

The Nitrate Ion.—The nitrate ions lie on $C_2(z)$ sites at $z \sim 1/8$ in the crystal and are oriented nearly parallel to the (100) and (010) planes. One N–O bond of each anion is directed along z . There are four ions in the primitive cell. The two unique bond lengths determined in the structure study, 1.230 (6) and 1.238 (6) Å, agree well with the value of 1.241 (2) Å found in NaNO_3 .²⁴ Bond angles in the anion are within three standard deviations of 120° . The NO_3^- ion has four modes of vibration (Figure 7), the symmetric (a_1') and asymmetric (e') stretching modes, the in-plane bending mode (e'), and the out-of-plane deformation (a_2'').

The symmetric stretching mode and the in-plane bending mode can be readily assigned to bands at 1052 cm^{-1} (Raman) and about 713 cm^{-1} (Raman and ir), respectively. The out-of-plane deformation is attributed to an infrared band at either 824 or 829 cm^{-1} ; the other probably originates in the nitro group. The asymmetric stretching mode can be assigned to the Raman (A_1) band at 1402 cm^{-1} . Other bands in this region may arise from either the nitrate ion or the nitro ligand.

Bands in the low-frequency range may originate in the NO_2 bending and twisting modes, skeletal bending modes of the complex ions, and lattice modes. Because of the complexity of this part of the spectrum, assignment of bands to vibrational modes was not attempted.

Nonbonded Interactions.—Packing in this structure appears to be based on a combination of weak ionic attractions and disordered N–H \cdots O interactions (see Table VII). Consider first the cations and their 2:1

(24) P. Cheriñ, W. C. Hamilton, and B. Post, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **23**, 455 (1967).

stoichiometry. In Figure 8 it can be seen that the two nitrotri-aminopalladium ions pack along the [001] direction so that their NO_2 groups occupy vacant axial octahedral sites around Pd(1), resulting in a monopole-dipole interaction and a coordination number of 6. Such higher coordination numbers for Pd(II) are rare but not unknown.²⁵ The Pd(1)–O(1) distance is 3.175 Å. The NO_2 oxygen atoms show a large thermal motion in the (110) plane suggesting a rotational disorder, constrained perhaps by the surrounding negatively charged NO_3^- anions. The axial octahedral sites for Pd(2) are occupied by NH_3 groups of neighboring nitrotri-aminopalladium ions with the N(2)–Pd(2) distance of 3.393 Å suggesting a very weak ionic interaction.

Evidence for a second type of weak interaction is apparent in Table VII where four close approaches to nitrate oxygen atoms are listed for each of the three unique NH_3 groups. The geometry of the approaches, shown with dashed lines in Figure 8, places the NH_3 hydrogen atoms in positions suitable for N–H \cdots O interactions. However, only three hydrogens are available for each set of four approaches, and these atoms would be disordered in any such system. In the case of the hydrogens of N(3) the space group requires disorder. The observed N–O distances range from 2.993 to 3.287 Å for these approaches, considerably shorter than the distance of approximately 3.6 Å expected in the absence of an interaction but longer than the observed values of 2.8 Å for N–H \cdots O bonds in other structures.²⁶

(25) F. A. Cotton and G. Wilkinson, "Advanced Inorganic Chemistry," Interscience, New York, N. Y., 1966, p 1023.

(26) W. C. Hamilton and J. A. Ibers, "Hydrogen Bonding in Solids," W. A. Benjamin, New York, N. Y., 1968.

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The Crystal Structure of Dichlorobis(1-methyltetrazole)zinc(II)

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The crystal structure of dichlorobis(1-methyltetrazole)zinc(II), $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{N}_4\text{H}_4)_2\text{Cl}_2$, has been determined at room temperature using a three-dimensional set of intensities obtained by film methods. A total of 1278 independent present reflections were collected. The unit cell is monoclinic with the following dimensions (temperature 22°): $a = 9.455 \pm 0.002$ Å, $b = 13.595 \pm 0.008$ Å, $c = 9.677 \pm 0.002$ Å; $\beta = 104.33 \pm 0.02^\circ$; space group $P2_1/c$; $Z = 4$; $d_m = 1.66 \pm 0.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $d_c = 1.68 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$. The structure was refined by least-squares methods to a Hamilton's R factor of 9.7%. The coordinating ligands form a distorted tetrahedron about the zinc atom with the zinc atom being essentially planar with the tetrazole rings. The site of coordination to the tetrazole ring is the 4 position of the ring. The angles and average distances found were as follows: Zn–Cl, 2.202 ± 0.003 Å; Zn–N, 2.05 ± 0.01 Å; Cl–Zn–Cl, $118.3 \pm 0.2^\circ$; N–Zn–N, $98.9 \pm 0.3^\circ$.

Introduction

Various derivatives of tetrazole are able to form complexes with many metal ions.^{1,2} Gilbert and Brubaker³ reported the formation of various metal-tetrazole com-

plexes with the general formula $\text{M}^{\text{II}}\text{TzCl}_2$ where $\text{M} = \text{Zn}, \text{Co}, \text{Pt},$ or Ni and $\text{Tz} = 1\text{-methyl-}, 1\text{-cyclohexyl-},$ or 1-phenyltetrazole . However, neither the nature of the metal-tetrazole interaction nor the coordination site of the tetrazole ring could be determined from the available experimental data. A similar difficulty in determining the nature of the interaction between vari-

(1) F. R. Benson, *Heterocycl. Compounds*, **8**, 10 (1967).

(2) D. M. Bowers and A. I. Popov, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1594 (1968).

(3) G. L. Gilbert and C. H. Brubaker, Jr., *ibid.*, **2**, 1216 (1963).

ous first-row transition metal halides and pentamethylenetetrazole was found by Bowers and Popov.²

A crystallographic investigation⁴ of iodopentamethylenetetrazolium monochloride (PMTICl) revealed that the tetrazole ring acts as a unidentate ligand. The site of coordination of PMTICl was at position 4. Additional coordination sites exist on the tetrazole ring, and it has been suggested³ that apparent polymeric metal-tetrazole complexes may be explained by assuming that tetrazole functions as a bidentate ligand.

The coordination in PMTICl was explained on the basis of a donor-acceptor model with the nitrogen atom at position 4 of the ring acting as a donor through a σ -type bond which is planar with the ring.⁴ Imidazole⁵⁻⁷ and other ligands^{8,9} containing a pyridine type nitrogen atom exhibit similar coordination through a σ bond coplanar with the ring. Bonding occurring at a pyrrole-type nitrogen atom ($>N-H$) would be expected to lack coplanarity with the ring.⁷

The fact that tetrazoles bear a formal resemblance to cyclopentadiene³ suggests that a sandwich compound analogous to ferrocene¹⁰ may form.

In view of the several modes of coordination which tetrazole may assume in the complexes, a crystal structure analysis was undertaken. The determination of the type of metal-tetrazole bond and the site on the tetrazole ring to which coordination occurs were anticipated as the results of this study. The zinc chloride-1-methyltetrazole complex was selected for analysis because it formed crystals suitable for an X-ray study and because it was deemed typical of the several complexes prepared.¹¹

Experimental Section

Dichlorobis(1-methyltetrazole)zinc(II) (ZCTZ), $Zn(C_2N_4H_4)_2 \cdot Cl_2$, formed colorless monoclinic prisms elongated along b . Crystals suitable for structure analysis were obtained by slowly cooling a saturated solution of ZCTZ in ethyl alcohol. Reciprocal cell dimensions and errors were calculated by a least-squares treatment of back-reflection Weissenberg (Cu $K\alpha$, λ_1 1.54051 Å, λ_2 1.54433 Å) single-crystal diagrams: $a = 9.455$ (2) Å, $b = 13.595$ (8) Å, $c = 9.677$ (2) Å, $\beta = 104.33$ (2)° (temperature 22°).

The equiinclination Weissenberg photographs (Cu $K\alpha$) ($h0l$), ($h1l$), and ($h2l$) showed that (hkl) were present in all orders while ($0k0$), $k = 2n + 1$, and ($h0l$), $l = 2n + 1$, were absent. The systematic extinctions are consistent with the unique space group $P2_1/c$.

The density calculated from X-ray data is 1.68 g cm⁻³ ($Z = 4$). A measured density of 1.66 (2) g cm⁻³ was obtained by the flotation method (ZnCl₂(aq)).

Three-dimensional data were collected at room temperature. Eight layers, ($h0l$)-($h7l$), were collected by multifilm non-integrated Weissenberg equiinclination techniques (Cu $K\alpha$, Ni filter) from an elongated diamond-shaped platelet (major axis of the diamond along b^* was 0.90 mm; minor axis of the diamond along c^* was 0.70 mm; the platelet was 0.10 mm thick with the a

axis normal to the platelet). The intensity of a reflection was obtained by visual comparison to a calibrated intensity scale prepared from the same crystal. Each reflection which was judged to be above the minimum observable intensity was estimated several times from which the average intensity, I_h , and the per cent standard deviation $(\%sI)_h$ were calculated. A plot of $(\%sI)_h$ vs. I_h was prepared and fitted by the function $(\%sI)_h = 2.5(\log 3.3I_h) - 4.0)^2 + 6.7$. The weight used during the least-squares refinement is given by $w = 1/sF^2 = [F(\%sI)_h/2]^{-2}$. The effect of the weighting procedure was to "smooth" the weights, giving a particular reflection an uncertainty of the same magnitude as the other reflections of approximately the same intensity, and, also, to reduce the importance of the visual data relative to the precession data described below. The Weissenberg data were corrected for absorption ($\mu = 69.01$ cm⁻¹, Cu $K\alpha$) using the method of Alberti and Gottardi.¹² The average value of $e^{-\mu D}$ ranged from 0.18 to 0.54.

Eleven layers of integrated precession data (Mo $K\alpha$, Zr filter, λ 0.7107 Å) were collected from two crystals: (a) ($0kl$)-($3kl$), ($hk0$)-($hk3$), mounted along b^* ($0.29 \times 0.38 \times 0.38$ mm [$a \times b \times c$]); (b) ($h0l$)-($h2l$), mounted along a^* ($0.31 \times 0.33 \times 0.37$ mm [$a \times b \times c$]). Two exposures per layer were used to maintain the optical density within linear range. A densitometer was used to obtain the intensity of each reflection. The values of the intensity of a reflection were averaged and weights calculated as above except no "smoothing" was employed. No correction for absorption was applied to the precession data ($\mu = 25.16$ cm⁻¹, Mo $K\alpha$). A maximum error of 5% is introduced by neglecting absorption.

All told, 3321 reflections were tabulated representing 2036 independent reflections of which 1278 were considered to be present and 758 were considered to be absent. Individual scale parameters were refined for all data sets. Common reflections between data sets obtained with Mo radiation were averaged just prior to the last two cycles of refinement when $R_{HX} = 0.11$. Common reflections between the Cu and Mo radiation data sets were not averaged because the dispersion corrections are different.

Structure Determination and Refinement

The atom scattering factors and dispersion corrections used in the structure factor calculations were taken from ref 13. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. Both real and imaginary dispersion corrections were applied for Zn and Cl during the latter stages of refinement. The full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out using a locally written program for the IBM 360 computer. The least-squares program calculates the structure factor using a complex atom scattering factor (due to the dispersion terms), and the data are flagged to denote whether they were obtained with Cu or Mo radiation, since the dispersion terms differ. The progress of the refinement was followed using Hamilton's R factor ($\Delta F = F_o - F_c$)

$$R_H = \left[\frac{\sum w(\Delta F)^2}{\sum w(F_o)^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

The function minimized was $\Sigma w(\Delta F)^2$. During refinement, any intensity below the minimum observable intensity was given $w = 0$ unless $|F_o| < |F_c|$ in which case it was given $w = 1$.

The structure of ZCTZ was determined in two steps. The first step used a data set consisting of the Weissenberg data reported here, and several layers of precession

(4) N. C. Baenziger, A. D. Nelson, A. Tulinsky, J. H. Bloor, and A. I. Popov, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 6463 (1967).

(5) H. S. Preston and C. H. L. Kennard, *Chem. Commun.*, 708 (1967).

(6) B. K. S. Lundberg, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 906 (1966).

(7) A. Santoro, A. D. Mighell, M. Zocchi, and C. W. Reimann, *ibid.*, *Sect. B*, **25**, 842 (1969).

(8) M. M. Harding and S. J. Cole, *ibid.*, **16**, 643 (1963).

(9) F. W. B. Einstein and B. R. Penfold, *ibid.*, **20**, 924 (1966).

(10) T. J. Kealy and P. L. Paulson, *Nature (London)*, **168**, 1039 (1951).

(11) C. H. Brubaker, private communication.

(12) A. Alberti and G. Gottardi, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 833 (1966).

(13) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1959, pp 202, 214, 215.

TABLE I
 FRACTIONAL ATOMIC COORDINATES AND MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDE TENSORS

	x^a	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Zn	1930 (2)	787 (1)	3804 (1)	45 (1)	70 (1)	31 (1)	-1 (1)	6 (1)	1 (1)
Cl(1)	1992 (4)	-643 (3)	2744 (3)	82 (2)	68 (3)	46 (2)	8 (2)	19 (2)	-4 (2)
Cl(2)	5 (4)	1730 (3)	3051 (4)	55 (2)	85 (3)	97 (3)	22 (2)	6 (2)	10 (3)
N(1)	2186 (14)	644 (10)	8122 (11)	71 (7)	76 (9)	31 (5)	-30 (8)	5 (5)	7 (6)
N(2)	3285 (16)	7 (11)	8054 (12)	84 (9)	109 (11)	39 (7)	-12 (9)	-12 (7)	9 (7)
N(3)	3308 (13)	17 (10)	6707 (12)	71 (8)	79 (88)	57 (4)	32 (7)	21 (6)	22 (7)
N(4)	2251 (10)	618 (8)	5953 (10)	51 (6)	50 (7)	41 (5)	20 (6)	13 (5)	0 (5)
C(5)	1565 (15)	948 (10)	6867 (13)	70 (8)	66 (11)	47 (7)	12 (8)	25 (6)	-15 (7)
C(6)	1896 (18)	793 (13)	9508 (15)	122 (13)	96 (13)	53 (8)	13 (12)	26 (8)	-5 (10)
N'(1)	5823 (11)	2326 (7)	4240 (9)	49 (6)	55 (7)	26 (5)	10 (6)	8 (4)	-9 (5)
N'(2)	5091 (13)	2564 (10)	2934 (12)	62 (7)	121 (12)	54 (7)	-35 (8)	12 (7)	9 (7)
N'(3)	3878 (13)	2014 (9)	2689 (11)	65 (7)	86 (10)	52 (7)	-7 (8)	-10 (6)	7 (7)
N'(4)	3793 (10)	1579 (7)	3791 (8)	61 (6)	48 (7)	18 (4)	-10 (6)	15 (4)	1 (4)
C'(5)	5006 (11)	1705 (9)	4752 (11)	37 (5)	38 (8)	31 (5)	-33 (6)	1 (5)	2 (5)
C'(6)	7307 (14)	2695 (10)	4973 (13)	51 (7)	93 (12)	43 (7)	-21 (8)	-6 (6)	16 (8)
H(1) ^b	722	798	9278						
H(2)	2383	1537	7618						
H(3)	2456	271	7544						
H(4)	812	1428	9188						
H'(1)	7118	3349	5564						
H'(2)	7625	3046	4085						
H'(3)	8086	2202	5492						
H'(4)	5293	1353	5762						

^a Fractional coordinates with standard deviations in parentheses ($\times 10^4$). The U_{ij} 's (\AA^2) are given together with standard deviations in parentheses ($\times 10^3$) and defined such that the atomic temperature factor is given by $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^*U_{11} + k^2b^*U_{22} + l^2c^*U_{33} + 2hka^*b^*U_{12} + 2hla^*c^*U_{13} + 2klb^*c^*U_{23})]$. ^b Methyl protons are designated 1-3; H(4) is next to C(5); the isotropic temperature factor $B = 4.5$ was assigned to all protons.

data which are not reported. These data were initially scaled by means of a Wilson plot, and the initial positions of all nonhydrogen atoms were determined by the "heavy-atom method." The initial positions gave $R_H = 34\%$ which was reduced to $R_H = 15\%$ at the conclusion of refinement with individual isotropic temperature factors. Refinement proceeded with Zn, Cl(1), and Cl(2) anisotropic to $R_H = 14\%$ and with all atoms anisotropic to $R_H = 13\%$.

Because the final structure of step one showed corresponding bond distances in the tetrazole rings which did not agree within experimental limits of error, a second step in the refinement was performed. The data used in step two consisted of the Weissenberg data of step one plus the integrated precession data reported here. Using the atom parameters of the previous step, $R_H = 13\%$. During refinement, a few reflections were assigned $w = 0$ if they were near a region of high background or if they were on a radiation streak from another reflection. Since these were mostly low-angle reflections, their removal lessened the need for extinction corrections as well.

Since the carbon atom of the tetrazole ring must appear at either position 2 or 5 (Figure 1), an attempt was made to determine the position of the carbon atom. In both steps of refinement, models having a carbon atom at position 2 and a nitrogen atom at position 5 (and *vice versa*) were tested. An example of one test will indicate the type of results obtained. Initially, all ring atoms were treated as nitrogen atoms and refined with isotropic temperature factors ($R_H = 0.15$). After designating C(5) and C'(5) as C atoms, the B value changed from 5.9 to 4.4 and from 5.9 to 4.4 for these two atoms.

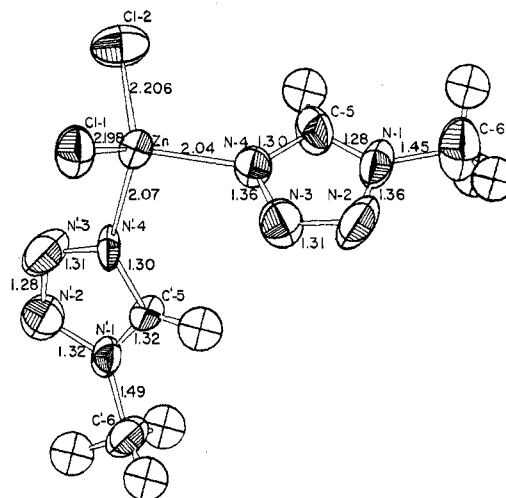


Figure 1.—The structure of a molecular unit of dichlorobis(1-methyltetrazole)zinc(II). The drawing was prepared by ORTEP: C. K. Johnson, "A Fortran Thermal Ellipsoid Plot Program. Crystal Structure Illustrations," Report ORNL-3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1965.

The B values for N(2) and N'(2) changed from 6.4 to 6.2 and from 5.1 to 4.5 ($R_H = 0.13$). After designating the atoms in the reversed fashion, N(5) and N'(5) and C(2) and C'(2), the B values changed from 5.9 to 6.1 for N(5), from 5.9 to 6.4 for N'(5), from 6.4 to 3.9 for C(2), and from 5.1 to 2.7 for C'(2), ($R_H = 0.14$). Since the changes in B in the second case appeared to be attempts to compensate for incorrect choices of the atom type, the correct atom assignment was assumed to be C(5), C'(5), N(2), and N'(2).

This assignment is consistent with the assignment

TABLE II

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR DICHLOROBIS(1-METHYLTETRAZOLE)ZINC(II)^a

Table with columns for L, F, O, FC, WT and corresponding values for calculated and observed structure factors. The table is organized into two main sections: 'CALCULATED' and 'OBSERVED', each with multiple columns of data. The data includes numerical values and symbols like 'H', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z' representing different reflections.

^a Values of F₀ and F_c are multiplied by a factor of 7. WT = √w. Precession data are denoted by a + symbol.

made for these atoms from the crystal structure of iodo-pentamethylenetetrazolium chloride investigated by Baenziger and Nelson and independently determined by Tulinsky, Bloor, and Popov.⁴ The organic moiety of this compound consists of a tetrazole ring to which a five-membered chain is attached through the carbon atom at position 5 and the nitrogen at position 1. The iodine coordinates to the nitrogen at position 4. In both structures, the site of coordination is N(4) with the carbon atom immediately adjacent.

Since hydrogen atom positions were not apparent from difference maps, hydrogen atoms were placed at fixed positions next to the methyl carbon atoms and the atoms chosen as the carbon atoms in the ring (to give reasonable bond distances and angles) and given a fixed isotropic temperature factor. [The rationale for this step is that a model including hydrogen atoms most likely near the correct positions would be better suited for locating the carbon atom positions than a model which ignored the contribution of the hydrogen atoms and which would cause the carbon atoms to seek positions to compensate for the H atom omission.] At the end of the refinement with anisotropic temperature factors for all nonhydrogen atoms, $R_H = 0.097$ and the average parameter shifts were less than half the estimated standard deviation.

Results and Discussion

The final atomic parameters are listed in Table I. The calculated and observed structure factors are given in Table II. Figure 1 illustrates the spatial features of the molecular unit projected onto the (010) plane. Table III lists bond lengths and angles for the molecular

they are 111, 109, 108, and 109° (esd ~0.4°). The bond angles and distances about the zinc atom in ZCTZ appear near the extremes of the values determined for other structures as shown in Table IV; the Zn-Cl bond

TABLE IV
COMPARISON OF BOND DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG) FOR SOME ZINC COMPLEXES

Zn-Cl	Cl-Zn-Cl	Zn-N	N-Zn-N	Compound	Coordination about zinc	Ref
2.198	118.4	2.04	98.9	This study	Tet	
2.206		2.07				
2.20	121.2	2.07	82.3	Dichloro(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline)zinc(II)	Tet	^c
		2.08				
2.207	114.7	2.050	80.4	Dichloro(1,10-phenanthroline)zinc(II)	Tet	^d
2.198		2.072				
2.258	111.5	1.995	105.2	Bis(imidazole)zinc(II) dichloride	Tet	^e
2.18		2.00		Bis(pyridine)zinc dichloride	Tet	
		2.02				
2.24	106.3	2.09	89.1 ^a	Monothiosemicarbazide-zinc chloride	Tet	^g
	110.7					
2.25	109.5			(NH ₄) ₂ ZnCl ₂	Tet	^h
2.26				Na ₂ ZnCl ₄ ·3H ₂ O	Tet	ⁱ
2.27	108.3			((CH ₃) ₄ N) ₂ ZnCl ₄	Tet	
2.29	112.8					
2.30						
2.30		2.01		Zn(NH ₃) ₂ Cl ₂	Tet	^k
2.55				Sum of ionic radii		^l
		2.04		Bis(L-histidino)zinc(II) dihydrate	Tet	^m
		2.00		Bis(histidino)zinc(II) pentahydrate	Tet	ⁿ
		2.05				
		2.099	81.5 ^b	Zinc 8-hydroxyquinoline dihydrate	Tet	^o
		1.99		Bis(imidazo)zinc		^p
2.58		2.15		Bis(hydrazine)zinc(II) dichloride	Oct	^q
		2.179		catena-Di-μ-hydrazine-zinc diacetate	Oct	^r
		2.206				
2.25	112.0			Terpyridylzinc(II) chloride	Trigonal bipyramid	^s
2.27						

^a N-Zn-S bond angle. ^b N-Zn-O bond angle. ^c H. S. Preston and C. H. L. Kennard, *Chem. Commun.*, 708 (1967). ^d C. W. Reimann, S. Block, and A. Perloff, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1185 (1966). ^e B. K. S. Lundberg, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 901 (1966). ^f Yu. A. Sokolova, L. O. Atovmyan, and M. A. Porai-Koshits, *Zh. Strukt. Khim.*, **7**, 855 (1966); *Chem. Abstr.*, **66**, 49971 (1967). ^g L. Cavalca, M. Nardelli, and G. Branchi, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **13**, 688 (1960). ^h H. P. Klug and L. Alexander, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **66**, 1056 (1944). ⁱ B. Brehler, *Z. Kristallogr., Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphys., Kristallchem.*, **114**, 66 (1960). ^j J. R. Wiesner, R. C. Strivatava, C. H. L. Kennard, M. DiVaira, and E. C. Lingafelter, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **23**, 565 (1967). ^k C. H. Macgillivray and J. M. Bijovet, *Z. Kristallogr., Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphys., Kristallchem., Abt. A*, **94**, 249 (1936). ^l L. Pauling, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **49**, 765 (1927). ^m R. H. Kretsinger, F. A. Cotton, and R. F. Bryan, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **16**, 651 (1963). ⁿ M. M. Harding and S. J. Cole, *ibid.*, **16**, 643 (1963). ^o G. J. Palenik, *ibid.*, **17**, 696 (1964). ^p B. Strandberg, B. Svensson, and C. I. Branden, to be submitted for publication (see ref *e*). ^q A. Ferrari, A. Braibanti, and G. Bigliardi, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **16**, 498 (1963). ^r A. Ferrari, A. Braibanti, G. Bigliardi, and A. M. Lanfridi, *ibid.*, **19**, 548 (1965). ^s F. W. B. Einstein and B. R. Penfold, *ibid.*, **20**, 924 (1966).

appears to be shortened while the Zn-N bond appears to be lengthened. The Zn-Cl and Zn-N bond distances determined for ZCTZ agree within experimental error with corresponding distances determined for the zinc dichloride complexes of 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (DMPZC) determined by Preston⁵ and 1,10-phenanthroline (PZC) determined by Reimann¹⁴ (Table

TABLE III
BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES^a

Distances, Å			
Zn-Cl(1)	2.206 (5)	C(5)-N(1)	1.28 (2)
Zn-Cl(2)	2.198 (5)	N(1)-C(6)	1.45 (3)
Zn-N(4)	2.04 (1)	N'(1)-N'(2)	1.32 (2)
Zn-N'(4)	2.06 (1)	N'(2)-N'(3)	1.27 (2)
N(1)-N(2)	1.36 (2)	N'(3)-N'(4)	1.31 (2)
N(2)-N(3)	1.31 (2)	N'(4)-C'(5)	1.30 (2)
N(3)-N(4)	1.36 (2)	C'(5)-N'(1)	1.32 (2)
N(4)-C(5)	1.30 (2)	N'(1)-C'(6)	1.49 (2)
Bond Angles, deg			
Cl(1)-Zn-Cl(2)	118.4 (2)	Zn-N(4)-C(5)	133 (2)
Cl(1)-Zn-N(4)	111.0 (4)	Zn-N(4)-N(3)	121 (2)
Cl(1)-Zn-N'(4)	109.5 (4)	N(4)-C(5)-N(1)	110 (2)
Cl(2)-Zn-N(4)	107.8 (4)	C'(5)-N'(1)-C'(6)	127 (2)
Cl(2)-Zn-N'(4)	109.4 (4)	N'(2)-N'(1)-C'(6)	125 (2)
N(4)-Zn-N'(4)	98.9 (3)	C'(5)-N(1)-N'(2)	107 (1)
C(5)-N(1)-C(6)	133 (3)	N'(1)-N'(2)-N'(3)	107 (2)
N(2)-N(1)-C(6)	117 (2)	N'(2)-N'(3)-N'(4)	111 (1)
C(5)-N(1)-N(2)	110 (2)	N'(3)-N'(4)-C'(5)	107 (1)
N(1)-N(2)-N(3)	104 (2)	Zn-N'(4)-C'(5)	132 (2)
N(2)-N(3)-N(4)	110 (2)	Zn-N'(4)-N'(3)	121 (1)
N(3)-N(4)-C(5)	105 (1)	N'(4)-C'(5)-N'(1)	108 (2)

^a The estimated standard deviation in the last digit is given in parentheses.

unit. The ligands coordinated to zinc appear at the apexes of a distorted tetrahedron. The undistorted tetrahedral angle of 109.5° has increased to 118.4 (2)° in the Cl-Zn-Cl bond angle while the N-Zn-N bond angle has decreased to 98.9 (3)°. The remaining angles about Zn remain roughly tetrahedral. Specifically,

(14) C. W. Reimann, S. Block, and A. Perloff, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1185 (1966).

TABLE V
 OUT-OF-PLANE DISPLACEMENTS^a

$-0.61388X - 0.77351Y - 0.15955Z + 1.95177 = 0$			
N(1)	-0.015	N(4)	-0.020
N(2)	0.018	C(5)	0.028
N(3)	-0.003	C(6)	-0.008
		Zn	-0.006
$0.52778X - 0.77588Y - 0.34563Z + 1.45048 = 0$			
N'(1)	-0.008	N'(4)	-0.030
N'(2)	-0.036	C'(5)	0.010
N'(3)	0.050	C'(6)	0.014
		Zn	-0.131

^a The equations of the least-squares planes are referred to *a*, *b*, and *c**. Zn was not included in the calculation of the plane.

IV). At the same time these latter structures show changes in the tetrahedral geometry about the zinc atom of about the same magnitude and in the same direction as found for ZCTZ. The small N-Zn-N angles in DMPZC and PZC result from the fact that the coordination sites on phenanthroline are rigidly held and

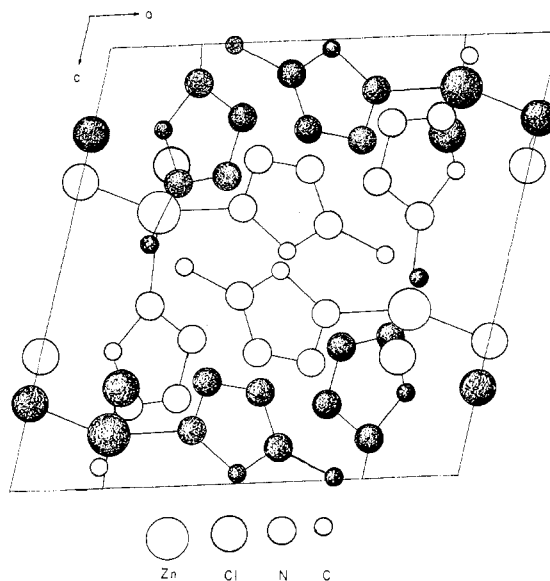


Figure 2.—Structure of ZCTZ projected on (010) showing packing of the molecules.

 TABLE VI
 COMPARISON OF BOND DISTANCES (Å) IN VARIOUS TETRAZOLE DERIVATIVES

	This work ^a	5-Aminotetrazole monohydrate ^c	Hydrazine salt of 5-aminotetrazole ^d	Sodium tetrazolate monohydrate ^e	2-Methyl-5-aminotetrazole ^f	1,3-Dimethyl-5-iminotetrazole ^g	Pentamethylene-tetrazole ^h
N(1)-N(2)	1.34	1.381	1.346	1.348	1.34	1.35	1.38
N(2)-N(3)	1.29	1.255	1.295	1.310	1.29	1.30	1.28
N(3)-N(4)	1.33	1.373	1.356	1.348	1.32	1.31	1.39
N(4)-C(5)	1.30	1.321	1.318	1.329	1.35	1.36	1.33
C(5)-N(1)	1.30	1.329	1.302	1.329	1.32	1.38	1.34
T ² test ^b	...	D	S	S	S	D	D

^a Estimated standard deviations are 0.02 Å. ^b Results of a T² test which compares the bond distances of this study to the results for other tetrazole derivatives. S indicates that the differences in the two structures are the result of random fluctuations, tested at the 95% level of significance. (Identical results are obtained at the 99% level.) D indicates that fluctuations in the bond distances of the two structures are due to some systematic effect rather than random fluctuations; the significance is tested at the 99% level. ^c K. Britts and I. L. Karle, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **22**, 308 (1967). ^d J. H. Bryden, *ibid.*, **11**, 31 (1958). ^e G. J. Palenik, *ibid.*, **16**, 596 (1963). ^f J. H. Bryden, *ibid.*, **9**, 874 (1956). ^g J. H. Bryden, *ibid.*, **8**, 211 (1955). ^h Reference 4.

cannot move apart in response to changes in the orbital geometry about the zinc atom.

The expansion of the Cl-Zn-Cl bond angle would increase the s character of the Zn orbitals to Cl thereby causing a shortening of the Zn-Cl bond. The corresponding increase in p character for the Zn orbitals to N would be expected to result in an increased Zn-N bond length.¹⁵ The decreased N-Zn-N angle may be due to restrictions caused by the packing in the cell. As seen from Figure 2, the tetrazole ligands lie within a band parallel to the (100) plane in the central region of the cell. The N-Zn-N bond angle of 98.9 (3)° may be thought to result from the competing factors of cell packing which would tend to decrease the angle in the case of ZCTZ and the tendency of Zn to achieve tetrahedral symmetry which would result in an angle of 109.5°. The apparently less crowded volume along the yz plane, which contains the Cl(1) atoms, may explain the ability of Zn to allow an unexpectedly large Cl-Zn-Cl angle of 118°.

(15) R. T. Morrison and R. N. Boyd, "Organic Chemistry," 2nd ed, Allyn and Bacon, Boston, Mass., 1966, p 146.

The tetrazole rings are planar (Table V) within the experimental uncertainties in the positions of the atoms. The zinc atom is planar with the tetrazole ring, N(1)-C(6), within experimental error. However, the zinc atom is significantly out of the plane of the other tetrazole ring. The Zn-N'(4) vector makes an angle of 3.6° with the plane of the ring. This lack of planarity would somewhat reduce the overlap of the N'(4) orbital with Zn as shown by a slightly lengthened Zn-N'(4) bond.

Comparable distances in the two tetrazole rings do not agree identically. By application of a T² test,¹⁶ however, it is found that the differences in the corresponding distances in the rings are not significantly different from the averaged distances at the 10% level of significance. The interatomic distances found for the 1-methyltetrazole ring are tabulated in Table VI along with the corresponding distances for some other tetrazole derivatives. All ring distances of 1-MeTz agree within experimental error with the distances for 5-

(16) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. II, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1959, p 94.

aminotetrazole (Britts and Karle¹⁷), the hydrazine salt of 5-aminotetrazole (Bryden¹⁸), and sodium tetrazolate monohydrate (Palenik¹⁹).

The nature of the Zn-Tz interaction may be summarized by comparing the results of this study with the results of the determination of the crystal structure of the iodopentamethylenetetrazolium monochloride complex (PMTICl) by Baenziger and Nelson.⁴

In both complexes the following statements apply. The moiety coordinated to the tetrazole ring is essen-

(17) K. Britts and I. L. Karle, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **22**, 308 (1967).

(18) J. H. Bryden, *ibid.*, **11**, 81 (1958).

(19) G. J. Palenik, *ibid.*, **16**, 596 (1963).

tially planar with the ring. The site of coordination to the tetrazole ring is identical (labeled N(4) in ZCTZ, N(2) in PMTICl). The coordination geometry at N(4) is essentially identical. Denoting values for the corresponding angles of PMTICl by an asterisk, the bond angles (degrees) about N(4) are as follows: N(3)-N(4)-C(5), 105 (2), 107 (2), 106* (4); N(3)-N(4)-Zn, 121 (2), 121 (2), 125* (4); C(5)-N(4)-Zn, 132 (2), 133 (2), 130* (4). These considerations suggest that the preferred mode of coordination in ZCTZ (and PMTICl) is by means of a charge-transfer σ bond to position N(4) of the tetrazole ring.

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Optically Active Boron. The Crystal Structure of (+)-4-Methylpyridinetrимethylaminebromohydroboron Hexafluorophosphate

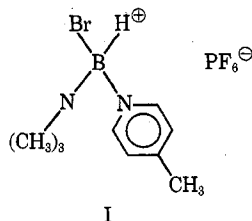
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The first crystal structure of a stable optically active compound having a boron atom as the asymmetric center has been elucidated. (+)-4-Methylpyridinetrимethylaminebromohydroboron hexafluorophosphate (I) crystallizes in the monoclinic system, space group $P2_1$, with $a = 19.35$ (1) Å, $b = 7.870$ (4) Å, $c = 10.549$ (5) Å, $\beta = 90^\circ 25'$ (10'). Two crystallographically independent formula units are present in the unit cell. The structure has been solved by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined to an R factor of 0.089 for 2481 independent nonzero reflections measured with counter technique (Cu $K\alpha$); the disagreement factor increases to 0.102 if 481 reflections below the limit of detectability are included. The geometrical parameters of the two independent cations, as well as of the two independent anions, are virtually identical. An almost regular sp^3 hybridization of the boron atom results from the arrangement of the surrounding ligands. The stereochemistry of the cations is discussed on the basis of intra- and intermolecular interactions; the presence of two pairs of independent ionic species is rationalized in terms of the tendency to produce a pseudocentrosymmetric packing.

Introduction

Recently Ryschkewitsch and Garrett have reported the preparation and the resolution of the first examples of stable optically active compounds with the boron atom as the asymmetric center.¹ While the isoelectronic and isosteric analogs of this compound, having optically active carbon or nitrogen atoms, have never been resolved, the boron salts have proven to be highly stable toward racemization during the fractionation process. In view of the interest involved in the stereochemical knowledge of such compounds, we have undertaken a single-crystal X-ray investigation of one of them, namely, (+)-4-methylpyridinetrимethylaminebromohydroboron hexafluorophosphate (I). We now



I

report the results of the detailed analysis of the crystal and molecular structure of I.

Experimental Section

Colorless, needlelike single crystals of I, obtained from an acetone-water mixture (mp 136-137°, $[\alpha]_D -60.9^\circ$), were kindly donated by Dr. Ryschkewitsch. A small crystal of approximately cylindrical shape ($r \approx 0.05$ mm, length ≈ 0.5 mm) was used for the X-ray investigation. From preliminary Weissenberg photographs the crystal was found to belong to monoclinic space group $P2_1$ (systematic $0k0$ absences with k odd). A Picker four-circle automated diffractometer equipped with a PDP-8 digital computer was used for the collection of the intensity data. The unit cell dimensions were obtained from a least-squares treatment of the 2θ , χ , and φ setting angles of 12 reflections with $2\theta > 80^\circ$, using a program prepared by Busing and Levy.² The resulting parameters are $a = 19.35 \pm 0.01$ Å, $b = 7.870 \pm 0.004$ Å, $c = 10.549 \pm 0.005$ Å, $\beta = 90^\circ 25' \pm 10'$, $d_{X\text{-ray}} = 1.607$ (1) g/cm³ with $Z = 4$, $d_{\text{exptl}} = 1.58$ (2) g/cm³ (floatation), $\mu = 51.56$ cm⁻¹, and $\lambda_{\text{Cu}K\alpha} 1.5418$ Å.

The experimental density agreed reasonably with the calculated density assuming four molecules of I per unit cell, thus requiring the presence of two crystallographically independent formula units. A total of 2962 integrated intensities were collected using a θ - 2θ scan mode (1.67°) with Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation in the range 0-130° of 2θ . Two stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background counts of 10 sec were taken at each end of each scan. Since $\mu = 51.66$ cm⁻¹ ($\lambda 1.5418$ Å) and

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(1) G. E. Ryschkewitsch and J. M. Garrett, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 7234 (1968).

(2) Z. W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **22**, 457 (1967).