	-9 (9)	24 (20)	11 (6)
C(9)'	7745 (36)	3578 (9)	1809 (16)	220 (78)	45 (6)	52 (17)	-6 (14)	43 (25)	3 (7)

<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviations (in parentheses) occur in the last significant digit; the calculated hydrogen positions are not reported. <sup>b</sup> Anisotropic thermal factors are of the form:  $\exp(-\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 h_i h_j \beta_{ij})$ . <sup>c</sup> Primed symbols denote atoms of the second molecule in the asymmetric unit.

**Structure Determination.**—The structure was solved by the heavy-atom technique, using the two independent cobalt atoms and a series of three-dimensional Fourier syntheses. At this point the  $R$  factor was 19.3%, assuming  $B_{Co} = 2.5 \text{ \AA}^2$  and  $B_{Cl} = B_N = B_C = 3.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ . The residual  $R$  is defined throughout as  $\sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ . Only observed reflections were included in the calculations.

A few cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinement with individual isotropic temperature factors reduced  $R$  to 14.5%. The function minimized was  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ ; weights were calculated according to the function<sup>9</sup>  $w = 1/(a + F_o + cF_o^2)$  where  $a$  and  $c$  were 40.0 and 0.08, respectively. Refinement was continued by means of full-matrix least-squares cycles, using the following weighting scheme:  $w = 1$  for reflections with  $F_o \leq 40$  and  $\sqrt{w} = 40/F_o$  for reflections with  $F_o > 40$ . Two cycles of refinement on positional and thermal parameters and scale factors, with individual isotropic temperature factors, led to the value  $R = 12.9\%$ . A few errors made during data collection were corrected and hydrogens were introduced in calculated positions, assuming a C-H distance of 1.05 Å and  $B_H = 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ . One cycle of refinement on positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of the nonhydrogen atoms and one cycle on scale factors, followed by another cycle on positional and anisotropic thermal parameters, led to the final values for the residuals:  $R = 8.2\%$  and  $R_w = 10.5\%$ , where  $R_w$  is defined as  $(\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ .

During the last part of the refinement it appeared that high negative  $F_o - F_c$  values for many strong, low-order reflections could be due to the effect of uncorrected secondary extinction. For this reason 10 reflections, considered to be affected by extinction, were omitted from the last cycles. A difference Fourier

map calculated with the final parameters did not show any special features. The maximum height of the peaks was one-sixth the height of a carbon atom as found in another difference Fourier map calculated without the contribution of that carbon atom.

The final values of the parameters and their estimated standard deviations are reported in Table I. Standard deviations of the parameters were calculated according to the expression  $\sigma_j = (\sum w(\Delta F)^2 a^{ij} / (m - n))^{1/2}$ , where  $m$  is the number of reflections,  $n$  is the number of parameters refined,  $a^{ij}$  is the  $jj$ th element of the inverse matrix, and  $\Delta F = F_o - F_c$ . Table II reports the principal values of the thermal ellipsoids.

 TABLE II  
 RMS DISPLACEMENTS (IN Å) ALONG THE PRINCIPAL AXES OF THE TEMPERATURE FACTOR ELLIPSOIDS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Atom	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Co(1)	0.127	0.146	0.174	Co(1)'	0.156	0.193	0.214
Cl(1)	0.153	0.213	0.229	Cl(1)'	0.178	0.241	0.390
Cl(2)	0.145	0.201	0.235	Cl(2)'	0.192	0.227	0.394
N(1)	0.181	0.219	0.247	N(1)'	0.134	0.147	0.269
N(2)	0.147	0.215	0.241	N(2)'	0.138	0.219	0.248
N(3)	0.101	0.204	0.233	N(3)'	0.080	0.214	0.287
C(1)	0.152	0.255	0.394	C(1)'	0.118	0.248	0.346
C(2)	0.132	0.285	0.342	C(2)'	0.151	0.249	0.378
C(3)	0.183	0.272	0.305	C(3)'	0.149	0.254	0.268
C(4)	0.147	0.280	0.352	C(4)'	0.170	0.231	0.286
C(5)	0.148	0.272	0.334	C(5)'	0.167	0.259	0.307
C(6)	0.183	0.229	0.333	C(6)'	0.188	0.235	0.246
C(7)	0.112	0.253	0.379	C(7)'	0.167	0.259	0.312
C(8)	0.184	0.203	0.376	C(8)'	0.176	0.267	0.308
C(9)	0.145	0.286	0.293	C(9)'	0.175	0.275	0.445

<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviations ( $\times 10^3$ ) are about 10 for Co atoms, 20 for Cl atoms, and 30 for the lighter atoms.

(9) D. W. J. Cruickshank, *et al.*, "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-Ray Crystal Analysis," Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p 42.

TABLE III  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS<sup>a</sup>

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. Columns include indices (h, k, l), observed values (Fo), calculated values (Fc), and various reflection labels (e.g., 2,K1, 3,K1, 4,K1, etc.). The data is organized in a grid-like format with some rows grouped by labels.

<sup>a</sup> Columns are K, 10Fo, and 10Fc. Reflections considered affected by extinction are marked with an E and were omitted from final refinement.

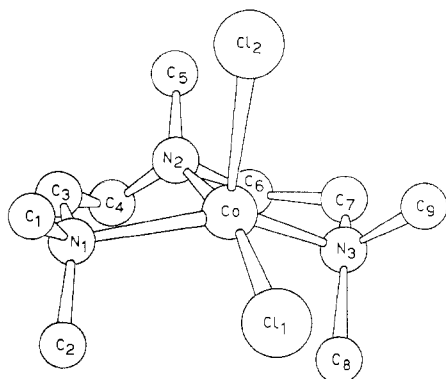


Figure 1.—A perspective view of the molecule of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . The numbering of the two chlorine atoms has been interchanged with respect to that adopted in the previous note,<sup>3</sup> in order to make the comparison with the structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  easier.

The computer programs used in the calculations were those written for the IBM 1620 by Albano, Bellon, Pompa, and Scatturin<sup>10</sup> and those of the "Crystal Structure Calculations System," written by Stewart, *et al.*,<sup>5</sup> for the IBM 709/7090/7094. The observed and calculated structure factors are reported in Table III.

### Discussion

The structure consists of discrete molecules of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . In the two crystallographically independent molecules only a few of the corresponding bond lengths and angles show statistically significant differences. Since these differences are unimportant to the following discussion, values quoted hereafter for bond distances and angles are the average between those for the two independent molecules, unless otherwise indicated. A perspective view of the molecule is shown in Figure 1. Tables IV and V report intramolecular distances and angles.

TABLE IV  
BOND LENGTHS AND INTRAMOLECULAR CONTACTS

Atoms	Distance, Å	
	Molecule 1	Molecule 2
Co-Cl(1)	2.331 (6)	2.358 (6)
Co-Cl(2)	2.294 (5)	2.282 (6)
Co-N(1)	2.105 (16)	2.121 (15)
Co-N(2)	2.274 (14)	2.317 (14)
Co-N(3)	2.129 (14)	2.089 (15)
N(1)-C(1)	1.49 (2)	1.48 (2)
N(1)-C(2)	1.52 (2)	1.49 (2)
N(1)-C(3)	1.50 (3)	1.54 (2)
N(2)-C(4)	1.53 (3)	1.43 (3)
N(2)-C(5)	1.51 (3)	1.47 (2)
N(2)-C(6)	1.47 (2)	1.45 (2)
N(3)-C(7)	1.45 (3)	1.51 (2)
N(3)-C(8)	1.46 (3)	1.48 (2)
N(3)-C(9)	1.47 (2)	1.47 (3)
C(3)-C(4)	1.51 (3)	1.54 (3)
C(6)-C(7)	1.48 (3)	1.43 (4)
Cl(1)···C(1)	3.47 (2)	3.50 (2)
Cl(1)···C(2)	3.50 (2)	3.50 (2)
Cl(1)···C(8)	3.38 (2)	3.46 (2)
Cl(1)···C(9)	3.45 (2)	3.40 (2)
Cl(2)···C(5)	3.24 (2)	3.20 (2)

(10) (a) V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, and F. Pompa, *Ric. Sci. Suppl.*, **33**, 285 (1963); (b) V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, F. Pompa, and V. Scatturin, *ibid.*, **33**, 1067 (1963).

TABLE V  
BOND ANGLES

Atoms	Angle, deg	
	Molecule 1	Molecule 2
Cl(1)-Co-Cl(2)	103.6 (0.2)	104.1 (0.2)
Cl(1)-Co-N(1)	94.9 (0.5)	93.7 (0.4)
Cl(1)-Co-N(2)	162.2 (0.4)	162.0 (0.4)
Cl(1)-Co-N(3)	94.2 (0.4)	94.0 (0.4)
Cl(2)-Co-N(1)	106.4 (0.4)	109.0 (0.4)
Cl(2)-Co-N(2)	94.1 (0.4)	93.9 (0.4)
Cl(2)-Co-N(3)	113.6 (0.4)	111.2 (0.5)
N(1)-Co-N(2)	80.3 (0.6)	79.8 (0.6)
N(1)-Co-N(3)	135.3 (0.5)	135.6 (0.6)
N(2)-Co-N(3)	77.8 (0.5)	79.6 (0.6)
Co-N(1)-C(1)	110.2 (1.1)	110.7 (1.2)
Co-N(1)-C(2)	110.8 (1.3)	113.0 (1.2)
Co-N(1)-C(3)	110.2 (1.1)	109.1 (1.0)
C(1)-N(1)-C(2)	108.8 (1.5)	108.3 (1.3)
C(1)-N(1)-C(3)	108.0 (1.6)	105.8 (1.3)
C(2)-N(1)-C(3)	108.9 (1.5)	109.7 (1.3)
Co-N(2)-C(4)	107.9 (1.1)	106.8 (1.0)
Co-N(2)-C(5)	115.9 (1.0)	113.5 (1.1)
Co-N(2)-C(6)	106.8 (1.2)	104.9 (1.1)
C(4)-N(2)-C(5)	106.3 (1.5)	110.1 (1.5)
C(4)-N(2)-C(6)	109.5 (1.3)	111.8 (1.5)
C(5)-N(2)-C(6)	110.4 (1.4)	109.6 (1.4)
Co-N(3)-C(7)	110.3 (1.2)	109.6 (1.2)
Co-N(3)-C(8)	110.5 (1.0)	110.7 (1.2)
Co-N(3)-C(9)	107.2 (1.0)	108.6 (1.1)
C(7)-N(3)-C(8)	113.8 (1.4)	108.1 (1.3)
C(7)-N(3)-C(9)	107.3 (1.4)	110.8 (1.7)
C(8)-N(3)-C(9)	107.3 (1.6)	109.1 (1.7)
N(1)-C(3)-C(4)	111.2 (1.9)	107.8 (1.5)
N(2)-C(4)-C(3)	108.4 (1.5)	110.0 (1.5)
N(2)-C(6)-C(7)	107.2 (1.5)	112.3 (1.6)
N(3)-C(7)-C(6)	109.0 (1.4)	110.9 (1.8)

The cobalt atom is in a five-coordinate environment, surrounded by two chlorine and three nitrogen atoms. The coordination configuration appears to be intermediate between the two idealized geometries for five-coordination: the trigonal bipyramid and the square pyramid. From the trigonal-bipyramidal viewpoint Cl(1) and N(2) occupy the axial positions. The metal atom is shifted by 0.26 Å toward Cl(1), out of the equatorial plane defined by Cl(2), N(1), and N(3). In the square-pyramidal approximation Cl(2) should be considered to occupy the apical position with the metal atom 0.55 Å above the base. The equations of the least-squares planes are reported in Table VI.

Large distortions with respect to both geometries are imposed by the steric requirements of the ligands. The situation is similar in some respects to that found in the structure of the compound  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ .<sup>4</sup> The differences between  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  can be ascribed essentially to the intramolecular crowding, which is different for the two compounds. Figure 2 shows schematic drawings of the coordination polyhedra of the two compounds.

Replacement of methyl groups with the bulkier ethyl groups might be expected to lead to an increase in nonbonded repulsions. In spite of this, shorter intramolecular contacts are found in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  than in the other complex. This is due to the presence of a total of five substituent groups on the nitrogen atoms in the ligand  $\text{Me}_3\text{dien}$ , compared with the four sub-

TABLE VI  
BEST PLANES WITH DEVIATIONS OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANES  
Equations of the Planes<sup>a</sup>

Plane	Atoms	A	B	C	D
1	Cl(2), N(1), N(3), Co <sup>b</sup>	7.387	13.878	-1.564	0.878
1'	Cl(2)', N(1)', N(3)', Co <sup>b</sup>	3.633	21.962	4.913	10.761
2	Cl(1), N(1), N(2), N(3), Co <sup>b</sup>	-0.110	-4.784	11.650	2.804
2'	Cl(1)', N(1)', N(2)', N(3)', Co <sup>b</sup>	-4.197	20.183	-5.023	3.661
3	Co, Cl(1), Cl(2), N(2), C(5) <sup>b</sup>	-4.026	25.742	1.957	2.835
3'	Co', Cl(1)', Cl(2)', N(2)', C(5) <sup>b</sup>	-6.282	-0.454	9.600	-0.424

Plane 1		Plane 2		Plane 3	
Atoms	Dev, Å	Atoms	Dev, Å	Atoms	Dev, Å
Cl(2)		Cl(1)	-0.17	Co	-0.01
N(1)		N(1)	0.19	Cl(1)	0.00
N(3)		N(2)	-0.22	Cl(2)	0.00
Co <sup>b</sup>	-0.26	N(3)	0.20	N(2)	0.00
		Co <sup>b</sup>	-0.55	C(5) <sup>b</sup>	0.12

Plane 1'		Plane 2'		Plane 3'	
Atoms	Dev, Å	Atoms	Dev, Å	Atoms	Dev, Å
Cl(2)'		Cl(1)'	0.17	Co'	0.01
N(1)'		N(1)'	-0.19	Cl(1)'	0.00
N(3)'		N(2)'	0.21	Cl(2)'	0.00
Co <sup>b</sup>	-0.25	N(3)'	-0.19	N(2)'	0.00
		Co <sup>b</sup>	0.56	C(5) <sup>b</sup>	0.02

Planes	Dihedral angle, deg	Planes	Dihedral angle, deg
1-2	87.6	1'-2'	88.4
1-3 <sup>c</sup>	89.6	1'-3' <sup>c</sup>	89.9
2-3 <sup>d</sup>	86.1	2'-3' <sup>d</sup>	89.2

<sup>a</sup> The equations of the planes are  $Ax + By + Cz = D$  in monoclinic fractional coordinates. <sup>b</sup> Atoms not included in the calculation of the planes (weight zero). <sup>c,d</sup> The corresponding dihedral angles in the molecule  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  are 87.7 and 78.4°, respectively.

stituents in  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$ . The presence of the methyl group attached to the central nitrogen atom in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  plays an important role in determining the details of the molecular conformation in that complex.

The very short  $\text{Cl}(2)\cdots\text{C}(5)$  contact of 3.22 Å in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  (the sum of the van der Waals radii of chlorine and methyl carbon is about 3.80 Å) is indicative of crowding due to steric hindrance. Clear evidence for this is provided by the unusually high values of the  $\text{Co}-\text{N}(2)-\text{C}(5)$  angle (115°) and the  $\text{Co}-\text{N}(2)$  bond length (2.29 Å). Moreover, the  $\text{Cl}(2)-\text{Co}-\text{N}(2)$  angle, which is 83.3° in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , reaches a value of 94.0° in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . Displacement of the ligand molecule as a whole away from  $\text{Cl}(2)$  does not completely release the strains caused by the short  $\text{Cl}(2)\cdots\text{C}(5)$  contact, because additional short contacts obtain at the two ends of the chain between the other four methyl groups and  $\text{Cl}(1)$ . The average value of these nonbonded distances is 3.45 Å, which is smaller than the average (3.51 Å) of the chlorine-carbon contacts in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . In the latter only distances shorter than 3.60 Å were included. From all this evidence we assume that steric hindrance is greater in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  than in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . This conclusion is the reverse of that stated by Dori, Eisenberg, and Gray.<sup>4</sup>

In this connection we want to point out that the coordination configuration in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is more distorted than that of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  and can be less

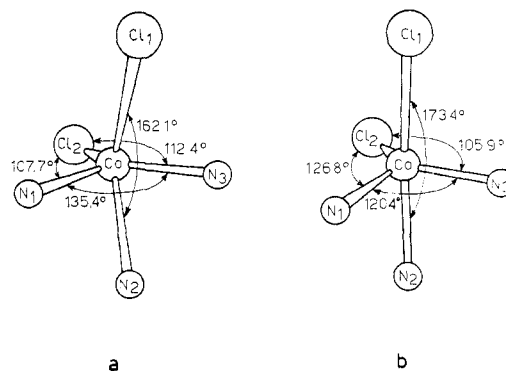


Figure 2.—Schematic drawing of the coordination polyhedra of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  (a) and of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  (b).

adequately described in terms of a regular idealized geometry. Although Dori, *et al.*, refer to a distorted square pyramid with  $\text{Cl}(2)$  in the apical position for  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , we believe that a description in terms of a distorted trigonal bipyramid with  $\text{Cl}(1)$  and  $\text{N}(2)$  in the axial positions is more suitable for that compound. Our viewpoint is supported by the fact that the atoms  $\text{Cl}(1)$ ,  $\text{Co}$ , and  $\text{N}(2)$  in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  are almost collinear: the angle  $\text{Cl}(1)-\text{Co}-\text{N}(2)$  is 173.4°. The three angles in the equatorial plane measure 120.4, 126.8, and 105.9°, respectively. The mean angular deviation from the regular trigonal bipyramid in the coordination polyhedron of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is 8.1°, while the mean deviation from the square pyramid<sup>11</sup> is 13.5°. In the case of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  these deviations amount to 10.1 and 8.3°, respectively. The above figures support the idea that, although both polyhedra are rather distorted, the  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  polyhedron is almost intermediate between the two ideal geometries (possibly favoring the square pyramid) whereas the  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  polyhedron is closer to a trigonal bipyramid. The tendency toward a more regular arrangement is shown by that complex which is less hindered. This may be the result of a bias to adopt that configuration which minimizes the electrostatic repulsions between the negatively charged ligand atoms, which is the trigonal bipyramid.<sup>12</sup>

No other factors should be as effective in determining the differences between the two complexes as the steric repulsions considered so far. Neither the electronic factors, which may undergo slight changes in going from  $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$  to  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$ , nor crystal packing can substantially affect the conformation of these compact and overcrowded molecules. The last point is supported by the fact that the two crystallographically independent molecules in  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  are essentially identical.

The large value of the  $\text{Co}-\text{N}(2)$  distance has already been rationalized in terms of the  $\text{Cl}(2)\cdots\text{C}(5)$  crowding. The other two cobalt-nitrogen distances average  $2.11 \pm 0.02$  Å, which is considerably less than the value of 2.20 Å found in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . This shorten-

(11) The ideal model of square pyramid chosen by H. Montgomery and E. C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, **16**, 748 (1963), has been adopted in order to calculate the mean angular deviations reported here.

(12) J. Zemann, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **324**, 241 (1963).

ing may well be due to the decrease in ligand-ligand repulsions which follows from the elongation of the central cobalt-nitrogen bond. In spite of the large range of values for individual distances, the average of  $2.17 \pm 0.09 \text{ \AA}$  for the three cobalt-nitrogen bond lengths compares well with the corresponding value of  $2.19 \text{ \AA}$  for  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . Similarly, the intrachelate  $\text{N}\cdots\text{N}$  distances average to  $2.82 \text{ \AA}$  in both compounds. The intrachelate  $\text{N-Co-N}$  angles average to  $79.3 \pm 1.1^\circ$ , close to the value of  $80.3^\circ$  found in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ .

The  $\text{N}(1)\text{-Co-N}(3)$  angle, on the other hand, assumes quite different values in the two compounds. The increase from  $120.4$  to  $135.4^\circ$  on going from  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  to  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  may be ascribed to the pressures exerted both on the central part of the ligand molecule, through the  $\text{Cl}(2)\cdots\text{C}(5)$  contact, and on the two ends, through the other chlorine-methyl carbon contacts.

Distances and angles in the rest of the molecule do not differ by more than  $3\sigma$  from the expected values,

with the exception of the  $\text{Co-N}(2)\text{-C}(5)$  angle considered before. The few significant differences which are found between the two crystallographically independent molecules may be related to their different environments in the crystal. These differences involve mainly the coordination polyhedron and reach a maximum ( $6\sigma$ ) in the  $\text{Cl}(2)\text{-Co-N}(1)$  angle. There are only two intermolecular contacts below  $3.60 \text{ \AA}$ : a  $3.53\text{-\AA}$  contact between atoms  $\text{Cl}(2)'$  ( $x, y, z$ ) and  $\text{C}(2)$  ( $x + 1, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z$ ) and a  $3.58\text{-\AA}$  contact between atoms  $\text{C}(2)'$  ( $x, y, z$ ) and  $\text{C}(7)$  ( $x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$ ).

The molecule of  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is approximately symmetrical with respect to a plane passing through the atoms  $\text{Co}$ ,  $\text{Cl}(1)$ ,  $\text{Cl}(2)$ , and  $\text{N}(2)$  (Table V). This pseudosymmetry is not present in the complex  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , where the ligand molecule assumes a different conformation.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of N-Methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octonium Trichloroaquonickelate(II). A High-Spin Five-Coordinate Complex of Nickel(II) with Monodentate Ligands<sup>1</sup>

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N-Methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octonium trichloroaquonickelate(II),  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{NiCl}_3$ , has been characterized by a three-dimensional X-ray diffractometer study. Refinement was carried out using full-matrix least-squares techniques on 1246 observed reflections to a final  $R$  value of 7.2%. The molecule crystallizes in the monoclinic space group  $\text{P}2_1/\text{m}$  with unit cell dimensions  $a = 8.173(4)$ ,  $b = 9.393(5)$ ,  $c = 7.769(4) \text{ \AA}$ ;  $\beta = 96^\circ 40(2)'$ ;  $Z = 2$ ;  $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.74$ ,  $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.73 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The complex is monomeric with the N-methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octonium ion,  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+\text{CH}_3$ , coordinated to the nickel atom through the unquaternized nitrogen. The resulting zwitterion has crystallographic symmetry  $m\text{-C}_s$  and is best described as a distorted trigonal bipyramid with equatorial chlorine atoms. Distortions are observed in the form of nonequivalent Ni-Cl bond lengths (one of  $2.282 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$  and two of  $2.339 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$ ) and an axial N-Ni-O bond angle of  $171^\circ$ . These result chiefly from steric repulsions between the chlorine atoms and the cation ligand (causing all N-Ni-Cl bond angles to be greater than  $90^\circ$ ) combined with intermolecular hydrogen bonding. The observed crystal stability is attributed to the presence of infinite chains formed by the latter interaction.

### Introduction

Structure and bonding in halogen complexes of first-row transition metals have been subjects of interest in our laboratory for some time.<sup>2-4</sup> More recently, these interests have included complex stabilization by cation size and hydrogen-bonding effects.

N-Methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octonium trichloroaquonickelate(II) first attracted our interest for several

reasons. The magnetic moment of 3.7 BM and the room-temperature diffuse reflectance spectrum were inconsistent with octahedral or tetrahedral coordination and appeared to be best explained by a high-spin five-coordinate geometry.<sup>5</sup> This was consistent with the empirical formula if one assumed that the cation,  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+\text{CH}_3$ , also functioned as a monodentate ligand. With this in mind, a structural investigation was undertaken to confirm the five-coordinate geometry, to investigate the source of stabilization in detail, and possibly to aid in the interpretation of the observed spectroscopic and magnetic data.

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