52.2 (2)°. There are no comparable values in the literature; the sum of the covalent radii is 2.68 Å, using 1.51 Å for Re (from $Re_2(CO)_{10}$) and 1.17 Å for Si.[19] The angle subtended at the Si atom by the two phenyl groups is within error of the tetrahedral angle, while the Re–Si–Re angle is considerably more acute at 75.7 (3)°. If the hydrogen atoms are positioned in the plane of the ReSiRe triangle such that the Re–Re–H

angle is 90°, then a Re–H length of 1.68 Å[20] gives an Si–H distance of 1.59 Å and an H–Si–H angle of 156.1°. Thus an sp^3-hybridized Si atom would have two orbitals directed toward the coordination atoms of the phenyl rings and two toward the centroids of the ReHSi triangles.

Acknowledgment.—Helpful discussions with Dr. W. A. G. Graham and Dr. M. J. Bennett are gratefully acknowledged.

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The Structure of Pentakis(2-picoline N-oxide)cobalt(II) Perchlorate, [Co(C6H7NO)5](ClO4)2

BY BERNARD A. COYLE AND JAMES A. IBERS

The crystal structure of pentakis(2-picoline N-oxide)cobalt(II) perchlorate, [Co(C6H7NO)5](ClO4)2, has been determined from X-ray counter data. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C_{2h}^5-P2₁/c, with a = 18.667 (7) Å, b = 10.444 (8) Å, c = 18.665 (7) Å, β = 96° 21 (1)', Z = 4, d_{obsd} = 1.45 (5) g/cm³, and d_{calcd} = 1.48 g/cm³. A least-squares refinement gave a final conventional R factor of 0.091 for those 1611 reflections above background with values of λ^{-1} sin θ > 0.3 Å⁻¹, whereas that for all 2293 independent reflections above background was 0.103. The compound consists of well-separated pentakis(2-picoline N-oxide)cobalt(II) and perchlorate ions. The immediate coordination about the cobalt atom for this d⁷ high-spin complex is essentially trigonal bipyramidal with the axial Co–O bond length greater than the equatorial bond length by 0.123 (9) Å.

Introduction

Because of their simplicity five-coordinate transition metal complexes of the type MX_5 are of especial importance. Although fewer than a dozen such complexes have been characterized structurally, the results have provided important information on some of the factors which determine the resultant geometries.[1] Of those compounds so characterized, all have been low-spin d⁸, d⁹, or d¹⁰ systems. The present structural study of the five-coordinate Co(II) complex pentakis(2-picoline N-oxide)cobalt(II) perchlorate is the first such study of a high-spin d⁷ complex containing the MX_5 group. On the basis of infrared and electronic spectra, Byers, Lever, and Parish,[2] who prepared the compound initially, characterized it as containing in solution trigonal-bipyramidal Co(II). We find this same geometry in the crystalline state. The comparison of this trigonal-bipyramidal, high-spin d⁷ complex with those MX_5 complexes previously characterized adds useful information on the relative importance of the various factors (*e.g.*, ligand–ligand repulsion and d-electron–ligand repulsion) which determine the relative axial and equatorial bond lengths in MX_5 trigonal bipyramids.

Experimental Section

Collection and Reduction of X-Ray Data.—Violet crystals of

pentakis(2-picoline N-oxide)cobalt(II) perchlorate were kindly supplied by Professor A. B. P. Lever and Dr. W. Byers. The crystals fell into two distinct habits: plates and prisms. Since the former gave X-ray photographs of a poorer quality, the structural study was carried out on one of the prisms, of approximate dimensions 0.2 × 0.2 × 0.8 mm, sealed in a glass capillary. Preliminary optical and X-ray examination indicated that the crystals belong to the monoclinic system. The systematic absences, as determined from $hk0$ and $h0l$ through $h3l$ photographs (hkl, none; $h0l$, $l = 2n + 1$; $0k0$, $k = 2n + 1$) are consistent with the space group C_{2h}^5-P2₁/c. The lattice parameters at 23°, obtained using Mo $K\alpha_1$ radiation (λ 0.7093 Å) are a = 18.667 (7) Å, b = 10.444 (8) Å, c = 18.665 (7) Å, and β = 96° 21 (1)'. The least-squares refinement of cell parameters was carried out as previously described.[3] The setting angles χ, ϕ, and 2θ of eight high-angle (2θ) reflections, as obtained from a narrow-source and narrow-counter aperture, were used. The density, as measured by flotation in a hexane–carbon tetrachloride mixture, of 1.45 (5) g/cm³ agrees with a value of 1.48 g/cm³ calculated for four formula units per cell. The large uncertainty in the observed density results from the rapid dissolution of the crystals in halocarbons commonly used for density measurement. Since the order of the space group is 4, no crystallographic symmetry need be imposed on the structure.

The crystal was mounted on an automatic Picker four-circle diffractometer, and the unique axis b (the 0.8-mm dimension of the crystal) was slightly offset from coincidence with the polar (ϕ) axis of the instrument, in order to decrease the probability of multiple diffraction effects.[4] At a low takeoff angle and wide counter aperture, representative peaks showed a maximum width at half-height of 0.1° in ω. Intensity data were collected as previously described using Mo $K\alpha$ radiation filtered

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TABLE I

FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR $[Co(C_6H_7NO)_5](ClO_4)_2$

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}[b] or B	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Co	−0.23507 (9)[a]	0.0869 (2)	0.00462 (9)	0.00232 (6)	0.0091 (2)	0.00278 (7)	−0.00026 (9)	0.00030 (4)	−0.00002 (10)
Cl(1)	0.44477 (19)	0.0830 (5)	0.32589 (21)	0.00370 (12)	0.0133 (4)	0.00420 (14)	−0.00045 (23)	0.00061 (10)	0.00073 (25)
Cl(2)	0.13251 (26)	0.2064 (4)	0.22439 (27)	0.00490 (17)	0.0133 (5)	0.00520 (19)	0.00078 (23)	−0.00071 (14)	−0.00315 (26)
O(1)	−0.3460 (4)	0.439 (1)	0.4759 (5)	0.0022 (3)	0.0141 (13)	0.0039 (3)	0.0001 (5)	0.0006 (3)	0.0008 (5)
O(2)	−0.1275 (5)	0.132 (1)	0.0392 (5)	0.0021 (3)	0.0205 (16)	0.0029 (3)	−0.0012 (5)	0.0010 (2)	0.0004 (5)
O(3)	0.2101 (5)	0.095 (1)	0.0092 (7)	0.0025 (3)	0.0089 (11)	0.0070 (5)	0.0010 (5)	−0.0001 (3)	−0.0011 (7)
O(4)	−0.2561 (5)	0.133 (1)	0.1024 (5)	0.0031 (3)	0.0159 (14)	0.0026 (3)	−0.0007 (5)	−0.0002 (2)	−0.0014 (5)
O(5)	−0.2176 (6)	0.302 (2)	0.4229 (9)	0.0024 (3)	0.036 (3)	0.0072 (7)	−0.0010 (8)	0.0008 (4)	−0.0121 (13)
C(1)[c]	−0.3933 (11)	0.3048 (16)	−0.0063 (13)	0.0048 (7)	0.0067 (16)	0.0087 (9)	0.0006 (8)	−0.0001 (6)	0.0001 (11)
C(2)	−0.0388 (11)	0.3301 (27)	0.0700 (13)	0.0044 (7)	0.022 (3)	0.0061 (8)	0.0005 (12)	0.0000 (6)	0.0002 (14)
C(3)	0.2606 (14)	0.2458 (29)	0.4099 (14)	0.0068 (9)	0.023 (3)	0.0054 (9)	0.0043 (15)	−0.0008 (7)	−0.0017 (14)
C(4)	−0.2388 (15)	0.3842 (23)	0.1441 (14)	0.0069 (9)	0.017 (3)	0.0067 (9)	0.0037 (13)	0.0003 (8)	0.0020 (13)
C(5)	−0.1849 (13)	0.0557 (26)	0.4055 (11)	0.0064 (9)	0.022 (3)	0.0039 (6)	0.0021 (14)	−0.0004 (6)	0.0001 (12)
O(11)[d]	0.4993 (12)	−0.0061 (22)	0.3124 (12)	17.2 (6)					
O(12)	0.4656 (11)	0.1950 (22)	0.2972 (11)	16.8 (6)					
O(13)	0.3817 (12)	0.0543 (21)	0.2826 (12)	17.2 (6)					
O(14)	0.4412 (12)	0.0676 (24)	0.3951 (14)	21.3 (7)					
O(21)	0.1631 (11)	0.0940 (23)	0.2125 (11)	15.9 (6)					
O(22)	0.1169 (12)	0.2533 (22)	0.1512 (13)	19.4 (7)					
O(23)	0.1907 (12)	0.2831 (21)	0.2460 (11)	14.5 (6)					
O(24)	0.0749 (14)	0.2704 (25)	0.2349 (14)	21.8 (8)					

Group	x_c[e]	y_c	z_c	δ	ϵ	η	B_N	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5
R1	0.5576 (3)	0.0907 (7)	0.0708 (3)	1.440 (7)	−2.307 (5)	2.922 (9)	3.4 (2)	5.3 (3)	5.5 (3)	5.3 (3)	5.3 (3)	4.0 (3)
R2	0.9778 (4)	0.3483 (7)	0.4549 (4)	−1.662 (7)	2.424 (6)	−2.453 (8)	4.0 (2)	4.2 (3)	5.4 (3)	6.0 (4)	6.4 (4)	5.0 (3)
R3	0.3112 (4)	0.2624 (7)	0.0631 (4)	−0.810 (8)	−2.834 (5)	−1.840 (8)	4.5 (2)	6.1 (4)	7.0 (4)	7.2 (4)	6.2 (4)	4.1 (3)
R4	0.8509 (4)	0.1817 (7)	0.2073 (4)	−1.335 (6)	−2.441 (6)	−0.012 (8)	4.0 (2)	4.7 (3)	5.3 (3)	6.2 (4)	5.9 (4)	5.1 (3)
R5	0.7003 (4)	0.1849 (7)	0.3169 (4)	2.268 (7)	2.384 (7)	2.971 (9)	5.1 (3)	6.7 (4)	6.4 (4)	6.5 (4)	5.9 (4)	4.6 (3)

[a] In all tables, numbers in parentheses are the standard deviations in the least significant digits. [b] The expression for the anisotropic temperature factor is $\exp[-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl]$. [c] Each methyl carbon atom $C(n)$ is bonded to the ring carbon atom $R(n)C(5)$. [d] The perchlorate oxygen atoms $O(n1)$ through $O(n4)$ are bonded to chlorine atom $Cl(n)$. [e] x_c, y_c, z_c are the fractional coordinates of the group centers. The angles δ, ϵ, and η (in radians) have been described previously.[8]

through 0.08 mm of zirconium foil. At a takeoff angle α of 1.6°, where 80% of the maximum peak height as a function of α was observed for a typical peak, a 2θ scan of 1.5° symmetrically located about the Kα_1 peak maximum was used at a scan rate of 1°/min. Background counts, each of 10 sec duration, were taken at each end of the scan. A counter aperture 7 × 7 mm was placed 35 cm from the crystal, and the pulse-height analyzer was set to admit 90% of the Mo Kα radiation. Copper foil attenuators were automatically inserted if the diffracted beam exceeded an intensity of about 7000 counts/sec. Independent reflections were measured out to a 2θ value of 42°; few reflections were observed to have significant intensity past this angle. Four standards were checked every 200 observations, and their constancy (variation <1%) provided evidence of crystal and electronic stability. The intensities were processed as previously described[3] using a value of $p = 0.03$ in the expression for $\sigma(I)$. Of the 3949 reflections collected and corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects 2293 had $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$. Only these were used in subsequent calculations. Of the weak reflections, 317 had $2\sigma(F^2) < F^2 < 3\sigma(F^2)$ and 462 had $\sigma(F^2) < F^2 < 2\sigma(F^2)$. Trial calculations for reflections chosen to give the widest variations led to values for the transmission factors of 0.86–0.89, and consequently no absorption correction was carried out ($\mu = 7.14$ cm^{-1}).

Solution and Refinement.—The cobalt and both chlorine atoms were located from a sharpened, origin-removed Patterson map.[5] Three cycles of least-squares refinement (in which the scattering[6] and dispersion[7] factors used were taken from the usual compilations), each followed by a difference Fourier synthesis, successfully led to the location of all nonhydrogen atoms. Because of the large number (51) of independent nonhydrogen atoms (all in general positions) to be refined, the rings were refined as rigid groups,[8] having the geometry of free pyridine.[9] Initially each

ring was given an overall isotropic thermal parameter. With the other atoms refined with individual isotropic parameters, the agreement factors at this stage were $R_1 = 0.148$ and $R_2 = 0.176$, where $R_1 = \Sigma(||F_o| - |F_c||)/\Sigma|F_o|$ and $R_2 = (\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2/\Sigma w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ and the function minimized was $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. Here $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ are the observed and calculated structure amplitudes, respectively, and the weights w are taken as $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$. A further least-squares calculation was performed in which all individual atoms (except the anionic oxygen atoms) were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters and the group atoms were assigned individual thermal parameters. The scattering from the hydrogen atoms was also included as a fixed contribution, using the scattering factors of Stewart, et al.[10] (It was assumed that the C–H bond length is 1.0 Å and that $B_H = 6$ Å^2.) Contributions from the methyl hydrogen atoms were not included. The agreement factors were now 0.103 and 0.129, respectively, for this refinement of 210 variables with 2293 observations.

A difference Fourier map at this stage exhibited, as the highest features, peaks of 0.7, 0.8, and 1.0 e$^-$/Å^3 within 1.3–1.6 Å of Cl(1) and peaks of 0.5, 0.8, and 1.2 e$^-$/Å^3 within 1.3–1.6 Å of Cl(2). Peak heights of 1.5–2.5 e$^-$/Å^3 were found for the original perchlorate oxygen atoms. Both the unsatisfactory geometry for perchlorate group 2, as obtained from the previous refinement where O–Cl–O angles ranging from 83 to 149° were found, and the presence of these residual peaks suggest that there may be some disorder of one or both of the perchlorate groups. However, such disorder cannot be of major importance, as the residual peak heights are lower than the original ones. Moreover around neither of the chlorine atoms is it possible to discern a model of perchlorate disorder with the use of the four original oxygen positions together with the residual peaks noted above. The derived geometry of perchlorate group 1 seems acceptable, particularly in view of the presence of residual peaks. The geometry of perchlorate group 2 would also be reasonable if O(24) were displaced by about 0.5 Å. There is considerable density in the vicinity of O(24) and it seems possible that the position derived from the refinement corresponds to an artificial peak center formed by the near overlap of two separate half-oxygen positions. This point was not pursued because of the insensitivity of the

(5) In addition to local programs for a CDC 6400 computer, including NUCLS, which in its nongroup form resembles the Busing–Levy least-squares program ORFLS, those used in this work were local modifications of Busing and Levy's ORFFE error function program, Johnson's ORTEP thermal ellipsoid plotting program, and Zalkin's FORDAP Fourier program.

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<table>

Table II

Final Positional and Thermal Parameters of Group Atoms
$[Co(C_6H_7NO)_5](ClO_4)_2$

Group and atom	x	y	z	B, Å^2
R(1)N	0.6078 (4)	0.0790 (8)	0.0208 (4)	3.4 (2)
R(1)C(1)	0.5847 (7)	−0.0232 (7)	0.0551 (6)	5.3 (3)
R(1)C(2)	0.5348 (7)	−0.0168 (8)	0.1054 (6)	5.5 (3)
R(1)C(3)	0.5070 (5)	0.1026 (10)	0.1213 (5)	5.3 (3)
R(1)C(4)	0.5305 (7)	0.2099 (6)	0.0861 (6)	5.3 (3)
R(1)C(5)	0.5806 (7)	0.1929 (7)	0.0367 (5)	4.0 (3)
R(2)N	0.9212 (4)	0.3575 (8)	0.4979 (5)	4.0 (2)
R(2)C(1)	0.9283 (6)	0.4411 (10)	0.4447 (5)	4.2 (3)
R(2)C(2)	0.9836 (7)	0.4362 (9)	0.4002 (5)	5.4 (3)
R(2)C(3)	1.0348 (5)	0.3390 (11)	0.4114 (6)	6.0 (4)
R(2)C(4)	1.0282 (6)	0.2512 (11)	0.4666 (6)	6.4 (4)
R(2)C(5)	0.9708 (6)	0.2647 (8)	0.5080 (5)	5.0 (3)
R(3)N	0.2592 (5)	0.1743 (9)	0.0347 (5)	4.5 (2)
R(3)C(1)	0.2835 (7)	0.1754 (10)	0.1050 (5)	6.1 (4)
R(3)C(2)	0.3353 (7)	0.2611 (13)	0.1360 (4)	7.0 (4)
R(3)C(3)	0.3637 (6)	0.3512 (12)	0.0918 (6)	7.2 (4)
R(3)C(4)	0.3389 (7)	0.3513 (10)	0.0185 (6)	6.2 (4)
R(3)C(5)	0.2870 (5)	0.2615 (9)	−0.0071 (4)	4.1 (3)
R(4)N	0.7949 (4)	0.1579 (8)	0.1527 (5)	4.0 (2)
R(4)C(1)	0.8377 (6)	0.0637 (7)	0.1812 (5)	4.7 (3)
R(4)C(2)	0.8943 (6)	0.0823 (9)	0.2356 (6)	5.3 (3)
R(4)C(3)	0.9074 (5)	0.2058 (10)	0.2623 (6)	6.2 (4)
R(4)C(4)	0.8632 (7)	0.3049 (8)	0.2333 (6)	5.9 (4)
R(4)C(5)	0.8081 (6)	0.2759 (8)	0.1790 (5)	5.1 (3)
R(5)N	0.7423 (5)	0.2474 (9)	0.3730 (5)	5.1 (3)
R(5)C(1)	0.6878 (7)	0.3068 (8)	0.3336 (6)	6.7 (4)
R(5)C(2)	0.6443 (6)	0.2490 (12)	0.2771 (6)	6.4 (4)
R(5)C(3)	0.6579 (6)	0.1219 (11)	0.2602 (6)	6.5 (4)
R(5)C(4)	0.7144 (8)	0.0586 (8)	0.3007 (6)	5.9 (4)
R(5)C(5)	0.7547 (6)	0.1253 (10)	0.3561 (5)	4.6 (4)

</table>

Figure 1.—The CoO_5 chromophore in $[Co(C_6H_7NO)_5](ClO_4)_2$. Average axial and equatorial bond distances are shown.

Figure 2.—Stereoview of the cation in $[Co(C_6H_7NO)_5](ClO_4)_2$. The hydrogen atoms are omitted for the sake of clarity.

cation geometry to minor perturbations in the anion geometry. This insensitivity was established in the following manner. Because of the high thermal motion and the low atomic number, the oxygen atoms of the perchlorate groups scatter principally at low Bragg angles, whereas the high-angle data are important for the precise determination of the structure of the cation. Hence a final least-squares cycle was performed in which the perchlorate oxygen atoms were set at the positions initially found, and only the high-angle reflections ($\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta > 0.3$ Å^{-1}) were used. This refinement of 178 variables with 1611 observations converged to values for R_1 and R_2 of 0.091 and 0.094, respectively. Of importance, no parameter for the cation changed by more than one standard deviation from the value obtained when all the data were used. Thus although the scattering from the perchlorate anions may not have been satisfactorily described, the cation geometry is correctly determined within the derived limits of error. Based on these high-angle data alone, the highest peak in a final difference Fourier map is 0.4 e$^-$/Å^3. There are no obvious trends of $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ with $|F_o|$ or $\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta$. An examination of $|F_o|$ for the 1656 reflections below background (*i.e.*, where $F_o^2 < 3\sigma(F_o^2)$) revealed only 21 instances where $|F_o^2 - F_c^2|$ was above $3\sigma(F_o^2)$. The final error in an observation of unit weight is 2.6 e$^-$.

The fact that the final agreement factors for the high-angle data are higher than we would anticipate on the basis of experience with similar compounds we believe results not from difficulties with the perchlorate anion geometry but rather from our failure to refine the parameters of the atoms of the pyridine rings individually. Our imposition of a fixed geometry for the pyridine ring has prevented us from refining anisotropic thermal parameters and individual positional parameters for 30 of the 41 atoms of the cation. Total anisotropic refinement of the cation and the two chlorine atoms (together with fixed positions for the perchlorate oxygen atoms) would involve 388 variable parameters, far in excess of the capacity of our computer. Such a refinement
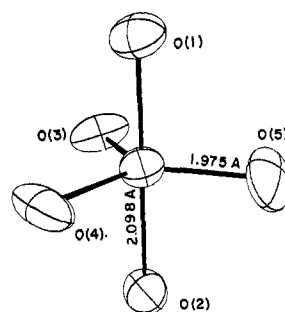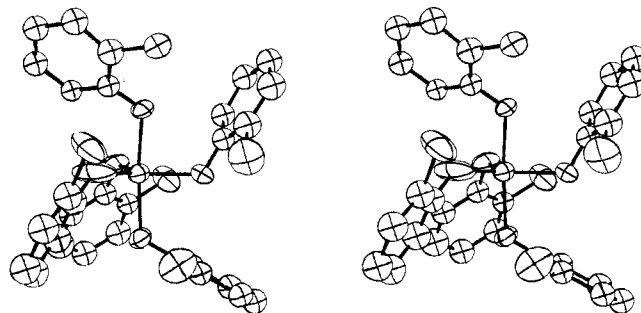
could have been split into two or more blocks, but the convergence properties of such a process are difficult to assess.

The following lines of evidence suggest that the group refinement carried out here has not resulted in an underestimation of the errors quoted for the cation geometry. First of all, the geometry chosen for the pyridine portion of the ligand appears to be reasonable. Recent X-ray data on various pyridine N-oxide–metal systems[11,12] indicate that the lengths of the three independent bonds within the pyridine ring range from 1.326 to 1.364, 1.352 to 1.407, and 1.328 to 1.418 Å, respectively, for the N–C(α), C(α)–C(β), and C(β)–C(γ) bonds. The estimated standard deviations of individual determinations of these bond lengths are greater than 0.01 Å. The values of 1.340, 1.395, and 1.395 Å were chosen for our rigid-group refinement. Second, in the present refinement the average C(α)–C(methyl) bond distance is 1.55 (2) Å, and the individual values range from 1.53 (2) to 1.57 (2) Å. (These distances would be about 0.02–0.04 Å shorter had the methyl hydrogen atoms been included in the calculations.) Thus for all five ligands the methyl carbon atoms, refined individually, have achieved plausible positions with respect to the rigid groups to which they are attached. Third, the standard deviation of a single observation, as estimated from the agreement among presumably equivalent bond distances (*e.g.*, the five C(α)–C(methyl) bond distances), agrees very well with that estimated from the inverse matrix. Fourth, there is no significant residual electron density in the vicinity of any of the rings.

The final atomic and group parameters and their estimated standard deviations are given in Table I, while Table II lists the final positional parameters of the heterocyclic atoms derived from the group parameters. The values of $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ in electrons ($\times 10$) for all reflections above background are given in Table III. Selected bond distances and angles are given in Table IV, together with their standard deviations as derived from the variance–covariance matrix for functions involving nongroup atoms and from variances alone for those involving group atoms.

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Table III

Observed and Calculated Structure Amplitudes for [Co(C₆H₇NO)₅](ClO₄)₂ in Electrons (×10)

[Table of structure factor data]

TABLE IV

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (IN Å) AND ANGLES (IN DEG) IN
$[Co(C_6H_7NO)_5](ClO_4)_2$

Cations

Co–O(1)	2.100 (9)	O(1)–Co–O(2)	173.4 (4)
Co–O(2)	2.095 (9)	O(1)–Co–O(3)	94.7 (4)
Co–O(ax)(av)	2.098 (4)[a]	O(1)–Co–O(4)	88.6 (4)
		O(1)–Co–O(5)	96.9 (4)
Co–O(3)	1.99 (1)	O(2)–Co–O(3)	91.4 (4)
Co–O(4)	1.97 (1)	O(2)–Co–O(4)	86.7 (4)
Co–O(5)	1.97 (1)	O(2)–Co–O(5)	82.6 (4)
Co–O(eq)(av)	1.975 (8)	O(3)–Co–O(4)	115.4 (5)
		O(3)–Co–O(5)	113.7 (8)
O(1)–N(1)	1.28 (1)	O(4)–Co–O(5)	129.8 (8)
O(2)–N(2)	1.26 (1)		
O(3)–N(3)	1.28 (1)	O(1)–N(1)–R(1)C(1)	118 (1)
O(4)–N(4)	1.29 (1)	O(2)–N(2)–R(2)C(1)	122 (1)
O(5)–N(5)	1.26 (2)	O(3)–N(3)–R(3)C(1)	121 (1)
O–N(av)	1.275 (12)	O(4)–N(4)–R(4)C(1)	120 (1)
		O(5)–N(5)–R(5)C(1)	123 (1)
C(1)–R(1)C(5)	1.53 (2)	O(1)–N(1)–R(1)C(5)	125 (1)
C(2)–R(2)C(5)	1.55 (2)	O(2)–N(2)–R(2)C(5)	121 (1)
C(3)–R(3)C(5)	1.57 (2)	O(3)–N(3)–R(3)C(5)	122 (1)
C(4)–R(4)C(5)	1.53 (2)	O(4)–N(4)–R(4)C(5)	123 (1)
C(5)–R(5)C(5)	1.56 (2)	O(5)–N(5)–R(5)C(5)	120 (1)
C(n)–R(n)C(5)(av)	1.55 (2)		
		Co–O(3)–N(3)	120 (1)
Co–O(1)–N(1)	122 (1)	Co–O(4)–N(4)	121 (1)
Co–O(2)–N(2)	124 (1)	Co–O(5)–N(5)	134 (1)

Anions

Cl(1)–O(11)	1.42 (2)	Cl(2)–O(21)	1.34 (2)
Cl(1)–O(12)	1.36 (2)	Cl(2)–O(22)	1.45 (2)
Cl(1)–O(13)	1.38 (2)	Cl(2)–O(23)	1.37 (2)
Cl(1)–O(14)	1.31 (2)	Cl(2)–O(24)	1.30 (3)
		Cl–O(av)	1.37 (5)
O(11)–Cl(1)–O(12)	105 (1)	O(21)–Cl(2)–O(22)	101 (1)
O(11)–Cl(1)–O(13)	109 (1)	O(21)–Cl(2)–O(23)	103 (1)
O(11)–Cl(1)–O(14)	102 (1)	O(21)–Cl(2)–O(24)	149 (1)
O(12)–Cl(1)–O(13)	102 (1)	O(22)–Cl(2)–O(23)	99 (1)
O(12)–Cl(1)–O(14)	122 (1)	O(22)–Cl(2)–O(24)	83 (1)
O(13)–Cl(1)–O(14)	114 (1)	O(23)–Cl(2)–O(24)	107 (1)
		O–Cl–O(av)	108 (16)

[a] Standard deviations following average quantities are for single observations and thus may be compared directly with standard deviations estimated from the inverse matrix to provide an indication of the reliability of the latter estimates or the equivalence of the averaged distances. In particular while the estimated standard deviations on the cation appear to be reasonable, those on the anions are not. As discussed in the text, there are indications of disorder of the perchlorate groups and this disorder has not been included in the refinement model.

Description of the Structure

The crystal is composed of discrete pentakis(2-picoline N-oxide)cobalt(II) and perchlorate ions as suggested by the results of the earlier experiments.[2] The CoO_5 chromophore, which has a slightly distorted trigonal-bipyramidal structure, may be viewed in Figure 1, while Figure 2 provides a stereoview of the cation. All thermal ellipsoids are drawn for 50% probability.

The extensive literature on the complexes of various metals with pyridine N-oxide and its substituted derivatives has been recently reviewed.[13,14] Table V compares the average metal–oxygen and oxygen–nitrogen distances and the metal–oxygen–nitrogen angles found here with those for similar heterocyclic amine oxide complexes of metals which have been examined structurally. Generally the observations made here fall within the range of those observed by

others, with the exception of the markedly shorter N–O bond lengths. Presumably the N–O bond length is a sensitive function of the electronic configuration in this region. Thus the N–O bond lengths in selected compounds are 1.39 Å in $(CH_3)_3NO$[15] (formal single bond), 1.19 Å in N_2O[16] (formal double bond), and 1.06 Å in NO^+[17] (formal triple bond). We conclude that the N–O bond in the compound studied here has slightly more double-bond character than have those studied previously.

In none of the five ligands of the present compound does the oxygen atom or the carbon atom of the methyl group deviate significantly from the plane of the ring. The maximum deviations are 0.06 (2) Å for O(2) and 0.07 (2) Å for C(1). On the other hand, the Co atom deviates significantly from these ligand planes, with respective deviations of 1.77, 1.15, 1.65, 1.59, and 1.01 Å. This can be indicated in another way by the values of the dihedral angles between the Co–O–N planes and the aromatic planes, which are 84, 41, 76, 71, and 49° for the five ligands. Thus even though the Co–O–N angles are fairly close to 120° in this compound, as well as in the other compounds of Table V, the labeling of the oxygen atom as sp^2 seems somewhat arbitrary in view of the deviation of the metal from the ligand plane. This point has been discussed previously.[12] As a comparison it may be noted that Co–O–P bond angles of 139.6 and 133.2° have been found in bis(trimethylphosphine oxide)dinitratocobalt(II).[18]

Discussion

The inner coordination sphere about the Co atom is distorted from regular trigonal-bipyramidal geometry (Figure 1) as one of the equatorial O–Co–O angles is significantly greater than the other two. This type of distortion is similar to that noted previously[19,20] in which a significantly longer M–X equatorial bond is opposite the largest X–M–X equatorial angle, but in the present case the "longer" bond is longer than the others only by little more than a standard deviation. Also, the Co atom lies 0.114 (7) Å from the equatorial plane defined by the three oxygen atoms. (Alternatively, the O atoms lie 0.067 (9), 0.093 (9), and 0.151 (12) Å and the Co lies 0.009 (2) Å from the weighted least-squares plane through the four atoms, which has the equation $17.44X + 1.66Y + 4.01Z + 3.93 = 0$ in monoclinic coordinates.) Presumably these small angular distortions result from various packing forces, as do the variations in Co–O–N bond angles, although "packing forces" are probably invoked here in the usual spirit of ignorance. In Table VI the shortest interligand distances (less than 3.5 Å) are quoted. The observed distortions are not easily related to distances in this tabulation nor to intermolecular contacts, all of which appear to be normal.

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TABLE V
DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG) INVOLVING THE OXYGEN ATOMS IN HETEROCYCLIC AMINE OXIDE COMPLEXES

Compound	M–O[a]	N–O	M–O–N	Angle between M–O–N plane and aromatic ring	Coordn	Ref
[CuCl$_2$(C$_5$H$_5$NO)]$_2$	2.01 (1)	1.35 (2)	124, 128 (2)	70	Bridged	b
[Cu(NO$_3$)$_2$(C$_5$H$_5$NO)$_2$]$_2$	1.96	...	...	...	Bridged	c
Cu$_3$Cl$_6$(H$_2$O)$_2$(C$_6$H$_7$NO)$_2$[d]	1.99 (1)	1.36 (2)	121.6, 127.1 (8)	89	Bridged	e
[Cu(C$_5$H$_5$NO)$_4$](ClO$_4$)$_2$	1.93	...	...	...	Sq planar	f
[Cu(C$_5$H$_5$NO)$_4$](BF$_4$)$_2$	1.92	...	...	...	Sq planar	f
ZnCl$_2$(C$_7$H$_9$NO)$_2$	2.01 (1)	1.35 (3)	118.6 (7)	83	Tetrahedral	g, h
Ni(C$_5$H$_7$O$_2$)$_2$(C$_5$H$_5$NO)$_2$	2.096 (5)	1.33 (1)	122.4, 119.2 (4)	48, 67	Octahedral	i
SnCl$_2$(CH$_3$)$_2$(C$_5$H$_5$NO)$_2$	2.25 (2)	1.37 (2)	117 (1)	83	Octahedral	j
[Co(C$_6$H$_7$NO)$_5$](ClO$_4$)$_2$	2.098 (4) ⎫ 1.975 (8) ⎭	1.275 (12)	122, 124, 120 ⎫ 121, 134 (1) ⎭	84, 41, 76 ⎫ 71, 49 ⎭	Trigonal bipyramidal	k

a All structurally equivalent distances in this table have been averaged. b Reference 11. c S. Scavnicar and B. Matkovik, *Chem. Commun.*, 297 (1967). d Substituents in the pyridine rings in all these compounds are α-methyl groups. e R. S. Sager and W. H. Watson, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2035 (1968). f D. S. Brown, J. D. Lee, and B. G. A. Melsom, *Chem. Commun.*, 852 (1968). g H. L. Schafer, J. C. Morrow, and H. M. Smith, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 504 (1965). h R. S. Sager and W. H. Watson, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1358 (1968). i Reference 12. j E. A. Blom, B. R. Penfold, and W. T. Robinson, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 913 (1969). k This work.

TABLE VI
INTERLIGAND DISTANCES LESS THAN 3.5 Å

O(1)–N(3)	2.96	O(4)–R(1)C(1)	3.42
O(1)–N(5)	3.33	O(4)–R(1)C(5)	3.22
O(1)–R(3)C(1)	3.18	O(5)–N(2)	2.87
O(1)–R(5)C(1)	3.12	O(5)–R(2)C(1)	3.07
O(2)–N(4)	2.71	N(4)–R(5)C(4)	3.44
O(2)–R(4)C(1)	2.89	N(4)–R(5)C(3)	3.44
O(2)–R(4)C(5)	3.35	R(1)C(4)–R(3)C(3)	3.46
O(3)–N(2)	3.48	R(3)C(3)–R(5)C(4)	3.39
O(3)–R(2)C(1)	3.24	R(3)C(2)–R(5)C(4)	3.49
O(4)–N(1)	2.87	R(4)C(1)–R(5)C(4)	3.38

In this high-spin d^7 complex, the average Co–O axial bond length is 2.098 (4) Å, while the average Co–O equatorial bond length is 1.975 (8) Å, so that the difference of 0.123 (9) Å is highly significant. In a recent tabulation[1] it was pointed out that for the known d^8 and d^9 trigonal-bipyramidal MX$_5$ complexes no axial lengthening is observed, but rather that in some cases, such as the CuCl$_5^{3-}$ ion (d^9), significant axial shortening is observed. This is in keeping with the notion that d-electron–ligand repulsions are the determining factor here,[1,21] since ligand–ligand repulsions favor axial

(21) R. J. Gillespie, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4679 (1963).

lengthening. In going from a d^9 system to a high-spin d^7 system, electrons are removed from the xy plane, and one expects, and finds here, that since d-electron repulsions are decreased, shortening of the M–X equatorial bonds results.

A related trend has been observed in the d^{10} CdCl$_5^{3-}$ ion,[22] where the Cd–Cl axial bond length is greater than the equatorial bond length. Here in going from a d^9 to a d^{10} system the extra electron fills the d$_{z^2}$ orbital with consequent lengthening of the axial bond.

On the basis of the known structures of trigonal-bipyramidal MX$_5$ complexes, it thus appears that d-electron–ligand repulsion effects are of great importance in determining the differences between axial and equatorial bond lengths.

(22) T. V. Long, II, A. W. Herlinger, E. F. Epstein, and I. Bernal, *Inorg. Chem.*, **9**, 459 (1970).