

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15213

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of N,N'-Ethylenebis(acetylacetonimine)oxovanadium(IV)

BY D. BRUINS AND D. L. WEAVER

Received April 4, 1969

The crystal and molecular structure of the compound $\text{VO}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)$, N,N'-ethylenebis(acetylacetonimine)oxovanadium(IV), $\text{VO}(\text{acen})$, has been determined by means of single-crystal X-ray diffractometry. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $\text{P}2_1/a$ with $a = 13.687(3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.957(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.140(1) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 93.76(2)^\circ$, and $Z = 4$. The structure, including hydrogen atoms, was refined to an unweighted R factor of 7.5%. The coordination geometry around the vanadium atom is square pyramidal. An apical oxovanadium distance of $1.585(7) \text{ \AA}$ was found. The basal plane of the pyramid, defined by two *cis* oxygen and two *cis* nitrogen atoms of the β -ketimine quadridentate ligand, lies 0.58 \AA below the vanadium atom. When contrasted with the β -diketone derivatives of VO^{2+} , $\text{VO}(\text{acen})$ exhibits a surprising lack of solvent dependence of its spectral properties. A possible explanation can be found in the donor properties of the quadridentate ligand as reflected in the vanadium-basal ligand distances.

Introduction

Because of their stability and ready adaptability to study by a variety of spectroscopic techniques, oxovanadium(IV) complexes appear to be among the most thoroughly studied transition metal compounds.^{1,2} One of the more interesting aspects of these complexes is the solvent dependence of their spectroscopic properties. For example, the square-pyramidal β -diketonates of VO^{2+} show pronounced solvent shifts of their visible, infrared, and esr spectral parameters.^{1,3} These effects are attributed to axial ligation by the solvent molecule with attendant formation of a six-coordinate complex and change in the electronic structure.

It is therefore surprising to find that β -ketimine complexes such as N,N'-ethylenebis(acetylacetonimine)oxovanadium(IV), $\text{VO}(\text{acen})$, do not exhibit a similar dependence of spectral properties on solvent.⁴ Geometric and/or electronic factors could be responsible for this behavior. In the case of trigonal-bipyramidal geometry,⁵ such as that found for $\text{VOCl}_2(\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3)_2$, coordination by solvent in a sixth position appears to be sterically hindered. Neither would a solvent-complex interaction be expected for a dimeric species such as the tartrate,⁶⁻⁸ $\text{Na}_4[\text{VO}-dl\text{-tart}]_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or vanadyl complexes which are already six-coordinate.

A further reason for lack of solvent dependence could be due to charge build-up on the vanadium atom.⁹⁻¹¹ If the basal ligands are sufficiently strong donors and if vanadium-oxygen multiple bonding is to be maintained, axial coordination by a sixth ligand could be

prevented. In order to determine which factors of the above (if any) are dominant for the complex $\text{VO}(\text{acen})$, a single-crystal X-ray study of this compound was undertaken.

Unit Cell Data and Collection of Intensities

A sample of $\text{VO}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)$, kindly supplied by Professor L. J. Boucher, was recrystallized from benzene. The systematic absences observed were $h0l$, $l = 2n + 1$, and $0k0$, $k = 2n + 1$, which are consistent with the space group $\text{P}2_1/a$. The equivalent positions of $\text{P}2_1/a$, an alternative setting of $\text{P}2_1/c$ (no. 14, C_{2h}^5), are: $\pm(x, y, z)$; $\pm(1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, \bar{z})$. The unit cell parameters were found to be $a = 13.687(3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.957(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.140(1) \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 93.76(2)^\circ$ by least-squares refinement of 2θ values for 18 reflections, $59^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 80^\circ$, centered on a GE XRD-5 diffractometer using $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) and a takeoff angle of 2° . A density of $1.44(2) \text{ g/cm}^3$ was observed by flotation in a mixture of ethyl bromide and chlorobenzene, which agrees with the value of 1.45 g/cm^3 calculated for four molecules of $\text{VO}(\text{acen})$ in the unit cell.

A greenish black crystal of approximate dimensions $0.1 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$ along a , b , and c , respectively, was mounted with its b axis coincident with the φ axis of a GE XRD-5 diffractometer for intensity measurement. The moving-crystal, moving-counter technique was used with a symmetric 2θ scan range of 3.0° and a scan rate of $2^\circ/\text{min}$. Upper and lower 10-sec stationary background counts were taken for each reflection at the extreme of the scan. The stability of the crystal was monitored by following intensities of three standard reflections at different positions in reciprocal space. These standard reflections were used to put all intensity data on a common scale. The maximum intensity variation during data collection was $\pm 5\%$. No systematic trend was evident. Data were collected using Nb-filtered $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation with the pulse height analyzer set to accept about 90% of the $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation when centered on the peak. A takeoff angle of

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TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (x10) FOR VO(C12H18O2N2)

Table with multiple columns for observed and calculated structure amplitudes, organized in pairs of columns for each reflection. Includes reflection indices (h, k, l) and amplitude values.

4° was used. Mosaic spread of the crystal was checked by the ω-scan technique and found to cause a maximum half-height peak width of approximately 0.37° for a typical strong reflection. Ten reflections had intensities which exceeded the linear response range of the counter. These intensities were remeasured by reducing the amperage on the X-ray tube until all reflections fell within the range of linearity.

All of the 1873 independent reflections for 2θMoKα ≤ 45° [(sin θ)/λ ≤ 0.54] were collected. These intensities were then corrected for background and reduced to values of F² by application of the Lorentz and polarization factors using a program written by P. Isaacs and G. S. Smith and subsequently revised by R. F. Stewart. Standard deviations were assigned to each reflection on the basis of counting statistics in the program according to the formula

σ(I) = [CT + 0.25(tc/tB)²(B1 + B2) + (PI)²]¹/²

where CT is the total integrated count in time tc, tB is the time required for each background count B1 and B2, and P is a factor introduced to correct for random fluctuations encountered during data collection. A value of 0.045 was chosen for P. Reflections having an intensity I ≤ 2.0σ(I) were classified as unobserved and were not included in the refinement of the structure. No corrections for absorption were made on this crystal, as μ = 7.9 cm⁻¹ for Mo Kα radiation. Consideration of the maximum and minimum path lengths for the crystal

shows the transmission factors to range from about 0.92 to 0.89.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson function was calculated using the 954 independent observed reflections. The vanadium atom was easily located from this Patterson map. A Fourier map, phased on the vanadium atom, revealed the locations of the five atoms surrounding the vanadium atom. After least-squares refinement of the positional and thermal parameters for the six atoms, the value of the discrepancy index R1 = Σ||Fo| - |Fc|| / Σ|Fo| was 38%. A difference electron density map was then computed which showed the positions of the 12 carbon atoms. Three cycles of least-squares refinement of positional and isotropic thermal parameters for all of the 18 atoms led to values of R1 of 11.1% and a weighted agreement factor, R2 = [Σw(|Fo| - |Fc|)² / ΣwFo²]¹/², of 11.6%. At this point some punching errors were corrected and the vanadium and vanadyl oxygen atoms were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters, yielding an R1 of 9.2%. Another difference Fourier map was computed, in which 18 of the 27 highest peaks, which ranged in density from 0.72 to 0.41 in e⁻/Å³, corresponded to reasonable positions for hydrogen atoms on the β-ketimine ligand.

The 18 hydrogen atoms were then included in the refinement. Their positional parameters were allowed to vary, but their thermal parameters were fixed at 1

TABLE II
FINAL POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS^a

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
V	0.07702 (12)	0.25543 (18)	0.48685 (22)	2.62 ^c
O ₈	0.1388 (5)	0.1605 (6)	0.5815 (9)	3.23 ^c
O ₁	0.1234 (4)	0.2783 (5)	0.2685 (8)	2.94 (15)
O ₂	0.1426 (5)	0.3965 (6)	0.5464 (9)	3.32 (17)
N ₁	0.4611 (6)	0.3312 (7)	0.3744 (11)	3.07 (19)
N ₂	0.4677 (6)	0.1973 (7)	0.6324 (10)	2.96 (18)
C ₁	0.1590 (9)	0.2562 (14)	0.9920 (15)	4.15 (24)
C ₂	0.0968 (7)	0.2291 (9)	0.1296 (12)	2.98 (21)
C ₃	0.0136 (9)	0.1653 (10)	0.1066 (15)	4.15 (28)
C ₄	0.4478 (8)	0.3631 (9)	0.2229 (14)	3.30 (24)
C ₅	0.3634 (12)	0.4353 (13)	0.1716 (21)	5.44 (36)
C ₆	0.3932 (12)	0.3648 (14)	0.5039 (21)	6.23 (41)
C ₇	0.3835 (9)	0.2794 (11)	0.6231 (16)	4.41 (30)
C ₈	0.4616 (8)	0.1066 (9)	0.7187 (13)	3.00 (23)
C ₉	0.3724 (10)	0.0823 (13)	0.8176 (17)	4.38 (31)
C ₁₀	0.0367 (9)	0.4718 (10)	0.7310 (15)	3.46 (28)
C ₁₁	0.1218 (8)	0.4710 (9)	0.6540 (13)	2.85 (22)
C ₁₂	0.2984 (12)	0.0540 (14)	0.3054 (19)	4.92 (35)
H ₁₁ ^d	0.1314 (73)	0.2124 (83)	0.904 (12)	
H ₁₂	0.2297 (72)	0.2294 (84)	0.018 (11)	
H ₁₃	0.1763 (75)	0.3379 (90)	0.991 (13)	
H ₃₁	0.0102 (78)	0.1348 (89)	0.002 (14)	
H ₅₁	0.3045 (86)	0.4024 (99)	0.212 (14)	
H ₅₂	0.3629 (79)	0.4196 (94)	0.035 (14)	
H ₅₃	0.1134 (90)	0.005 (10)	0.832 (15)	
H ₆₁	0.4333 (84)	0.4329 (99)	0.545 (14)	
H ₆₂	0.3542 (80)	0.3336 (93)	0.427 (13)	
H ₇₁	0.4141 (90)	0.322 (11)	0.697 (15)	
H ₇₂	0.3451 (68)	0.2701 (90)	0.740 (13)	
H ₈₁	0.3883 (77)	0.1354 (90)	0.908 (13)	
H ₉₂	0.3259 (77)	0.0853 (91)	0.739 (13)	
H ₉₃	0.3847 (78)	0.018 (10)	0.860 (13)	
H _{10,1}	0.4769 (76)	0.0190 (88)	0.211 (12)	
H _{10,2}	0.3317 (82)	0.1095 (99)	0.286 (14)	
H _{12,2}	0.2820 (83)	0.0644 (99)	0.398 (14)	
H _{12,3}	0.2604 (80)	0.0219 (88)	0.201 (14)	

Anisotropic Temperature Parameters^e (× 10⁴)

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
V	27.3 (9)	53.7 (14)	105.7 (27)	3.0 (15)	8.1 (11)	-6.4 (26)
O ₈	37.9 (48)	67.5 (71)	112.3 (15)	4.7 (5)	-2.4 (7)	-17.0 (8)

^a Numbers in parentheses are esd's in the last figure quoted. ^b Hydrogen atom temperature factors were not refined but were given a *B* value one unit greater than the carbon atom to which they were attached. ^c Equivalent isotropic *B*'s are quoted here for the anisotropically refined atoms. ^d The first subscript in the designation of each hydrogen atom refers to the carbon atom to which it is bonded. ^e Anisotropic temperature factors are of the form: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

unit greater in *B* than the value for the carbon atom to which they were attached. Seven more cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement, in which the positional parameters for all atoms including hydrogen, as well as the thermal parameters for all atoms but hydrogen, were varied, led to final $R_1 = 7.5\%$ and $R_2 = 6.8\%$. The maximum shift in bond distances upon inclusion of the hydrogen atoms in the refinement was 1.8 σ , the average change being 0.7 σ . During the final cycle of refinement no positional or thermal parameter shifted by more than 33% of its estimated standard deviation, the average change being approximately 2%. A final difference Fourier map was essentially featureless with the highest peak, which was in the vicinity of the vanadium atom, having a value of 0.52 e⁻/Å³. A calculation of the structure factors for the 919 unobserved data gave two reflections with an $|F_o|$ greater than twice the minimum observable.

Throughout the solution and refinement of the structure, the function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| -$

TABLE III
PRINCIPAL MOLECULAR DIMENSIONS^a

Bond distances, Å			Intramolecular nonbonded contacts, Å		
V-O ₁	1.945 (7)	N ₂ -C ₇	1.512 (15)	O ₁ -N ₁	2.764 (11)
V-O ₂	1.956 (8)	C ₂ -C ₃	1.373 (16)	O ₂ -N ₂	2.774 (11)
V-O ₃	1.585 (7)	C ₁₀ -C ₁₁	1.359 (16)	O ₁ -O ₂	2.665 (10)
V-N ₁	2.059 (9)	C ₃ -C ₄	1.391 (17)	N ₁ -N ₂	2.638 (12)
V-N ₂	2.048 (8)	C ₈ -C ₁₀	1.389 (16)	O ₃ -O ₁	2.907 (9)
O ₁ -C ₂	1.305 (12)	C ₅ -C ₇	1.421 (21)	O ₃ -O ₂	2.837 (11)
O ₂ -C ₁₁	1.294 (13)	C ₁ -C ₂	1.487 (16)	O ₃ -N ₁	2.869 (11)
N ₁ -C ₄	1.292 (14)	C ₄ -C ₅	1.480 (19)	O ₃ -N ₂	2.946 (11)
N ₂ -C ₃	1.298 (14)	C ₈ -C ₉	1.534 (17)	O ₁ -N ₂	3.772 (10)
N ₁ -C ₆	1.505 (19)	C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	1.497 (20)	O ₂ -N ₁	3.884 (11)

Interbond angles, deg			
O ₃ -V-O ₁	110.4 (3)	C ₃ -C ₄ -N ₁	121.3 (1.0)
O ₃ -V-O ₂	106.0 (3)	C ₂ -C ₃ -N ₁	120.0 (1.0)
O ₃ -V-N ₁	103.1 (4)	C ₉ -C ₈ -C ₁₀	116.4 (1.0)
O ₃ -V-N ₂	107.7 (4)	C ₁₀ -C ₈ -N ₂	122.0 (1.0)
O ₂ -V-N ₁	150.7 (3)	C ₂ -C ₃ -N ₂	121.6 (1.0)
O ₁ -V-N ₂	141.6 (3)	V-O ₁ -C ₂	129.7 (0.6)
O ₁ -V-N ₁	87.3 (3)	V-O ₂ -C ₁₁	130.0 (0.7)
N ₁ -V-N ₂	79.9 (3)	V-N ₁ -C ₄	129.0 (0.8)
N ₂ -V-O ₂	87.7 (3)	V-N ₂ -C ₃	128.2 (0.7)
O ₂ -V-O ₁	86.2 (3)	V-N ₁ -C ₆	108.4 (0.8)
O ₁ -C ₂ -C ₁	114.4 (1.1)	V-N ₂ -C ₇	112.0 (0.7)
O ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	123.4 (1.0)	C ₂ -N ₁ -C ₄	122.3 (1.0)
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	122.0 (1.1)	C ₇ -N ₂ -C ₃	119.6 (0.9)
O ₂ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₀	114.6 (0.6)	C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	127.7 (1.2)
O ₂ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	123.4 (1.0)	C ₈ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₁	127.9 (1.1)
C ₁₂ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₀	121.9 (0.6)	N ₁ -C ₄ -C ₃	112.1 (0.7)
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	118.6 (1.1)	C ₉ -C ₇ -N ₂	113.3 (1.1)

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

$|F_o|$)², with the weight equal to $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$. The final error in an observation of unit weight is 1.55. Scattering factors used for the O, N, and C atoms were those tabulated by Ibers,¹² the factor for the vanadium atom was taken from calculations of Cromer and Waber.¹³ The hydrogen atom scattering factors were those of Stewart, *et al.*¹⁴ The corrections for anomalous dispersion of the vanadium atom are small ($\Delta f' = 0.31$ and $\Delta f'' = 0.60$ for Mo K α) and none was applied. Computations were mainly performed on an IBM-360 computer. The major programs used were: Patterson and Fourier syntheses, Zalkin's FORDAP; structure factor and least-squares refinement, Prewitt's SFSL-5.

Table I lists the observed structure amplitudes, $10|F_o|$, and the final calculated structure factors, $10F_c$, each in electrons. The final fractional coordinates and thermal parameters for all atoms are given in Table II. The anisotropy of the thermal motion for the vanadium and oxygen (O₃) atoms is small. The major axis of the atomic thermal ellipsoids for both atoms is very nearly parallel to *b*.

Results and Discussion

The crystal consists of discrete molecules of VO(acen) which have no crystallographic symmetry; the very approximate C_s symmetry of the molecule is largely destroyed by twisting of the ethylene group about the carbon-carbon bond. Selected interatomic bond distances and angles along with their standard deviations are given in Table III. A view of the molecule pro-

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jected down the crystallographic b axis is shown in Figure 1, which also includes the atom designations.

The coordination figure around the central vanadium atom is basically a square pyramid formed by the two oxygen and two nitrogen atoms of the quadridentate ligand at average distances of 1.950 (6) and 2.053 (6) Å, respectively. An apical vanadyl oxygen atom completes the square pyramid at a distance of 1.585 (7) Å from the vanadium atom, which is within the range 1.56–1.67 Å reported for other vanadyl complexes. The vanadium atom is displaced 0.58 Å above the least-squares plane of the four coordinating atoms (O_1 , O_2 , N_1 , and N_2) of the β -ketimine. The coordination pyramid surrounding the vanadium atom is shown in Figure 2 along with those for bis(acetylacetonato)oxovanadium(IV), $VO(acac)_2$,¹⁵ and *cis*-bis(1-phenyl-1,3-butane-dionato)oxovanadium(IV), $VO(bzac)_2$.¹⁶ The pyramid in $VO(acen)$ very closely approximates those found in the β -diketone complexes. The distances between the coordinated N and O atoms (the "bite distance" of the chelating rings) are quite similar to the O–O distances in the β -diketonates, which also contain six-membered chelate rings. However, the O–O distances in the tartrate⁷ complex $Na_4[VO-dl-tart]_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, which contains a five-membered ring, are smaller than in either of the other three complexes. It may be noted that $VO(acac)_2$ has been described as a distorted trigonal bipyramid by at least one group of authors.¹⁷ However, if we choose what appears to be a reasonable^{18,19} apex-to-base angle (vanadyl oxygen–V–basal ligand angle) of ≥ 90 and $\leq 115^\circ$ for a square-pyramidal configuration, the angular distortions from a trigonal bipyramid are much greater than those for the square pyramid in both $VO(acac)_2$ and $VO(acen)$.

Bond distances within the β -ketimine do not differ significantly from those previously determined for three^{20–22} copper derivatives of this ligand. The average C–N and C–O bond distances of 1.29 (1) and 1.30 (1) Å, respectively, agree with those found for a series of salicylaldimine complexes. A survey²³ by Lingafelter and Braun of eight three-dimensional determinations of salicylaldimates gives an average of 1.295 Å for the C–N bond and 1.312 Å for the C–O bond, which correspond to bond orders of approximately 1.8 and 1.5, respectively.

The ethylenediamine portion of the quadridentate ligand assumes a configuration approximately halfway between *gauche* and eclipsed, as the torsion angle between the carbon–nitrogen bonds is 33.3° . The two carbon atoms C_6 and C_7 are 0.77 and 0.53 Å, respectively,

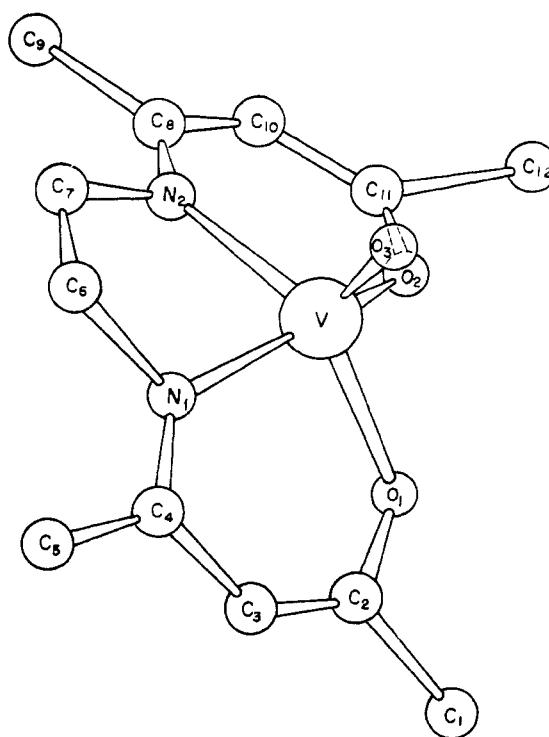


Figure 1.—A view of a molecule of $VO(acen)$ projected on the crystallographic ac plane.

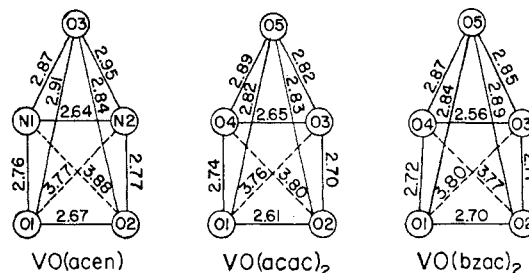


Figure 2.—A comparison of the coordination pyramid in $VO(acen)$, $VO(acac)_2$, and $VO(bzac)_2$ (*acac* = acetylacetonate; *bzac* = benzoylacetate). Average standard deviations are 0.01 Å.

above the plane containing the vanadium and two nitrogen atoms. The dihedral angle²⁴ between the N_1 – V – N_2 and the C_6 – V – C_7 plane is 17.8° . No isolated portion of the molecule is exactly planar, as indicated by the equations for the weighted least-squares planes given in Table IV. The acetylacetonatevanadium rings exhibit a folding along the oxygen–nitrogen line which is comparable to that found in many β -diketone complexes.²⁵ The dihedral angle between the plane containing the O_1 – N_1 portion of the ligand and the plane defined by the O_1 – V – N_1 group is 16.0° , whereas the comparable angle which measures folding along the O_2 – N_2 line is 19.3° . The angle between the planes O_1 – V – N_1 and O_2 – V – N_2 is 132.3° which can be compared with 134.7° in $VO(acac)_2$ and 135.6° in $VO(bzac)_2$.

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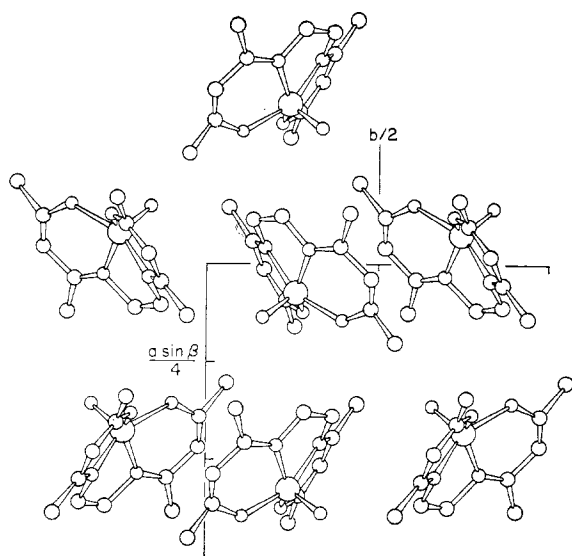


Figure 3.—Molecular packing for VO(acen) viewed down the crystallographic c axis.

TABLE IV
WEIGHTED^a LEAST-SQUARES PLANES OF THE
FORM $LX + MY + NZ = D$ ^b

Plane no.	Atoms	L	M	N	D
1	N ₁ , N ₂ , O ₁ , O ₂	0.5242	-0.7107	0.4691	-0.4776
2	O ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , N ₁	0.5420	-0.8047	0.2423	-1.300
3	O ₂ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₀ , C ₈ , N ₂	0.4272	-0.5000	0.7533	1.702
4	C ₂ , C ₁ , C ₃ , O ₁	0.5400	-0.8033	0.2513	-1.287
5	C ₄ , C ₃ , C ₅ , N ₁	0.5269	-0.8201	0.2234	-1.363
6	C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀ , N ₂	0.3777	-0.4793	0.7922	2.038
7	C ₁₁ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₂ , O ₂	0.3516	-0.5947	0.7230	0.9713
8	N ₁ , C ₆ , C ₇	0.7382	-0.3844	0.5544	0.3706
9	C ₅ , C ₇ , N ₂	0.4433	-0.5708	0.6912	1.139
10	C ₆ , V, C ₇	0.3790	-0.5977	0.7065	1.270
11	N ₁ , V, N ₂	0.1707	-0.7810	0.6007	0.1259
12	N ₁ , V, O ₁	0.5219	-0.8482	0.0902	-1.819
13	N ₂ , V, O ₂	0.4297	-0.4458	0.7852	2.085

Plane no.	Distances of atoms from planes, Å				
1	N ₁ , 0.086;	N ₂ , -0.094;	O ₁ , -0.054;	O ₂ , 0.061;	V, 0.58
2	O ₁ , -0.010;	C ₂ , 0.032;	C ₃ , -0.009;	C ₄ , -0.030;	N ₁ , 0.017
3	O ₂ , -0.020;	C ₁₁ , 0.047;	C ₁₀ , -0.003;	C ₈ , -0.046;	N ₂ , 0.024
4	C ₂ , 0.029;	C ₁ , -0.013;	C ₃ , -0.013;	O ₁ , -0.003	
5	C ₄ , -0.014;	C ₃ , 0.004;	C ₅ , 0.007;	N ₁ , 0.002	
6	C ₈ , -0.012;	C ₉ , 0.005;	C ₁₀ , 0.004;	N ₂ , 0.002	
7	C ₁₁ , -0.016;	C ₁₀ , 0.006;	C ₁₂ , 0.008;	O ₁ , 0.002	
11	C ₆ , 0.775;	C ₇ , 0.526			

Planes	Dihedral angle, deg	Planes	Dihedral angle, deg
8-9	33.3	3-13	19.3
10-11	17.1	12-13	132.3
2-12	16.0		

^a Atoms are weighted by the reciprocals of their variances.

^b The matrix to transform from monoclinic to orthogonal coordinates is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 13.687 & 0 & -0.5332 \\ 0 & 11.957 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8.122 \end{array}$$

A view of the crystal structure down the crystallographic c axis is given in Figure 3. In the solid there is not even weak coordination to the vanadium atom in the vacant position below the basal plane, the closest intermolecular distance of approach being that of a carbon atom (C₁₀) at 4.0 Å. There are two rather close intermolecular contacts between methyl groups in the crystal: C₅-C₉ = 3.68 Å and C₅-C₁ = 3.74 Å.

TABLE V
COMPARISON OF VANADIUM COORDINATION IN VO(acen)
WITH THAT OBSERVED IN VO(acac)₂ AND VO(bzac)₂

Angles	Value, deg		
	VO(acen) ^a	VO(acac) ₂ ^b	VO(bzac) ₂ ^c
O-V-A ₁	110.4 (3) ^d	106.2 (4)	106.6 (4)
O-V-A ₂	106.0 (3)	105.6 (4)	104.0 (4)
O-V-A ₃	[103.1 (4)] ^e	108.4 (4)	106.9 (4)
O-V-A ₄	[107.7 (4)]	104.8 (4)	106.0 (4)
Av	106.8	106.2	106.0
A ₁ -V-A ₂	86.2 (3)	83.5 (3)	85.8 (3)
A ₂ -V-A ₃	[87.3 (3)]	87.8 (3)	87.5 (3)
A ₃ -V-A ₄	[79.9 (3)]	83.9 (3)	82.2 (3)
A ₄ -V-A ₁	[87.7 (3)]	86.9 (3)	87.3 (3)
Av	85.3	85.5	85.7
A ₁ -V-A ₃	[150.7 (3)]	145.5 (3)	146.5 (3)
A ₂ -V-A ₄	[141.6 (3)]	149.6 (3)	149.9 (3)
Av	146.1	147.5	148.2

Distances	Value, Å		
	VO(acen)	VO(acac) ₂	VO(bzac) ₂
V-O	1.585 (7)	1.571 (10)	1.612 (10)
V-A ₁	1.956 (8)	1.974 (8)	1.982 (8)
V-A ₂	1.945 (7)	1.955 (8)	1.986 (7)
V-A ₃	[2.059 (9)]	1.983 (7)	1.952 (8)
V-A ₄	[2.048 (8)]	1.962 (7)	1.946 (8)
Distance of vanadium atom from basal plane	0.58	0.55	0.54

^a For VO(acen) A₁, A₂, A₃, and A₄ correspond to O₂, O₁, N₁, and N₂, respectively. ^b Vanadyl(IV) bisacetylacetonate.¹⁵ Values are those obtained from the anisotropic refinement of data of Dodge, *et al.*; cf. P. K. Hon, R. L. Belford, and C. E. Pfluger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **43**, 3111 (1965). ^c Vanadyl(IV) bisbenzoylacetonate.¹⁶ ^d Standard deviations of least significant figures are given in parentheses. ^e Values involving nitrogen atoms are enclosed in brackets.

Table V compares the bond distances and angles for VO(acen) with those of the two previously determined β -diketone structures. From Table V and Figure 2, one can see that there are no significant differences in the geometry between the three square pyramids are equal within experimental error. In addition, molecular models indicate that there is no significant additional steric hindrance imposed by the ethylenediamine bridge (or by any other portion of the VO(acen) molecule) when one attaches a sixth ligand *trans* to the oxovanadium group. Consequently, there are no readily apparent steric reasons for the lack of solvent dependence of the spectroscopy for VO(acen) when compared with the large solvent shifts found for the β -diketone complexes.

Closer inspection of the bond distances in Table V reveals a possible explanation for this lack of solvent dependence, involving charge buildup (*vide supra*) on the central vanadium atom from the strong in-plane σ donation of the β -ketimine. If the multiple oxovanadium bond which dominates the ligand field is to be maintained, no axial coordination can occur. The average V-O and V-N in-plane distances of 1.950 (6)

and 2.053 (6) Å, respectively, for VO(acen) are among the shortest determined for simple monomeric oxovanadium compounds.²⁶ They can be compared with the average of 1.969 (4) Å found for VO(acac)₂ and the average of 1.984 (6) Å determined in *cis*-VO(bzac)₂ for the two V–O distances on the side of the chelate rings to which the methyl groups are attached.²⁷ Similarly, the average V–N distance of 2.053 (6) Å is shorter than the average of 2.11 (1) Å found for three of the V–N bonds in an oxovanadium porphyrin complex.²⁸ Although the differences in bond lengths considered here are marginally significant (approximately 4–7 σ), they all indicate stronger coordination of the in-plane donor atoms in VO(acen). The vanadyl–apical oxygen bond order in all of these complexes appears to be sufficiently high so that this bond distance is relatively insensitive to other bonding variations.

Further support for the idea of electronic cause for the lack of coordination of a solvent with VO(acen) comes from the following evidence. (1) In solution, the interaction of VO(acac)₂ with base is greater than that for VO(acen). The experimental²⁹ heat of reaction (ΔH_{rxn}) for the addition of 2,4-dimethylpyridine N-oxide to VO(acac)₂ and VO(acen) in dichloromethane is -5.4 ± 0.1 and -0.07 ± 0.02 kcal/mol, respectively.

(26) Shorter vanadium–ligand distances include the vanadium–hydroxyl oxygen distances in the dimeric anadyl complexes (NH₄)₂[VO-*d*-tart]₂·2H₂O⁶ of 1.93 (2) and 1.79 (2) Å and Na₄[VO-*dl*-tart]₂·12H₂O⁷ of 1.917 (6) and 1.902 (6) Å. A recent structural determination of the distorted square-pyramidal Na((C₂H₅)₄N)[VO(benzilate)₂]·2C₂H₇OH [N. D. Chasteen, R. L. Belford, and I. C. Paul, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 408 (1969)] shows distances of 1.900 (8) and 1.933 (8) Å between vanadium and hydroxyl oxygen.

(27) In the latter compound the two vanadium–oxygen distances on the opposite side of the chelate ring were found to average 1.949 (6) Å. The authors concluded that this "anomalously short" V–O distance is due to a conjugative effect involving the phenyl group and the chelate ring which causes electron density drift into the V–O bonds.

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(29) The authors thank R. O. Ragsdale and C. J. Popp for this information received prior to publication.

(2) The complex³⁰ N,N'-ethylenebis(trifluoroacetylacetonimine)oxovanadium(IV), VO(tfen), shows solvent dependence of its spectroscopic properties. The strong electron-withdrawing power of the CF₃ groups seems to remove sufficient electron density from the vicinity of the vanadium atom so that a coordinating solvent can attach itself to the axial position. (3) The infrared and esr spectral parameters³⁰ for VO(acen) and VO(tfen) both indicate a stronger in-plane ligand field for the VO(tfen) complex. The V=O stretching frequency for VO(acen) is 982 cm⁻¹, whereas that for VO(tfen) is ~999 cm⁻¹ in acetonitrile. Also, the isotropic hyperfine splitting parameter, *A*₀, is higher (104.6 G) in VO(tfen) than the 102.2 G found for VO(acen) under similar conditions. This is in accord with a smaller 4s contribution to the σ bonding in the VO(tfen) complex. (4) If axial ligation occurs in oxovanadium complexes, the vanadium atom moves closer to the plane of the basal ligands and thus acquires increased electron density. A recent structure determination³¹ of VO[(H₂O)₄SO₄]·H₂O, which has a water molecule bonded in the (normally vacant) axial position of the square pyramid, shows the vanadium atom to be 0.29 Å out of the basal plane as compared to the 0.59 Å found for VO(acen). The increase in charge density caused by movement of the vanadium atom toward the basal ligands seems to be a factor in preventing a coordination solvent from bonding to the sixth vacant axial position in VO(acen).

Acknowledgment.—We wish to thank Professors R. F. Stewart and L. J. Boucher for helpful discussions and interest in this work.

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