

## Hydrogen-Bond Studies. XXXVI.<sup>1</sup> The Crystal Structure of the 1:1 Addition Compound of Acetic Acid with Fluorosulfuric Acid

By ÅKE KVICK, PER-GUNNAR JÖNSSON, AND IVAR OLOVSSON

Received January 13, 1969

The crystal structure of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{HSO}_3\text{F}$  has been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray data obtained at  $-57^\circ$ . The crystals are monoclinic, space group  $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$ , with four formula units in a cell of dimensions  $a = 7.732$  (9) Å,  $b = 8.093$  (5) Å,  $c = 9.982$  (2) Å, and  $\beta = 108.06$  (9)°. The acetic acid exists in the form of  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+$  ions (acetate acidium ions), in which one proton is attached to each of the two oxygen atoms. The  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+$  and  $\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-$  ions are hydrogen bonded to each other forming infinite chains parallel to the  $b$  axis. The  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  bond lengths are 2.568 (6) and 2.583 (6) Å. The  $\text{S}-\text{O}$  distances within the fluorosulfate group are 1.418 (5), 1.429 (4), and 1.432 (4) Å; the  $\text{S}-\text{F}$  distance is 1.561 (4) Å. In the  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+$  ion the  $\text{C}-\text{C}$  distance is 1.469 (8) Å; the two  $\text{C}-\text{O}$  distances are 1.261 (7) and 1.273 (7) Å. The above distances are not corrected for thermal motion.

### Introduction

Acetic acid forms addition compounds with several strong acids. The present investigation forms part of a series of structure determinations of these addition compounds. The structure of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  has been reported in an earlier paper.<sup>2</sup>

The 1:1 addition compound of acetic acid and fluorosulfuric acid has been isolated by Paul and coworkers.<sup>3</sup> The melting point is  $52.5^\circ$ .

In this paper the crystal structure of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{HSO}_3\text{F}$  as determined from three-dimensional X-ray data will be presented. It will be shown below that the compound can be formulated as acetate acidium fluorosulfate ( $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-$ ).

### Experimental Section

Fluorosulfuric acid was purified by distilling technical grade fluorosulfuric acid. Water-free acetic acid was prepared from acetic acid, *pro analysi*, by distillation followed by repeated recrystallization. Equimolar quantities of acetic acid and fluorosulfuric acid were mixed; the solid reaction product was recrystallized from nitromethane and dried under vacuum. Single crystals were grown in glass capillaries (wall thickness about 0.02 mm) by a zone-melting technique.

A cylindrical crystal with a diameter of 0.20 mm and a length of about 0.6 mm was used when the intensity data were collected. The crystal was rotated about the  $a$  axis, which was closely parallel to the glass capillary.

The intensity data were recorded in a low-temperature camera.<sup>4</sup> Equiinclination Weissenberg photographs, layers  $0 \leq h \leq 7$ , were taken at  $-57 \pm 2^\circ$  with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation using the multiple-film method (five films). The relative intensities were measured visually by comparison with an intensity scale. The intensity range was 1–5000. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and for absorption (cylindrical specimen,  $\mu = 46.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), using a local modification of the program ERLPA.<sup>5</sup> The number of independent reflections recorded was 1236, of which 194 were too weak to be measured. About 80% of the reflections within the copper reflection sphere were recorded.

The  $b$  and  $c$  dimensions of the unit cell were obtained from zero-layer oscillation photographs and the  $a$  dimension was obtained

from a rotation photograph. Each of these photographs was taken at  $-57^\circ$  and calibrated with a quartz single crystal at  $+24^\circ$ . All exposures were recorded on the same film without removing the film from the cassette ( $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1)$  1.54051 Å,  $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_2)$  1.54433 Å,  $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\beta)$  1.39217 Å;  $a = 4.913$  Å and  $c = 5.405$  Å for  $\alpha$ -quartz at  $+24^\circ$ ). The  $\beta$  angle was calculated by the method of angular lag.<sup>6</sup>

The diffraction symmetry and systematic absences as observed from the Weissenberg photographs suggested the space group  $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$  (no. 147). The crystal data are as follows: acetate acidium fluorosulfate formula weight 160.12;  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-$ ; monoclinic;  $a = 7.732$  (9) Å,  $b = 8.093$  (5) Å,  $c = 9.982$  (2) Å,  $\beta = 108.06$  (9)°;  $V = 593.8$  Å<sup>3</sup>;  $D_x = 1.791 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ;  $Z = 4$ .

### Determination of the Atomic Coordinates

The position of the sulfur atom was determined from the Harker vectors and the rest of the atoms in the fluorosulfate group from the general vectors in a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. The remaining carbon and oxygen atoms were located from a three-dimensional  $F_o$  synthesis. All atoms are in general fourfold positions of the space group  $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$ . The preliminary atomic coordinates were improved in a series of three-dimensional electron density calculations.

The atomic coordinates, individual isotropic thermal parameters, and interlayer scale factors were further refined by the method of least squares using the full-matrix program LALS. The function minimized was  $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ , and the weighting scheme used was  $w = 1/(a + |F_o| + c|F_c|)^2$  with  $a = 4.0$  and  $c = 0.03$  (these values were based on the results of the weight analysis). Several cycles of refinement reduced the discrepancy index,  $R = \Sigma||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma|F_o|$ , to 0.125. Unobserved reflections were given zero weight in all calculations. Twenty reflections which were inaccurately measured because of large intensity on the last film or spot deformation were excluded in the final refinements. These reflections are not included in the calculation of the  $R$  values.

A few cycles of anisotropic refinement reduced the  $R$  value to 0.097. The parameters varied were atomic

(1) Part XXXV: I. Nahrtingbauer, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **23**, 1653 (1969).  
 (2) P.-G. Jönsson and I. Olovsson, *Acta Cryst.*, **B24**, 559 (1968).  
 (3) R. C. Paul, S. K. Vasishth, K. C. Malhotra, and S. S. Pahlil, *Anal. Chem.*, **34**, 820 (1962).  
 (4) I. Olovsson, *Arkiv Kemi*, **16**, 437 (1960).  
 (5) J. H. van den Hende, Report CBRL-27M-62 Esso Research and Engineering Co., 1962.

(6) M. J. Buerger, "X-Ray Crystallography," John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1962.

(7) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. I, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, p 99.

coordinates, anisotropic thermal parameters, and an over-all scale factor making a total number of 82 parameters as compared to 44 in the isotropic case. The inter-layer scale factors were fixed to the values obtained in the last cycle of isotropic refinement. The final shifts of the atomic parameters were all smaller than  $0.02\sigma$ .

A difference Fourier synthesis based on reflections with  $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$  less than  $0.5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  was calculated in order to locate the hydrogen atoms. Positions for all five hydrogen atoms could be determined from the difference maps. The peak heights in  $e^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$  for the hydrogens were: H(1), 0.57; H(2), 0.32; H(3), 0.73; H(4), 0.73; H(5), 0.83. Some other spurious peaks of height less than  $0.73 e^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$  could be definitely excluded as possible hydrogen positions.

Some cycles of anisotropic least-squares calculations were performed with the five hydrogen atoms included with fixed parameters. The isotropic thermal parameter used for the hydrogen atoms was  $4.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ . The  $R$  value decreased to 0.090. Refinement of the positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms did not significantly improve the result. Tables I-IV show the atomic

TABLE I  
ATOMIC COORDINATES<sup>a</sup> ( $\times 10^4$ )

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
S	2224 (2)	2702 (2)	4590 (1)
O(1)	1472 (6)	1107 (5)	4126 (5)
O(2)	990 (6)	4012 (5)	3985 (5)
O(3)	4052 (6)	2953 (6)	4622 (5)
F	2293 (6)	2730 (5)	6170 (4)
O(4)	2978 (6)	8972 (5)	2917 (5)
O(5)	1709 (6)	7098 (5)	3876 (5)
C(1)	2601 (8)	7462 (6)	3052 (5)
C(2)	3229 (8)	6235 (7)	2222 (6)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

TABLE II  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS IN THE FORM  
 $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)] (\times 10^4)^a$

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
S	95 (3)	68 (2)	71 (2)	7 (3)	27 (3)	2 (2)
O(1)	126 (9)	80 (6)	122 (6)	-27 (10)	45 (11)	-10 (9)
O(2)	105 (8)	86 (6)	124 (6)	22 (10)	26 (10)	28 (9)
O(3)	90 (9)	142 (8)	119 (6)	-7 (11)	31 (10)	14 (10)
F	185 (10)	178 (8)	95 (5)	-7 (12)	84 (10)	-10 (9)
O(4)	154 (9)	70 (6)	109 (6)	-9 (10)	69 (11)	27 (8)
O(5)	124 (9)	84 (6)	98 (5)	-9 (10)	71 (10)	-4 (8)
C(1)	113 (12)	86 (8)	61 (5)	11 (12)	-12 (12)	9 (10)
C(2)	129 (12)	105 (9)	83 (7)	4 (15)	56 (13)	-11 (12)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

parameters and their estimated standard deviations. The refined hydrogen positions obtained are listed in Table IV. The root-mean-square components of thermal displacement along the principal axes of the ellipsoids are given in Table III. The observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table V. Bond distances and angles are listed in Table VI. Distances corrected for thermal riding motion are also listed in Table VI. As no experimental scaling of the individual films has been done, the thermal parameters may be inaccurate and the distances corrected for

TABLE III  
ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE COMPONENTS  $R_i$  ( $\text{\AA}$ ) OF THERMAL VIBRATION ALONG PRINCIPAL AXES OF THE ELLIPSOIDS OF VIBRATION ( $\times 10^3$ )<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	$R_1$	$R_2$	$R_3$
S	149 (3)	159 (4)	191 (3)
O(1)	157 (9)	190 (9)	245 (7)
O(2)	156 (11)	179 (10)	253 (8)
O(3)	156 (8)	215 (7)	245 (8)
F	207 (6)	225 (6)	244 (6)
O(4)	149 (8)	205 (7)	229 (8)
O(5)	166 (7)	184 (8)	211 (5)
C(1)	142 (14)	171 (9)	214 (14)
C(2)	184 (12)	187 (10)	201 (14)
H(1)-H(5)	225	225	225

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

TABLE IV  
ATOMIC COORDINATES ( $\times 10^3$ ) AND ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR THE HYDROGEN ATOMS

Atoms	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B, \text{\AA}^2$
C(2)-H(1)	387	542	293	4.0
C(2)-H(2)	449	691	194	4.0
C(2)-H(3)	208	564	149	4.0
O(4)-H(4)	239	972	360	4.0
O(5)-H(5)	161	586	389	4.0

thermal motion have therefore not been used in the discussion.

The atomic scattering factors used for neutral S, O, F, and C were those given in ref 8. The spherical scattering factor proposed by Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson<sup>9</sup> was used for the hydrogen atoms.

**Computer Programs.**—The calculations were all done on the CD 3600 computer in Uppsala. The following programs were used: CELSIUS, DRF, LALS, DISTAN, ORFFE, PLANE, ERLPA, and ORTEP. References to these programs except ERLPA and PLANE have been given elsewhere.<sup>10,11</sup>

### Discussion of the Structure

**General Data.**—A stereoscopic illustration of the structure is found in Figure 1. The covalent bond lengths and the hydrogen positions clearly show that the structure consists of  $\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+$  (acetate acidium) ions. These ions are linked to each other by hydrogen bonds (2.568 and 2.583  $\text{\AA}$ ) forming chains parallel to the *b* axis. These O-H...O hydrogen-bond lengths (Table VI) are not significantly different ( $2\sigma$ ). The acceptor atoms are O(1) and O(2) in the fluorosulfate ion whereas O(3) and F are not engaged in hydrogen bonding.

**The Fluorosulfate Ion.**—The fluorosulfate group forms a distorted tetrahedron (Table VI) with the three S-O distances (1.429, 1.432, and 1.418  $\text{\AA}$ ) slightly shorter than those found in the  $\text{HSO}_4^-$  ion.<sup>2,12</sup> The

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

(9) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

(10) R. Liminga, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **21**, 1206 (1967).

(11) I. Nahringerbauer, *Acta Cryst.*, **23**, 956 (1967).

(12) I. Taesler and I. Olovsson, *ibid.*, **B24**, 299 (1968).

TABLE V  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS. THE THREE COLUMNS ARE IN THE ORDER:  $l$ ,  $|F_o|$ ,  $|F_c|$ <sup>a</sup>

hkl	l	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>
0, 0, 1	10	7.0	5.7
0, 0, 2	20	14.0	11.4
0, 0, 3	30	21.0	17.1
0, 0, 4	40	28.0	22.8
0, 0, 5	50	35.0	28.5
0, 0, 6	60	42.0	34.2
0, 0, 7	70	49.0	39.9
0, 0, 8	80	56.0	45.6
0, 0, 9	90	63.0	51.3
0, 0, 10	100	70.0	57.0
0, 0, 11	110	77.0	62.7
0, 0, 12	120	84.0	68.4
0, 1, 0	10	7.0	5.7
0, 1, 1	20	14.0	11.4
0, 1, 2	30	21.0	17.1
0, 1, 3	40	28.0	22.8
0, 1, 4	50	35.0	28.5
0, 1, 5	60	42.0	34.2
0, 1, 6	70	49.0	39.9
0, 1, 7	80	56.0	45.6
0, 1, 8	90	63.0	51.3
0, 1, 9	100	70.0	57.0
0, 1, 10	110	77.0	62.7
0, 1, 11	120	84.0	68.4
0, 1, 12	130	91.0	74.1
0, 1, 13	140	98.0	79.8
0, 1, 14	150	105.0	85.5
0, 1, 15	160	112.0	91.2
0, 1, 16	170	119.0	96.9
0, 1, 17	180	126.0	102.6
0, 1, 18	190	133.0	108.3
0, 1, 19	200	140.0	114.0
0, 1, 20	210	147.0	119.7
0, 1, 21	220	154.0	125.4
0, 1, 22	230	161.0	131.1
0, 1, 23	240	168.0	136.8
0, 1, 24	250	175.0	142.5
0, 1, 25	260	182.0	148.2
0, 1, 26	270	189.0	153.9
0, 1, 27	280	196.0	159.6
0, 1, 28	290	203.0	165.3
0, 1, 29	300	210.0	171.0
0, 1, 30	310	217.0	176.7
0, 1, 31	320	224.0	182.4
0, 1, 32	330	231.0	188.1
0, 1, 33	340	238.0	193.8
0, 1, 34	350	245.0	199.5
0, 1, 35	360	252.0	205.2
0, 1, 36	370	259.0	210.9
0, 1, 37	380	266.0	216.6
0, 1, 38	390	273.0	222.3
0, 1, 39	400	280.0	228.0
0, 1, 40	410	287.0	233.7
0, 1, 41	420	294.0	239.4
0, 1, 42	430	301.0	245.1
0, 1, 43	440	308.0	250.8
0, 1, 44	450	315.0	256.5
0, 1, 45	460	322.0	262.2
0, 1, 46	470	329.0	267.9
0, 1, 47	480	336.0	273.6
0, 1, 48	490	343.0	279.3
0, 1, 49	500	350.0	285.0
0, 1, 50	510	357.0	290.7
0, 1, 51	520	364.0	296.4
0, 1, 52	530	371.0	302.1
0, 1, 53	540	378.0	307.8
0, 1, 54	550	385.0	313.5
0, 1, 55	560	392.0	319.2
0, 1, 56	570	399.0	324.9
0, 1, 57	580	406.0	330.6
0, 1, 58	590	413.0	336.3
0, 1, 59	600	420.0	342.0
0, 1, 60	610	427.0	347.7
0, 1, 61	620	434.0	353.4
0, 1, 62	630	441.0	359.1
0, 1, 63	640	448.0	364.8
0, 1, 64	650	455.0	370.5
0, 1, 65	660	462.0	376.2
0, 1, 66	670	469.0	381.9
0, 1, 67	680	476.0	387.6
0, 1, 68	690	483.0	393.3
0, 1, 69	700	490.0	399.0
0, 1, 70	710	497.0	404.7
0, 1, 71	720	504.0	410.4
0, 1, 72	730	511.0	416.1
0, 1, 73	740	518.0	421.8
0, 1, 74	750	525.0	427.5
0, 1, 75	760	532.0	433.2
0, 1, 76	770	539.0	438.9
0, 1, 77	780	546.0	444.6
0, 1, 78	790	553.0	450.3
0, 1, 79	800	560.0	456.0
0, 1, 80	810	567.0	461.7
0, 1, 81	820	574.0	467.4
0, 1, 82	830	581.0	473.1
0, 1, 83	840	588.0	478.8
0, 1, 84	850	595.0	484.5
0, 1, 85	860	602.0	490.2
0, 1, 86	870	609.0	495.9
0, 1, 87	880	616.0	501.6
0, 1, 88	890	623.0	507.3
0, 1, 89	900	630.0	513.0
0, 1, 90	910	637.0	518.7
0, 1, 91	920	644.0	524.4
0, 1, 92	930	651.0	530.1
0, 1, 93	940	658.0	535.8
0, 1, 94	950	665.0	541.5
0, 1, 95	960	672.0	547.2
0, 1, 96	970	679.0	552.9
0, 1, 97	980	686.0	558.6
0, 1, 98	990	693.0	564.3
0, 1, 99	1000	700.0	570.0
0, 1, 100	1010	707.0	575.7
0, 1, 101	1020	714.0	581.4
0, 1, 102	1030	721.0	587.1
0, 1, 103	1040	728.0	592.8
0, 1, 104	1050	735.0	598.5
0, 1, 105	1060	742.0	604.2
0, 1, 106	1070	749.0	609.9
0, 1, 107	1080	756.0	615.6
0, 1, 108	1090	763.0	621.3
0, 1, 109	1100	770.0	627.0
0, 1, 110	1110	777.0	632.7
0, 1, 111	1120	784.0	638.4
0, 1, 112	1130	791.0	644.1
0, 1, 113	1140	798.0	649.8
0, 1, 114	1150	805.0	655.5
0, 1, 115	1160	812.0	661.2
0, 1, 116	1170	819.0	666.9
0, 1, 117	1180	826.0	672.6
0, 1, 118	1190	833.0	678.3
0, 1, 119	1200	840.0	684.0
0, 1, 120	1210	847.0	689.7
0, 1, 121	1220	854.0	695.4
0, 1, 122	1230	861.0	701.1
0, 1, 123	1240	868.0	706.8
0, 1, 124	1250	875.0	712.5
0, 1, 125	1260	882.0	718.2
0, 1, 126	1270	889.0	723.9
0, 1, 127	1280	896.0	729.6
0, 1, 128	1290	903.0	735.3
0, 1, 129	1300	910.0	741.0
0, 1, 130	1310	917.0	746.7
0, 1, 131	1320	924.0	752.4
0, 1, 132	1330	931.0	758.1
0, 1, 133	1340	938.0	763.8
0, 1, 134	1350	945.0	769.5
0, 1, 135	1360	952.0	775.2
0, 1, 136	1370	959.0	780.9
0, 1, 137	1380	966.0	786.6
0, 1, 138	1390	973.0	792.3
0, 1, 139	1400	980.0	798.0
0, 1, 140	1410	987.0	803.7
0, 1, 141	1420	994.0	809.4
0, 1, 142	1430	1001.0	815.1
0, 1, 143	1440	1008.0	820.8
0, 1, 144	1450	1015.0	826.5
0, 1, 145	1460	1022.0	832.2
0, 1, 146	1470	1029.0	837.9
0, 1, 147	1480	1036.0	843.6
0, 1, 148	1490	1043.0	849.3
0, 1, 149	1500	1050.0	855.0
0, 1, 150	1510	1057.0	860.7
0, 1, 151	1520	1064.0	866.4
0, 1, 152	1530	1071.0	872.1
0, 1, 153	1540	1078.0	877.8
0, 1, 154	1550	1085.0	883.5
0, 1, 155	1560	1092.0	889.2
0, 1, 156	1570	1099.0	894.9
0, 1, 157	1580	1106.0	900.6
0, 1, 158	1590	1113.0	906.3
0, 1, 159	1600	1120.0	912.0
0, 1, 160	1610	1127.0	917.7
0, 1, 161	1620	1134.0	923.4
0, 1, 162	1630	1141.0	929.1
0, 1, 163	1640	1148.0	934.8
0, 1, 164	1650	1155.0	940.5
0, 1, 165	1660	1162.0	946.2
0, 1, 166	1670	1169.0	951.9
0, 1, 167	1680	1176.0	957.6
0, 1, 168	1690	1183.0	963.3
0, 1, 169	1700	1190.0	969.0
0, 1, 170	1710	1197.0	974.7
0, 1, 171	1720	1204.0	980.4
0, 1, 172	1730	1211.0	986.1
0, 1, 173	1740	1218.0	991.8
0, 1, 174	1750	1225.0	997.5
0, 1, 175	1760	1232.0	1003.2
0, 1, 176	1770	1239.0	1008.9
0, 1, 177	1780	1246.0	1014.6
0, 1, 178	1790	1253.0	1020.3
0, 1, 179	1800	1260.0	1026.0
0, 1, 180	1810	1267.0	1031.7
0, 1, 181	1820	1274.0	1037.4
0, 1, 182	1830	1281.0	1043.1
0, 1, 183	1840	1288.0	1048.8
0, 1, 184	1850	1295.0	1054.5
0, 1, 185	1860	1302.0	1060.2
0, 1, 186	1870	1309.0	1065.9
0, 1, 187	1880	1316.0	1071.6
0, 1, 188	1890	1323.0	1077.3
0, 1, 189	1900	1330.0	1083.0
0, 1, 190	1910	1337.0	1088.7
0, 1, 191	1920	1344.0	1094.4
0, 1, 192	1930	1351.0	1100.1
0, 1, 193	1940	1358.0	1105.8
0, 1, 194	1950	1365.0	1111.5
0, 1, 195	1960	1372.0	1117.2
0, 1, 196	1970	1379.0	1122.9
0, 1, 197	1980	1386.0	1128.6
0, 1, 198	1990	1393.0	1134.3
0, 1, 199	2000	1400.0	1140.0
0, 1, 200	2010	1407.0	1145.7
0, 1, 201	2020	1414.0	1151.4
0, 1, 202	2030	1421.0	1157.1
0, 1, 203	2040	1428.0	1162.8
0, 1, 204	2050	1435.0	1168.5
0, 1, 205	2060	1442.0	1174.2
0, 1, 206	2070	1449.0	1179.9
0, 1, 207	2080	1456.0	1185.6
0, 1, 208	2090	1463.0	1191.3
0, 1, 209	2100	1470.0	1197.0
0, 1, 210	2110	1477.0	1202.7
0, 1, 211	2120	1484.0	1208.4
0, 1, 212	2130	1491.0	1214.1
0, 1, 213	2140	1498.0	1219.8
0, 1, 214	2150	1505.0	1225.5
0, 1, 215	2160	1512.0	1231.2
0, 1, 216	2170	1519.0	1236.9
0, 1, 217	2180	1526.0	1242.6
0, 1, 218	2190	1533.0	1248.3
0, 1, 219	2200	1540.0	1254.0
0, 1, 220	2210	1547.0	1259.7
0, 1, 221	2220	1554.0	1265.4
0, 1, 222	2230	1561.0	1271.1
0, 1, 223	2240	1568.0	1276.8
0, 1, 224	2250	1575.0	1282.5
0, 1, 225	2260	1582.0	1288.2
0, 1, 226	2270	1589.0	1293.9
0, 1, 227	2280	1596.0	1300.0
0, 1, 228	2290	1603.0	1305.7
0, 1, 229	2300	1610.0	1311.4
0, 1, 230	2310	1617.0	1317.1
0, 1, 231	2320	1624.0	1322.8
0, 1, 232	2330	1631.0	1328.5
0, 1, 233	2340	1638.0	1334.2
0, 1, 234	2350	1645.0	1339.9
0, 1, 235	2360	1652.0	1345.6
0, 1, 236	2370	1659.0	1351.3
0, 1, 237	2380	1666.0	1357.0
0, 1, 238	2390	1673.0	1362.7
0, 1, 239	2400	1680.0	1368.4
0, 1, 240	2410	1687.0	1374.1
0, 1, 241	2420	1694.0	1379.8
0, 1, 242	2430	1701.0	13

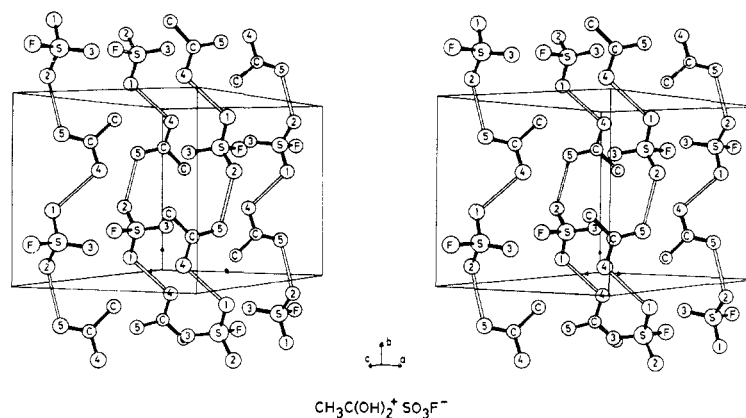


Figure 1.—A stereoscopic pair of drawings showing the structure of  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-$ . Covalent bonds are filled; hydrogen bonds are open. The oxygen atoms are numbered 1–5.

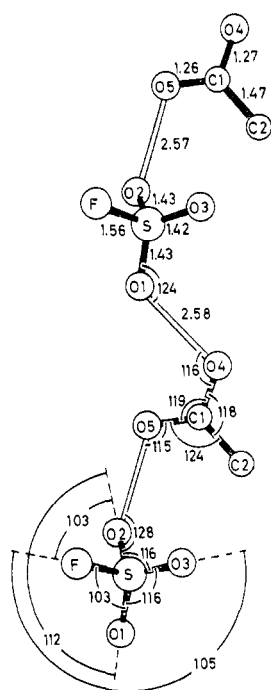


Figure 2—Bond angles and distances.

TABLE VI

DISTANCES AND ANGLES<sup>a</sup>

Distances	Å	Å	Angles	Deg
<b>A. Covalent Bonds within the <math>\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-</math> Ion</b>				
S–O(1)	1.432 (4)	[1.444]	O(1)–S–O(2)	112.4 (3)
S–O(2)	1.429 (4)	[1.442]	O(1)–S–O(3)	116.0 (3)
S–O(3)	1.418 (5)	[1.435]	O(1)–S–F	102.9 (3)
S–F	1.561 (4)	[1.581]	O(2)–S–O(3)	115.7 (3)
			O(2)–S–F	103.0 (3)
			O(3)–S–F	104.7 (3)
<b>B. Covalent Bonds within the <math>\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+</math> Ion</b>				
C(1)–C(2)	1.469 (8)	[1.475]	C(2)–C(1)–O(4)	117.6 (5)
C(1)–O(4)	1.273 (7)	[1.284]	C(2)–C(1)–O(5)	123.6 (5)
C(1)–O(5)	1.261 (7)	[1.268]	O(4)–C(1)–O(5)	118.8 (5)
<b>C. Hydrogen Bonds</b>				
O(4)–H···O(1)	2.583 (6)		C(1)–O(4)···O(1)	116.2 (4)
O(5)–H···O(2)	2.568 (6)		C(1)–O(5)···O(2)	115.1 (4)
			S–O(1)···O(4)	123.9 (3)
			S–O(2)···O(5)	127.9 (3)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses. Distances corrected for thermal riding motion are given within brackets.

when fluorine is introduced may be explained by the increase in double-bond character of the S–O bonds.<sup>13</sup> The S–F bond length (1.561 Å) is shorter than the single-bond length of 1.625 Å calculated by the formula given by Schomaker and Stevenson.<sup>14</sup>

The S–F distance is very similar to the S–OH distances found in earlier investigations. The mean S–OH bond length of five recent studies is 1.56 (1) Å. References are given by Jönsson and Olovsson.<sup>2</sup>

**The Acetate Acidium Ion.**—The heavy atoms in the acetate acidium ion deviate at the most 0.002 Å from the least-squares plane through these atoms (calculated according to Blow<sup>15</sup>). The hydrogen atoms H(4) and H(5) in the acetate acidium ion and oxygen O(2) in a neighboring fluorosulfate group are all less than 0.06 Å away from this plane (Table VII).

TABLE VII

DEVIATIONS FROM THE LEAST-SQUARES PLANE THROUGH THE HEAVY ATOMS IN THE ACETATE ACIDIUM ION

Atom	Dev, Å	Atom	Dev, Å
C(1)	–0.002	H(4)	0.013
C(2)	0.000	H(5)	–0.057
O(4)	0.001	O(1)	–0.499
O(5)	0.001	O(2)	0.057

The C–OH distances (Table VI) within the ion are almost identical and slightly shorter than the mean value (1.29 Å) found in structures containing  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  molecules.<sup>16,17</sup>

The C–C distance (1.469 (8) Å) is significantly shorter than the value 1.505 Å estimated by Brown<sup>18</sup> for a bond between  $\text{sp}^3$ – $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized carbon atoms. The shortening may be caused by a delocalization of the ionic charge.

The C–C–O angles are rather different, 117.6 (5) and 123.6 (5)°, which may, at least partly, be due to the repulsion between two of the methyl hydrogen atoms H(1) and H(3) and the hydrogen atom attached to

(13) D. W. J. Cruickshank, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 5486 (1961).

(14) V. Schomaker and D. P. Stevenson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **63**, 37 (1941).

(15) D. M. Blow, *Acta Cryst.*, **13**, 168 (1960).

(16) J. C. Speakman and H. H. Mills, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1164 (1961).

(17) R. E. Jones and D. H. Templeton, *Acta Cryst.*, **11**, 484 (1958).

(18) M. G. Brown, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, **55**, 694 (1959).

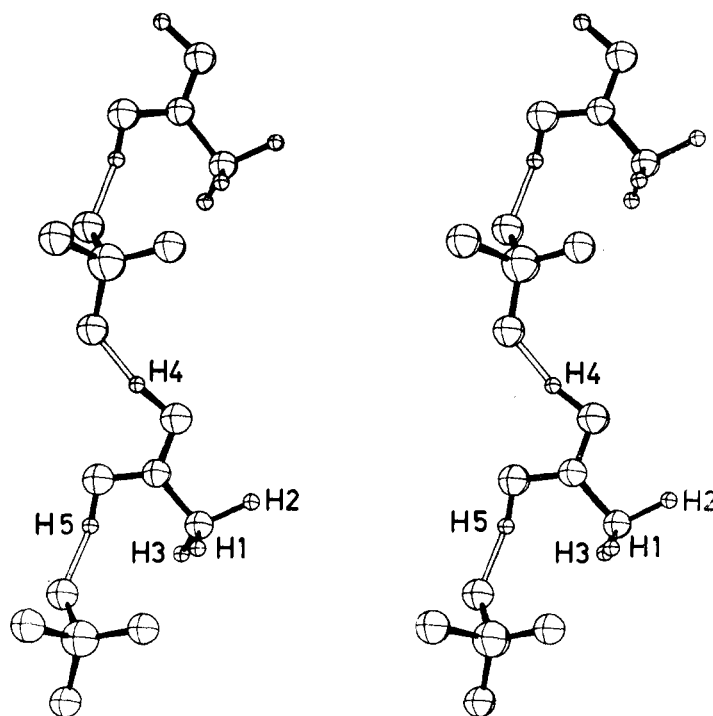


Figure 3.—A stereoscopic pair of drawings showing the hydrogen positions.

O(5) (see Figure 3). Further discussion of this point is made below.

The acetate acidium ion has been described earlier by Jönsson and Olovsson.<sup>2</sup> The present results are in close agreement with those of the previous investigation. A comparison is made in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF DISTANCES AND ANGLES OF THE  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+$  ION FOUND IN  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{HSO}_4^-$  AND IN  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{SO}_3\text{F}^-$

	Present work	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{HSO}_4^-$ <sup>2</sup>
C(1)–C(2), Å	1.469 (8)	1.480 (8)
C(1)–O(4), Å	1.273 (7)	1.272 (6)
C(1)–O(5), Å	1.261 (7)	1.265 (6)
C(2)–C(1)–O(4), deg	117.6 (5)	118.2 (5)
C(2)–C(1)–O(5), deg	123.6 (5)	123.5 (5)
O(4)–C(1)–O(5), deg	118.8 (5)	118.4 (5)
O(4)–H···O(1), Å	2.583 (6)	2.521 (6)
O(5)–H···O(2), Å	2.568 (6)	2.522 (6)

**Hydrogen Bonds.**—The two hydrogen bonds in acetate acidium fluorosulfate (2.568 (6), 2.583 (6) Å) are significantly longer than the corresponding hydrogen bonds in acetate acidium hydrogen sulfate (2.521 (6), 2.522 (6) Å). The oxygen atoms of the sulfate group apparently become weaker hydrogen-bond acceptors when replacing OH by F. As mentioned previously the S–O distances in the present compound are somewhat shorter than in  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})_2^+\text{HSO}_4^-$ . It is possible that the difference in hydrogen-bond lengths is related to this effect.

The fluorine atom does not participate in any hydrogen bonding. This is not surprising as earlier investigations have shown that covalently bonded fluorine does not have any strong tendency for hydrogen bonding.

Hydrogen bonds between carbon and oxygen with dis-

tances up to 3.3 Å have been considered by Sutor.<sup>19</sup> In the present investigation there is a short distance between the methyl carbon atom and O(3) in the fluorosulfate group: 3.266 (8) Å. As the C–H···O angle (110°) is not favorable for hydrogen bonding, it does not seem justified to consider it as a hydrogen bond.

**Hydrogen Positions.**—Four of the five hydrogen atoms could easily be found from the difference synthesis as described above. The fifth hydrogen atom, H(2), has a more uncertain position and the C–H(2) distance, 1.22 Å, deviates considerably from the expected value. The average C–H distance involving the other two methyl hydrogen atoms is 1.03 Å. The hydrogen atoms participating in hydrogen bonding have an average O–H distance of 1.06 Å.

If the distances between the hydrogen atom H(5) attached to O(5) and the methyl hydrogen atoms are calculated for various orientations of the methyl group, it is found that the shortest distance varies between 2.1 and 2.5 Å. (In the calculations a C–H bond distance of 1.09 Å and an angle C(1)–C(2)–H of 109.5° were used.) The sum of the van der Waals radii for two hydrogen atoms is 2.4 Å according to Pauling. The orientation of the methyl group which corresponds to the smallest repulsion with H(5) is, within the experimental error, the one actually found in this investigation (see Figure 3). Naturally the errors in the hydrogen positions are rather large. The deviation in the C–C–O angles from 120° may be another result of this interaction between the hydrogen atoms (see above).

**Other Intermolecular Contacts.**—Excluding the hydrogen bonds, only one intermolecular distance within the chain is shorter than the sum of the van der Waals

(19) D. J. Sutor, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1105 (1963).

radii, namely,  $C(1)\cdots O(3) = 2.911(8) \text{ \AA}$ . The distances between the different hydrogen-bonded chains are all somewhat larger than this sum.

**Acknowledgment.**—The authors are indebted to Mr. H. Karlsson for his skilful assistance in the prepara-

tion of the crystals and in the X-ray work and to Mrs. M. Hillberg for excellent technical assistance. This work has been supported by grants from the Malmfonden—Swedish Foundation for Scientific Research and Industrial Development, which are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14627

## The Stereochemistry of Base Hydrolysis of $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{X}^{2+}$ and $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$ Ions

By FRANCIS R. NORDMEYER

Received February 17, 1969

The stereochemistry of base hydrolysis of  $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{X}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  complexes is examined in terms of the  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1\text{CB}$  mechanism. Stereochemical results reported for the  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(^{15}\text{NH}_3)\text{X}]^{2+}$  complexes support the conclusion that the leaving group,  $\text{X}^-$ , leaves from a position *cis* to an amido group to form a trigonal-bipyramidal intermediate and that  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  enters the intermediate by the microscopic reverse of this process. It is argued that for the base hydrolysis reactions of  $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  complexes only two of a possible four (or three of a possible five where  $\text{L} = \text{NH}_3$ ) trigonal-bipyramidal intermediates will be important. Assuming that only these two intermediates are important, the retention of optical activity in the base hydrolysis of active *cis*- $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  can be predicted from the yield of *trans* product from *cis*- and from *trans*- $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$ .

A wealth of evidence has been put forward recently to support the conclusion that cobalt(III) complexes of the type  $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{X}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  undergo base hydrolysis by way of an  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1\text{CB}$  mechanism involving a five-coordinate intermediate.<sup>1-7</sup> A portion of this evidence involves the observation that the products of base hydrolysis reactions generally possess stereochemistry which is independent of the leaving group,  $\text{X}^-$ .<sup>3,5,7</sup> This observation supports the conclusion that the reactions of complexes differing only in their leaving group proceed through a common intermediate or set of intermediates.

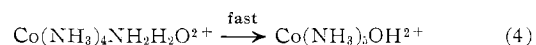
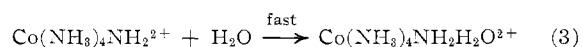
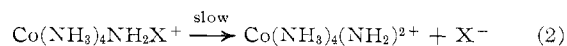
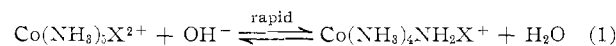
It has been recognized previously that several intermediates may be important for the base hydrolysis of *cis*- $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  complexes.<sup>8,9</sup> For reactions in which more than one intermediate is possible, an  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1\text{CB}$  mechanism does not demand that the stereochemistry of products be independent of leaving group since the leaving group may influence the relative rates of formation of the intermediates which in turn will affect the product distribution. Thus, the observation that the stereochemistry of products is independent of leaving group indicates that not only is the decomposition of the intermediate independent of the leaving group but also its formation is independent of the leaving group. This

being the case, it seems worthwhile to investigate the principles which govern the formation and the decomposition of the five-coordinate intermediate.

The stereochemistry of base hydrolysis of  $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  complexes has been found to be compatible with a proposed reaction scheme in which the five-coordinate intermediate has a trigonal-bipyramidal structure.<sup>9</sup> The purpose of this paper is to show that the results of a recent stereochemical investigation of the base hydrolysis of  $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(^{15}\text{NH}_3)\text{X}^{2+}$  complexes<sup>5</sup> suggest a specific steric course for the formation and decomposition of a trigonal-bipyramidal intermediate. An examination of the reported stereochemistry for reactions of  $\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{LX}^{n+}$  complexes suggests that the same principles apply to these complexes also.

**$\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{X}^{2+}$  Complexes.**—It has recently been reported that base hydrolysis of *trans*- $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(^{15}\text{NH}_3)\text{Cl}^{2+}$  gives 50% *cis*- and 50% *trans*- $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(^{15}\text{NH}_3)\text{OH}^{2+}$ .<sup>5</sup> The same distribution of products also results from the base hydrolysis of the bromo- and nitratopentaammine complexes.<sup>5</sup> This result can be explained in terms of a detailed mechanism.

According to the  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1\text{CB}$  mechanism the following sequence of steps occurs for  $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{X}^{2+}$



We are concerned with the stereochemistry of the formation (step 2) and decomposition (step 3) of the five-coordinated intermediate.

(1) See F. Basolo and R. G. Pearson, "Mechanisms of Inorganic Reactions," 2nd ed, John Wiley & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1967, pp 177-193.

(2) M. Green and H. Taube, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 948 (1963).

(3) R. B. Jordan and A. M. Sargeson, *ibid.*, **4**, 433 (1965).

(4) D. A. Buckingham, I. I. Olsen, and A. M. Sargeson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 5443 (1966).

(5) D. A. Buckingham, I. I. Olsen, and A. M. Sargeson, *ibid.*, **89**, 5129 (1967).

(6) C. K. Poon and M. L. Tobe, *Chem. Commun.*, 156 (1968).

(7) D. A. Buckingham, I. I. Olsen, and A. M. Sargeson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 6654 (1968).

(8) R. G. Pearson and F. Basolo, *ibid.*, **78**, 4878 (1956).

(9) R. G. Pearson and F. Basolo, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1522 (1965).