

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
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The Crystal Structure of Trinitrotriammincobalt(III). A Redetermination

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The crystal structure of trinitrotriammincobalt(III), $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{NH}_3)_3$, has been redetermined and shows that a previously published structure was incorrect. The final value of the conventional R was 0.090 for 670 data collected by normal film techniques. The compound is orthorhombic, of space group $P2_12_12_1$; $a = 10.14$, $b = 11.68$, $c = 6.82$ Å; $d_{\text{obsd}} = 2.00$, $d_{\text{calcd}} = 2.01$ g/cm³; $Z = 4$. The molecule is the meridial isomer (mer) with one pair of trans nitro groups and one pair of trans ammine groups. The average bond lengths are as follows: Co-NH₃, 1.96 Å; Co-NO₂, 1.92 Å (esd 0.01 Å); N-O, 1.24 Å (esd 0.02 Å). There are a large number of intermolecular hydrogen bonds and nonbonded contacts, with the O...N separations ranging between 2.95 and 3.22 Å.

The present redetermination is a result of a project to study the preparations, structures, and infrared spectra of the various compounds in the cobalt-nitro-ammine series $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6^{3-}$ to $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3+}$. Although two forms of the neutral compound $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{NO}_2)_3$ had been reported¹ with different infrared absorption spectra and X-ray powder patterns, only one could be prepared. X-Ray photographs showed the material to be identical with that studied by Tanito, *et al.*² Their structure was determined from two projections using a total of 142 data. The coordinates of the cobalt atom were found from the Patterson projections and those of the nitrogen atoms from the subsequent Fourier maps. However, the coordinates of the oxygen atoms had to be calculated by assuming reasonable values for N-O bond lengths and O-N-O angles. Then (presumably) the acceptable appearance of the final Fourier projection, the correspondence of F_o with F_c , and reasonable intermolecular atom-atom distances were taken to confirm the correctness of the oxygen atom positions. It was decided to collect full three-dimensional X-ray data and to refine the published structure. Most unexpectedly, it was found that the new observed data did not fit the published results and hence it was necessary to redetermine the structure.³

Experimental Section

$\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{NH}_3)_3$ crystallizes in the orthorhombic form with $a = 10.14 \pm 0.02$, $b = 11.68 \pm 0.02$, $c = 6.82 \pm 0.02$ Å; space group $P2_12_12_1$; $d_{\text{obsd}} = 2.00 \pm 0.02$, $d_{\text{calcd}} = 2.01$ g/cm³; $Z = 4$; $\lambda(\text{Mo K}\alpha) 0.7107$, $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha) 1.5418$ Å; $\mu(\text{Mo K}\alpha) = 22$, $\mu(\text{Cu K}\alpha) = 163$ cm⁻¹.

The material was prepared by Miss B. Wise by a variation of the method of Duval⁴ using charcoal as a catalyst.⁵ Recrystallization from water, slightly acidified with acetic acid, yielded well-formed parallelepipeds elongated parallel to c (in contrast to the plates obtained by Tanito²). The density, measured by flotation in aqueous zinc bromide solution, was found to be 2.00 ± 0.02 g/cm³.

Oscillation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs showed the crystal to be orthorhombic and extinction conditions $h00$ when $h = 2n + 1$, $0k0$ when $k = 2n + 1$, and $00l$ when $l = 2n + 1$ showed the space group to be $P2_12_12_1$. Accurate unit cell dimensions were obtained from a - and c -axis zero-layer Weissenberg photographs which had been calibrated with CeO_2 powder patterns ($a_0 = 5.411$ Å). The crystal chosen for the initial data collection measured $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.5$ mm.

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- (1) R. Duval, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, **206**, 1652 (1938).
- (2) Y. Tanito, Y. Saito, and H. Kuroya, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **25**, 188 (1952).
- (3) C. G. S. Baines, M.Sc. Thesis, University of Natal, Durban, South Africa, 1967.
- (4) C. Duval, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, **182**, 362, (1926).
- (5) E. G. Rochow, *Inorg. Syn.*, **6**, 189 (1960).

Using zirconium-filtered Mo K α radiation, unintegrated data were collected by the precession method for layers $0kl-3kl$ and $h0l-h3l$, and integrated data were collected by the equiinclination Weissenberg method for layers $hk0-hk7$. To obtain a reasonable range of intensities, six exposures were made for each layer of precession data: 10, 30, and 90 min; 5, 12, and 36 hr. For the Weissenberg data single 24-hr exposures were made using packs of four sheets of film, interleaved with three pieces of 0.0025-mm brass shimstock. The intensities were estimated visually by comparison with suitable time-calibrated intensity strips. Lorentz and polarization corrections were calculated and applied to the data. The three sets of data were scaled together by comparing common reflections. The agreement between the values obtained and those previously published² for the $0kl$ and $hk0$ data left no doubt that the compound was the same in both cases.

Determination of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis (calculated with program MIFR 1, on an IBM 704 at the CSIR facility, Pretoria, South Africa) confirmed that the approximate coordinates of the cobalt atom were 0.317, 0.25, 0.25. Structure factor calculations and Fourier projections yielded nitrogen atom coordinates similar to those published previously,² but it soon became evident that the reported positions of the oxygen atoms were not correct. After many trials the three projections yielded a self-consistent set of coordinates for all atoms.³ Structure factor calculations using an overall $B = 3.0$ Å² gave a discrepancy index R ($R = \Sigma[|F_o| - |F_c|]/|F_o|$) of 0.32 compared with $R = 0.42$ from the coordinates of Tanito, *et al.*²

All calculations had been done on an IBM 1620 computer, using the set of programs of R. Shiono and D. Hall, IBM library numbers 8.4.004 to 8.4.007; it was now impossible to proceed by conventional three-dimensional Fourier methods, because of the severe limitations of the computational facilities available, and so the work was terminated at this stage.³

An attempt was made to refine the new postulated structure by least squares, using program ORFLS on an IBM 360/40 computer at the CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa. R dropped only to 0.25 while the isotropic B 's of four of the oxygen atoms increased markedly. It was obvious that the structure still was not correct.

At this stage an 8k-core, single-disk IBM 1130 computer became available in Durban, South Africa, enabling three-dimensional Fourier summations to be done. All subsequent calculations were done on this machine using the local set of programs.⁶

A series of three-dimensional observed and difference Fourier maps showed that atoms O(3), O(4), O(5), and

(6) M. Laing and A. Sale, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, **25**, 1674 (1969).

TABLE II
FINAL VALUES OF THE OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS ($\times 10^3$)^a

0	K	0	5 194 203 -89	1 221 238 0	7 183 149 36	11 K 1	6 155 191 -131	8 344 372 0	3 K 3	10 96 99 -148	0 73 81 179	2 82 109 -175	11 81 76 -96
2 1238 1417 179	6 333 357 -89	2 132 116 179	3 243 244 179	2 132 116 179	8 78 99 3	0 397 396 -89	7 190 176 93	10 229 293 -170	0 435 434 -89	9 K 3	3 208 222 -89	3 104 94 -25	4 K 5
4 421 115 179	7 84 96 -89	4 93 103 0	5 117 126 89	4 93 103 0	11 70 103 -23	0 189 182 -144	10 98 91 -91	9 K 2	2 447 404 83	0 313 301 -89	4 118 120 -87	5 86 105 -146	0 151 155 -89
6 252 252 179	8 467 426 179	12 175 175 0	3 270 310 92	6 128 120 179	5 K 1	3 96 124 17	14 80 81 -98	4 137 153 141	4 372 359 -97	1 203 177 -89	10 118 151 89	7 129 116 96	1 55 75 -146
8 426 446 0	12 102 105 89	8 183 183 0	4 205 242 80	14 103 106 179	5 K 1	5 87 87 -10	4 K 2	7 109 119 -92	6 480 490 88	3 126 196 115	10 129 122 -82	8 92 81 -24	3 122 113 109
10 277 279 0	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89	10 102 105 89

^a The numbers in the four columns are k index, F_o , F_c , and phase angle.

TABLE III
INTRAMOLECULAR BOND LENGTHS AND NONBONDED DISTANCES (Å)^a

Co-N(1)	1.93	N(4)...N(6)	2.71
Co-N(2)	1.90	N(1)...O(4)	2.90
Co-N(3)	1.92	N(1)...O(6)	2.95
Co-N(4)	1.97	N(2)...O(1)	3.24
Co-N(5)	1.94	N(3)...O(2)	3.24
Co-N(6)	1.97	N(4)...O(3)	2.86
N(1)-O(1)	1.22	N(4)...O(5)	3.00
N(1)-O(2)	1.22	N(5)...O(2)	2.71
N(2)-O(3)	1.26	N(5)...O(4)	3.11
N(2)-O(4)	1.25	N(5)...O(5)	2.80
N(3)-O(5)	1.26	N(6)...O(1)	2.79
N(3)-O(6)	1.22	N(6)...O(3)	2.99
N(1)...N(2)	2.71	N(6)...O(6)	2.91
N(1)...N(3)	2.70	O(1)...O(2)	2.11
N(1)...N(5)	2.75	O(3)...O(4)	2.12
N(1)...N(6)	2.81	O(5)...O(6)	2.14
N(2)...N(4)	2.76	O(2)...O(4)	3.29
N(2)...N(5)	2.77	Co...O(1)	2.76
N(2)...N(6)	2.72	Co...O(2)	2.75
N(3)...N(4)	2.76	Co...O(3)	2.77
N(3)...N(5)	2.72	Co...O(4)	2.80
N(3)...N(6)	2.73	Co...O(5)	2.77
N(4)...N(5)	2.78	Co...O(6)	2.79

^a Bond lengths are not corrected for thermal motion; estimated standard deviations are 0.01 Å for all Co-N bonds and 0.02 Å for all N-O bonds.

TABLE IV
BOND ANGLES (DEG)^a

N(1)-Co-N(4)	179	N(3)-Co-N(6)	89
N(2)-Co-N(3)	178	N(4)-Co-N(5)	87
N(5)-Co-N(6)	177	N(4)-Co-N(6)	91
N(1)-Co-N(2)	90	O(1)-N(1)-O(2)	119
N(1)-Co-N(3)	89	O(3)-N(2)-O(4)	114
N(1)-Co-N(5)	92	O(5)-N(3)-O(6)	118
N(1)-Co-N(6)	90	O(1)-N(1)-Co	121
N(2)-Co-N(4)	91	O(2)-N(1)-Co	120
N(2)-Co-N(5)	92	O(3)-N(2)-Co	121
N(2)-Co-N(6)	90	O(4)-N(2)-Co	125
N(3)-Co-N(4)	90	O(5)-N(3)-Co	119
N(3)-Co-N(5)	89	O(6)-N(3)-Co	123

^a The estimated standard deviations are 1° for all angles involving the cobalt atom and 2° for the ONO angles.

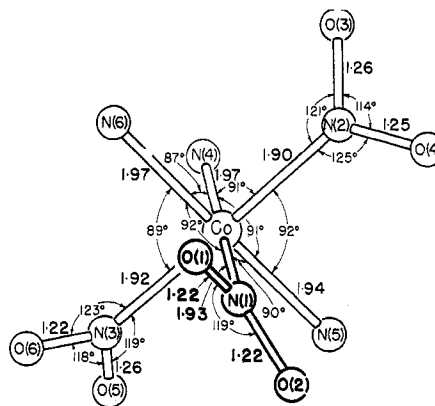


Figure 2. Bond lengths and bond angles.

TABLE V
INTERMOLECULAR NONBONDED DISTANCES

From atom	To atom	In position ^a	Distance, Å
N(4)	O(3)	2	3.05
N(4)	O(1)	5	3.11
N(4)	O(6)	5	3.13
N(4)	O(2)	6	3.16
N(4)	O(4)	6	3.16
N(3)	O(1)	5	3.02
N(5)	O(5)	1	3.06
N(5)	O(1)	6	3.16
N(5)	O(4)	6	3.22
N(6)	O(4)	7	3.14
N(6)	O(3)	2	2.95
N(6)	O(2)	3	3.00
N(6)	O(5)	4	3.10
O(1)	O(5)	4	2.96
O(1)	O(6)	4	3.28
O(2)	O(5)	1	3.07

^a Position: (1) $-x + 1/2, -y + 1, z + 1/2$; (2) $-x + 1/2, -y, z - 1/2$; (3) $-x + 1, y - 1/2, -z + 1/2$; (4) $x + 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z$; (5) $x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z$; (6) $x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z + 1$; (7) $x, y, z - 1$.

TABLE VI
LEAST-SQUARES PLANE PARAMETERS^a

Plane atoms	Co	N(1)	N(4)	O(1)	O(2)	Direction cosines of normal to plane	Origin to plane distance, Å
Dev, Å	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.155, -0.542, 0.826	0.41
Plane atoms	Co	N(2)	N(3)	O(5)	O(6)	Direction cosines of normal to plane	Origin to plane distance, Å
Dev, Å	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.470, 0.718, 0.514	4.47
Plane atoms	Co	N(2)	N(3)	O(3)	O(4)	Direction cosines of normal to plane	Origin to plane distance, Å
Dev, Å	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.826, -0.269, 0.495	1.04
Plane atoms	Co	N(1)	N(2)	N(3)	N(4)	Direction cosines of normal to plane	Origin to plane distance, Å
Dev, Å	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.385, 0.624, 0.680	1.72
Plane atoms	Co	N(2)	N(3)	N(5)	N(6)	Direction cosines of normal to plane	Origin to plane distance, Å
Dev, Å	0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.906, 0.411, 0.098	4.25
Plane atoms	Co	N(1)	N(4)	N(5)	N(6)	Direction cosines of normal to plane	Origin to plane distance, Å
Dev, Å	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.216, -0.645, 0.733	0.14

^a The equation of the plane is of the form $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ where A , B , and C are the direction cosines referred to the real crystallographic axes and D is the perpendicular distance to the origin.

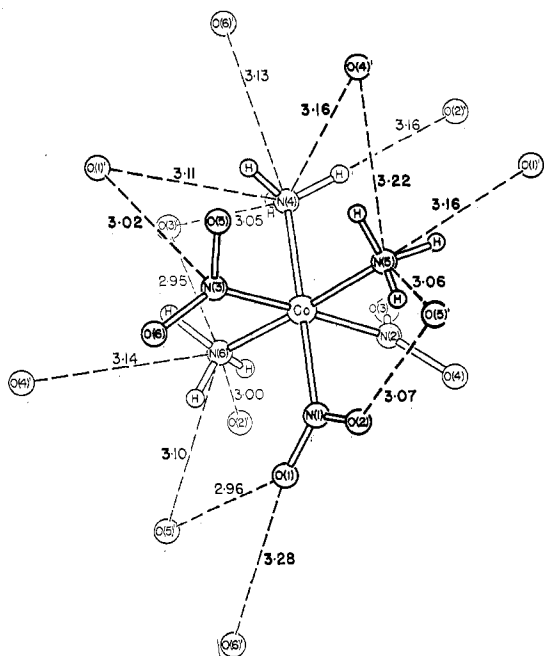
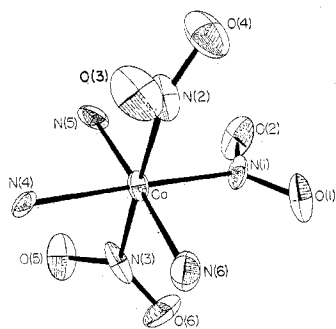


Figure 3.—Inter-molecular nonbonded distances.

ammonia nitrogen distances are illustrated in Figure 3. Parameters for various least-squares planes are given in Table VI. Interatomic distances and bond angles involving hydrogen atoms are given in Table VII. The thermal vibration ellipsoids are illustrated in Figure 4. (Subsequent refinement of the structure

Figure 4.—Thermal vibration ellipsoids; a projection down y .

using the 740 original molybdenum-radiation data yielded a final $R = 0.107$, with positional parameters within one standard deviation of those given in Table

TABLE VII
BOND LENGTHS, ANGLES, AND NONBONDED SEPARATIONS INVOLVING HYDROGEN ATOMS^a

Atoms	Length, Å	Atoms	Angle, deg
N(4)-H(14)	1.0	Co-N(4)-H(14)	118
N(4)-H(24)	0.9	Co-N(4)-H(24)	113
N(4)-H(34)	1.0	Co-N(4)-H(34)	110
N(5)-H(15)	1.0	Co-N(5)-H(15)	112
N(5)-H(25)	1.0	Co-N(5)-H(25)	110
N(5)-H(35)	1.0	Co-N(5)-H(35)	111
N(6)-H(16)	1.0	Co-N(6)-H(16)	113
N(6)-H(26)	0.9	Co-N(6)-H(26)	108
N(6)-H(36)	1.0	Co-N(6)-H(36)	109

Hydrogen atom in asym unit	To atom	In position ^b	Distance, Å
H(24)	O(1)	5	2.4
H(15)	O(1)	6	2.2
H(36)	O(2)	3	2.1
H(34)	O(2)	6	2.2
H(35)	O(5)	1	2.2
H(26)	O(5)	4	2.4
H(24)	O(6)	5	2.6
H(14)	O(3)	2	2.3
H(16)	O(3)	2	2.3
H(25)	O(4)	6	2.5

^a The approximate error in the bond lengths is 0.1 Å and in the bond angles is 5°. ^b See Table V.

I. A full list of these data is available from the authors on request.

Discussion of the Structure

The bond lengths are similar to those found in related compounds; the average Co-NH₃ length of 1.96 Å compares with the average values of 1.96 and 1.95 Å found in Co₂(NH₃)₁₀O₂⁴⁺¹¹ and Co₂(NH₃)₁₀O₂⁵⁺¹² respectively. The average Co-NO₂ length of 1.92 Å can be compared with the rather imprecise values of 1.96 and 1.97 Å found in Co(NO₂)₄(NH₃)₂^{-13,14} Although the difference between the average Co-NH₃ and Co-NO₂ bond lengths in Co(NO₂)₃(NH₃)₃ is barely significant, the pattern of shorter Co-NO₂ and longer Co-NH₃ seems chemically reasonable. The average N-O bond length of 1.24 Å can be compared with the range of values from 1.21 to 1.26 Å found in Co(NO₂)₄(NH₃)₂^{-13,14} The difference between the average N-O bond length in the trans pair of NO₂ groups and that in the unique NO₂ is not significant.

(11) W. P. Schaefer, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 725 (1968).

(12) W. P. Schaefer and R. E. Marsh, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 735 (1966).

(13) Y. Komiyama, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **30**, 13 (1957).

(14) G. B. Bokii and E. A. Gilinskaya, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, **88**, 461 (1953).

The six nitrogens are bonded to the cobalt in the expected octahedral arrangement; the angular distortions from ideality do not seem to follow any particular pattern. The molecule is the meridial (mer) isomer,¹⁵ as previously reported by Tanito, *et al.*² All intramolecular nonbonded separations are normal, ranging upward from 2.70 Å (Table III, Figure 1). Nitro group O(1)–N(1)–O(2) is twisted 80° from the plane of N(1)–Co–N(3)–N(2)–N(4), while nitro group O(3)–N(2)–O(4) is twisted 34° and nitro group O(5)–N(3)–O(6) is twisted 52° from this plane. The planes of nitro groups O(3)–N(2)–O(4) and O(5)–N(3)–O(6) thus make an angle of 86° with each other.

The molecules are involved in a complicated three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds, with intermolecular ammine N to nitro O distances ranging between 2.95 and 3.16 Å (Figure 3, Table V). There are also several O···O and nitro N···O contacts of about 3 Å, which share in making it a very closely packed and compact structure.

Comments on the Two Incorrect Methods

It is of interest (and rather sobering!) to find that two incorrect structures could have seemingly correct bond lengths and angles, reasonable looking Fourier maps, and relatively low values for *R*. In fact, consideration of nonbonded distances between atoms shows immediately that the structures must be incorrect in spite of apparently satisfactory bond lengths and angles² or a reasonably low *R*.³

The Tanito model gives rise to impossibly short intramolecular ammonia N···O separations of 2.20 and 2.09 Å, while there are four other intramolecular contacts about 0.3 Å shorter than is usual.¹⁶ The relatively short intermolecular ammonia N···nitro O

(15) R. F. Trimble, *J. Chem. Educ.*, **31**, 176 (1954).

(16) A. Kitaigorodskii, "Organic Chemical Crystallography," Consultants Bureau, New York, N. Y., 1961.

separations of 2.74 and 2.78 Å and especially an O···O separation of 2.76 Å mentioned in ref 2 hint that the structure may be incorrect. (A three-dimensional Fourier map, using the new observed data, and phased on the Tanito model, shows a number of spurious peaks and deep negative "holes" as well as ghost peaks in what eventually proved to be the correct positions for the oxygen atoms. *R* for this calculation was 0.35.)

In the Baines model,³ an intermolecular O···O separation of 2.44 Å shows conclusively that the model was incorrect and this conclusion is confirmed by two impossibly short intramolecular nonbonded N···O and O···O separations of 2.53 and 2.09 Å, respectively, and the generally rather poor bond lengths and angles.

Recent work¹⁷ confirms the existence of the two isomers of $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{NH}_3)_3$ and in fact the assignment of the mer stereochemistry to the product prepared by the method of Jorgensen¹⁸ was made on the basis of the structure determination by Tanito, *et al.*² Fortunately, the redetermination shows that this was indeed the mer isomer.

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(17) R. B. Hagel and L. F. Druding, *Inorg. Chem.*, **9**, 1486 (1970).

(18) S. M. Jorgensen, *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.*, **17**, 475 (1898).

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Tris(ethylenediamine)cobalt(III) Di- μ -chloro-bis(trichlorocuprate(II)) Dichloride Dihydrate, $[\text{Co}(\text{N}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_5]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal and molecular structure of tris(ethylenediamine)cobalt(III) di- μ -chloro-bis(trichlorocuprate(II)) dichloride dihydrate, $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]_2[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_5]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The material crystallizes in space group D_{2h}^{16} -*Pbca* of the orthorhombic system with four molecules in a cell of dimensions $a = 13.560$ (9), $b = 14.569$ (9), and $c = 17.885$ (12) Å. The observed and calculated densities are 1.86 and 1.862 g cm⁻³, respectively. Least-squares refinement of the structure has yielded a final value of the conventional *R* factor (on *F*) of 0.065 for 1275 independent reflections having $F^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$. The $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_5^{4-}$ anion consists of two distorted trigonal bipyramids sharing a common edge, the bridging Cu–Cl distances being 2.325 (5) and 2.703 (5) Å while the Cu–Cu separation is 3.722 (5) Å. The $\text{Co}(\text{en})_3^{3+}$ cation is found to have the relatively high energy configuration $\Delta(\lambda\delta\delta)$ ($\equiv \equiv \Lambda(\delta\lambda\lambda)$) as a result of intermolecular interactions within the crystal.

Introduction

A complex of formulation $\text{Co}(\text{en})_3\text{CuCl}_5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (where en = ethylenediamine, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$) was first reported by Kurnakow¹ in 1898, and it has long been as-

(1) N. S. Kurnakow, *Z. Anorg. Chem.*, **17**, 225 (1898).

sumed that the anionic moiety consisted of either the trigonal-bipyramidal CuCl_5^{3-} ion, as found² in [Cr-

(2) (a) K. N. Raymond, D. W. Meek, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1111 (1968); (b) M. Mori, Y. Saito, and T. Watanabe, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **34**, 295 (1961).