

Figure 2.—Packing of $[\text{SP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}]_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ molecules in the unit cell.

the energetically unfavorable boat conformation. In particular, we suspect that there are interactions between hydrogen atoms associated with the $\text{CH}_3(\text{axial}) \cdots \text{CH}_3(\text{axial})$ contact, $\text{C}(6) \cdots \text{C}(8) = 3.629(13) \text{ \AA}$ (see Figure 1). [The $\text{CH}_3(\text{eq}) \cdots \text{CH}_3(\text{eq})$ contact, $\text{C}(5) \cdots \text{C}(7)$, is $5.192(14) \text{ \AA}$.]

All other features of the structure of $[\text{SP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NP}$

$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}]_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ closely resemble those found in the analogous $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$ species.^{3,4}

In summary, $[\text{SP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}]_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ is the first confirmed example of a simple tetrahedral complex with an FeS_4 core. There is no ready explanation as to why the $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ center has a tetrahedral (rather than square planar) coordination sphere, except that it may be noted that an $\text{S}-\text{Fe}-\text{S}$ angle of $109^\circ 28'$ affords a more strain-free ligand geometry than would the square-planar angle of 90° .

The Crystal Structure

No intermolecular contacts of less than 3.5 \AA were found. [This does not, however, include those involving hydrogen atoms, which were not detected in this analysis.] It is, nevertheless, clear that the crystal consists of independent molecular units of $[\text{SP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NP}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}]_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$, held apart by normal van der Waals forces. The packing of molecules within the unit cell is illustrated in Figure 2.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Racemic (4-(2-Aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazadecane)azidocobalt(III) Nitrate Hydrate

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The crystal and molecular structure of racemic (4-(2-aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazadecane)azidocobalt(III) nitrate hydrate, $\text{sym}-[\text{Co}(\text{trenen})\text{N}_3](\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The compound crystallizes in space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no. 14), with $a = 8.32(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.64(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 27.69(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 96.3(3)^\circ$, and $Z = 4$. Measured and calculated densities are $1.66(2)$ and $1.64(1) \text{ g cm}^{-3}$. Full-matrix least-squares techniques were used to refine the structure to a final residual $R = 0.068$ for 2030 independent nonzero reflections. The crystal is composed of $\text{sym}-\text{Co}(\text{trenen})\text{N}_3^{2+}$ cations, NO_3^- anions, and water molecules which are held together by electrostatic forces and hydrogen bonds. The coordination at the metal ion is octahedral with the polyamine ligand coordinated quinquedentate and the azide ion occupying the remaining coordination site. The bifurcated structure of the ligand, trenen, and the mode of coordination have been determined. Ligand chelate ring conformations and the bonding requirements of the azide ion are discussed. Also the relationship between the structure of $\text{sym}-\text{Co}(\text{trenen})\text{N}_3^{2+}$ and the base hydrolysis studies of the related chloro complex are discussed.

Introduction

As part of a general study on the stereochemistry and mechanisms of hydrolysis of complexes of the type $\text{CoN}_5\text{X}^{2+}$ (where N_5 is a multidentate amine, a monodentate amine, ammonia, or a combination, and X is an acido group), four $\text{Co}(\text{tetraen})\text{X}^{2+}$ (tetraen = tetraethylenepentamine) complexes were prepared and characterized.¹ The commercially available linear tetraen (Union Carbide) was known to contain a considerable percentage of some impurity, probably a

branched-chain isomer. This posed the problem of deciding not only between topological isomers in the complexes but also between ligand isomers. In view of the very large number of isomeric possibilities, it was very difficult to make unequivocal structural assignments to the isolated complexes.

Detailed structural knowledge is essential to any comprehensive study of the mechanisms of hydrolysis of these compounds. Further, the conformations of the chelate rings in these types of complexes are of interest in determining the factors governing the geometries of multidentate amine complexes. Such information could be provided by a crystal structure analysis and

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(1) P. A. Marzilli, Ph.D. Thesis, Australian National University, 1968.

this paper describes the results of an X-ray structural analysis on a Co(tetraen)N₃²⁺ complex. The azido complex is known to be structurally related to the chloro complex isolated as the first fraction from the reaction mixture. Therefore the results of this analysis will be relevant to the kinetic studies on the chloro complex. Also accurate structural data on coordinated azide is sparse and additional data might aid in defining the bonding requirements for coordinated azide ion. Suitable single crystals of the racemic complex were obtained as the dinitrate salt.

Experimental Section

Crystal Data.—*rac*-[Co(tetraen)N₃](NO₃)₂·H₂O crystallized in well-formed air-stable orange crystals. The unit cell is monoclinic with $a = 8.32$ (1) Å, $b = 7.64$ (1) Å, $c = 27.69$ (3) Å, $\beta = 96.3$ (3)°, $V = 1749.6$ Å³, $d_m = 1.66$ (2) g cm⁻³ (by flotation in bromoethane-ethanol), $Z = 4$, $d_x = 1.64$ (1) g cm⁻³ for C₈H₂₆N₁₀O₇Co with FW 452.4, $\mu_{CuK\alpha} = 86.2$ cm⁻¹. From systematic absences of reflections ($h0l$ absent for $l = 2n + 1$, $0k0$ absent for $k = 2n + 1$) the space group was determined to be $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no 14). Unit cell dimensions were calculated from θ measurements on high-angle reflections using an equiinclination diffractometer and Ni-filtered Cu K α radiation [$\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1)$ 1.5405 Å, $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_2)$ 1.5443 Å].

X-Ray Data Collection and Reduction.—Two crystals of dimensions 0.10 × 0.05 × 0.04 mm and 0.07 × 0.20 × 0.04 mm (parallel to axes a , b , and c , respectively) were mounted about the a and b axes, respectively, for data collection. Data were collected on an automated Buerger-Supper equiinclination diffractometer using Ni-filtered Cu K α radiation from a fully stabilized X-ray generator. The control program was an early version of that described by Freeman, *et al.*² The reflection indices hkl , setting angles ϕ (crystal) and γ (counter), and scan range ω were input from punched paper tape. The background and peak intensities B_1 , P , B_2 were recorded under computer control, using a sequence of operations analogous to those previously described.³

The angle subtended at the crystal by the counter aperture was increased with increasing μ in the range 2° 50'–3° 50'. A constant scan of 3°/min was used and the scan range was generally 3°, being increased for very extended reflections. Attenuation of the X-ray beam was not necessary since the maximum observed count rate was within the linear range of the counter.

Reflection data were collected in the range 10° ≤ γ ≤ 140° for the zone $Hk0$ and levels hKl and hKl ($0 \leq K \leq 6$). The net count $I(hkl)$ for each reflection was calculated as $I(hkl) = P - (B_1 + B_2)$ where P is the spot count and B_1 and B_2 are the first and second background counts. A reflection was considered unobserved if $I(hkl) < 2(B_1 + B_2)^{1/2}$. Lorentz-polarization corrections were applied and estimated standard deviations were calculated by the method of Hoard and Jacobson,⁴ using values of 0.02, 0.05, and 0 for K_T , K_B , and K_D , the estimated errors in peak count, background count, and correction for crystal decomposition, respectively. Absorption corrections were applied by the method of Coppens, Leiserowitz, and Rabinovich.⁵ The grids used were 2 × 10 × 6 and 4 × 10 × 2 (parallel to a , b , and c) for the a - and b -axis crystals, respectively. Calculated transmission coefficients were in the ranges 0.71–0.77 and 0.55–0.72 for the a - and b -axis crystals, respectively. Scale factors between layers were calculated by a least-squares procedure⁶ and indicated some decomposition of the b -axis crystal (maximum 10%). A total of 2739 independent reflections were obtained of which 709 were unobservably weak.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure.—The structure was solved using a sharpened Patterson synthesis and the usual Fourier analyses. One molecule of water of crystallization was located from a $(F_o - F_c)$ synthesis calculated in the final stages of solution of the structure. Full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out minimizing the function $\sum w(|F_o| - s|F_c|)^2$ where

$w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$ and s is the inverse of the scale factor applied to F_o . The unobserved reflection data were assigned zero weights. Initially convergence problems were encountered in the least-squares refinement which were attributed to an incorrect weighting scheme. These problems were resolved when unit weights were applied, and after two cycles were carried out varying an overall scale factor, atomic coordinates, and isotropic temperature factors, the residuals $R_1 = \Sigma \Delta / \Sigma |F_o|$ and $R_2 = [\Sigma w \Delta^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2]^{1/2}$ were 0.150 and 0.174, respectively ($\Delta = |F_o| - s|F_c|$).

An improved weighting scheme was obtained from an analysis of $(1/\Delta^2)$ in ranges of $|F_o|$ and $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$. The $|F_o|$ dependence was fitted to a modified Cruickshank function⁷ of the type $w = K/[1 - ((F_o - p_2)/p_1)^2]$. This type of analysis was repeated after each subsequent cycle and the parameters K , p_1 , and p_2 were modified to fit the F_o dependence.

A $(F_o - F_c)$ synthesis after a further cycle of refinement in which anisotropic temperature factors were varied indicated significant electron density in the regions where hydrogen atoms of the ligand would be expected. The inclusion of ligand hydrogen atoms at calculated positions reduced R_1 from 0.089 to 0.085. Hydrogen atom positions were recalculated after each subsequent refinement cycle. The refinement converged (maximum parameter shift 0.3σ) after three more cycles to residuals $R_1 = 0.068$ and $R_2 = 0.072$. Final weighting parameters were $K = 0.312$, $p_1 = 17.6$, and $p_2 = 34.0$. A difference Fourier synthesis using the refined coordinates had no maxima greater than 0.4 e⁻/Å³ (except in the vicinity of the cobalt, maximum density 0.8 e⁻/Å³).

The scattering factor tables for Co³⁺, O, N, and C were those listed by Cromer and Waber⁸ and the hydrogen curve was taken from ref. 9. Cobalt was treated as an anomalous scatterer using the $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ values given by Cromer.¹⁰ Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table I. Final atomic positional and thermal parameters along with their estimated standard deviations are given in Table II. A perspective diagram of the complex cation showing atom numbering and ellipsoids of thermal motion is given in Figure 1.

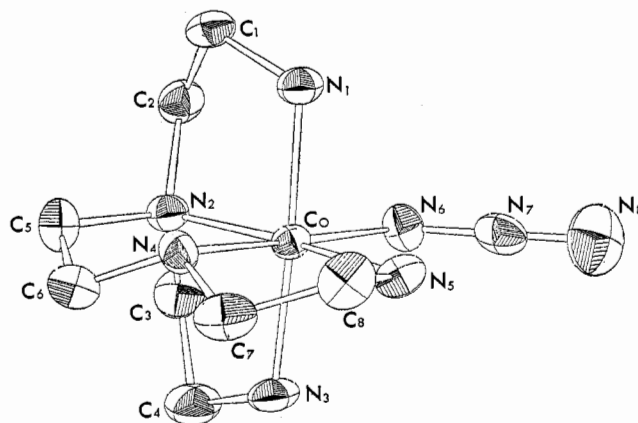


Figure 1.

Description of the Structure

Introduction.—The crystal structure consists of discrete complex cations and nitrate anions along with one molecule of water of crystallization per cation (Figure 2). Each complex cation is asymmetric; thus the centrosymmetric unit cell contains two pairs of enantiomers. The crystal lattice is held together by a combination of electrostatic forces and a complex hydrogen-bonding network.

Hydrogen Bonding and Nonbonded Contacts.—Hydrogen bond distances and angles, along with the identification of donor and acceptor atoms, are given

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TABLE I (Continued)

K	L	Fo	Fc	K	L	Fo	Fc	K	L	Fo	Fc	K	L	Fo	Fc	K	L	Fo	Fc	K	L	Fo	Fc	K	L	Fo	Fc										
1	1	123	88	6	10	292	267	1	21	228	231	5	4	101	138	0	-14	110	145	3	-2	225	186	0	14	273	302	4	-5	122	145	3	4	120	151		
0	-2	323	338	6	11	275	266	1	-21	162	149	5	-4	134	87	1	14	296	246	1	14	296	246	0	-14	341	764	0	0	111	91	3	4	142	173		
1	2	135	148	6	12	323	312	2	-21	100	71	6	4	263	247	1	-14	205	223	1	-14	205	223	1	14	132	136	0	-6	110	99	1	-5	240	242		
1	-2	406	356	1	-11	400	611	0	0	22	255	246	1	4	111	118	3	-14	274	275	1	3	195	105	2	6	206	264	2	6	206	264	2	6	133	155	
2	2	148	143	2	-11	115	76	0	0	-22	125	168	1	-5	251	251	4	14	175	87	1	-3	290	298	4	14	93	51	4	14	93	51	0	-6	170	186	
2	-2	213	207	2	-11	107	104	1	22	92	104	2	5	200	180	4	-14	113	124	2	-3	267	273	4	-14	130	119	4	6	139	150	1	-6	147	159		
3	-2	673	673	3	-11	115	90	2	-22	125	147	2	5	142	89	5	14	168	165	5	14	168	165	3	16	218	211	1	7	162	162	0	-6	140	152		
3	-2	444	421	3	-12	252	287	0	0	-22	125	174	4	-5	159	143	1	-15	300	17	5	-3	180	185	1	-15	190	107	1	-7	196	164	0	-6	140	152	
4	-2	431	421	4	-12	226	144	3	-22	118	105	5	5	208	173	2	-15	285	284	0	0	4	234	244	0	0	4	234	244	2	-7	180	165	3	-6	267	253
4	-2	314	120	4	-12	293	246	4	22	116	85	5	-5	325	331	3	-15	124	197	1	-4	122	187	2	19	237	224	2	-7	180	165	2	-7	180	165		
4	5	218	225	4	-12	184	174	4	-22	125	105	0	0	215	238	1	14	151	174	1	4	127	126	4	15	193	178	3	7	135	151	1	-7	196	164		
1	-3	445	926	1	-12	144	174	2	23	261	244	0	-6	156	170	5	-15	234	246	1	-4	144	193	5	-15	134	162	1	-7	196	164	0	-6	140	152		
2	3	98	57	2	-12	147	149	2	-23	145	152	1	6	307	301	4	-15	101	205	2	-4	314	322	2	-4	314	322	4	7	158	145	0	-6	140	152		
2	-3	157	144	2	-12	190	224	3	-21	97	111	1	-6	134	170	0	-16	166	166	3	4	121	137	1	16	112	107	5	-7	161	138	0	-6	140	152		
1	3	145	126	3	-12	190	224	4	-23	256	218	2	6	125	101	2	6	125	101	2	6	125	101	4	4	110	109	0	0	8	180	176	1	-8	154	155	
4	3	111	124	3	-12	296	302	4	-23	256	218	2	6	125	101	2	6	125	101	2	6	125	101	4	4	110	109	0	0	8	180	176	1	-8	154	155	
4	3	111	124	4	-12	256	215	4	-23	256	218	2	6	125	101	2	6	125	101	2	6	125	101	4	4	110	109	0	0	8	180	176	1	-8	154	155	
6	3	110	40	5	-12	131	90	0	-24	141	145	3	6	212	225	1	-16	150	155	6	4	127	137	3	-16	231	211	1	-8	168	152	1	-9	133	128		
0	4	241	228	5	-12	263	258	1	24	91	64	3	-6	236	227	2	-16	159	181	6	-4	297	275	5	-16	91	43	5	-16	91	43	2	-9	125	112		
0	-4	488	657	6	-12	204	196	1	-24	132	86	4	-6	105	114	3	-16	150	155	1	5	131	119	1	17	103	116	4	-8	125	105	0	-10	125	112		
1	4	173	153	6	-12	178	177	2	24	122	107	5	-6	143	138	4	-16	148	158	2	-5	238	242	2	-17	105	72	5	-8	168	173	0	-10	125	112		
2	0	330	323	6	-12	147	144	3	-24	147	144	6	-6	183	177	5	-16	150	155	3	5	155	162	3	-17	232	220	1	6	147	161	3	-10	142	138		
2	-4	373	364	2	-13	143	142	1	25	274	256	1	7	58	93	6	-16	221	211	3	-5	166	144	5	-17	156	136	2	-9	133	127	2	-9	133	127		
3	-4	381	349	2	-13	143	142	1	-25	285	287	2	-7	134	142	2	-17	188	214	5	-5	144	151	0	18	103	70	4	-9	103	152	0	-12	232	264		
3	3	131	141	3	-13	204	218	2	-25	114	66	2	-7	283	267	2	-17	188	214	5	-5	144	151	0	18	103	70	4	-9	103	152	0	-12	232	264		
5	4	131	155	4	-13	158	165	4	-25	94	77	2	-7	384	362	2	-17	188	214	5	-5	144	151	0	18	103	70	4	-9	103	152	0	-12	232	264		
6	-4	142	53	5	-13	98	107	0	28	224	234	4	7	118	125	4	-17	118	125	4	-17	118	125	1	6	108	120	2	-10	364	395	1	-13	221	156		
6	4	248	245	0	-14	365	359	0	-26	140	146	4	-7	199	198	4	-17	256	250	2	6	160	183	2	-18	133	144	3	-10	151	174	2	-13	221	156		
6	-4	162	110	0	-14	181	184	1	28	104	113	0	-8	225	227	5	-17	204	172	5	-17	204	172	3	18	121	101	3	-10	151	174	2	-13	221	156		
1	5	114	92	1	-14	116	112	1	-28	114	66	1	8	194	175	1	18	154	144	5	6	121	145	4	-16	95	62	4	-10	140	131	2	-15	202	225		
2	5	294	311	1	-14	125	127	2	-26	103	78	1	8	194	175	1	18	154	144	5	6	121	145	4	-16	95	62	4	-10	140	131	2	-15	202	225		
2	-5	319	325	2	-14	161	162	2	-26	201	207	2	8	166	173	1	-18	121	73	5	-6	197	157	1	19	78	22	1	11	141	135	0	-16	135	151		
3	5	175	180	2	-14	265	310	4	-26	140	110	3	8	195	193	3	-18	182	178	1	7	290	289	1	-19	242	259	1	-11	188	147	1	-8	124	111		
3	5	135	145	4	-14	163	164	2	-27	152	176	4	-8	184	198	4	-18	234	242	1	-7	223	229	2	15	92	62	2	11	172	138	2	-11	172	138		
4	-5	595	562	4	-14	113	151	2	-27	111	205	4	-8	184	198	5	-18	234	242	1	-7	223	229	2	15	92	62	2	11	172	138	2	-11	172	138		
4	5	227	219	4	-14	174	233	0	-28	203	146	4	-8	184	198	5	-18	234	242	1	-7	223	229	2	15	92	62	2	11	172	138	2	-11	172	138		
5	-5	114	92	6	-14	194	189	2	-28	107	121	5	8	100	61	5	-18	234	242	1	-7	223	229	2	15	92	62	2	11	172	138	2	-11	172	138		
5	-5	127	127	6	-14	194	189	3	-28	98	85	5	-8	127	63	3	-19	146	105	3	-19	146	105	0	8	210	165	0	0	20	205	192	0	-12	232	264	
0	-6	427	377	6	-14	314	340	2	-28	145	149	6	-8	127	63	3	-19	146	105	3	-19	146	105	0	8	210	165	0	0	20	205	192	0	-12	232	264	
1	6	347	331	1	-15	375	363	0	-30	85	82	6	-8	97	107	4	-15	114	111	0	-8	278	285	2	-20	105	53	2	-20	105	53	2	-20	105	53		
1	-6	331	146	2	-15	272	271	1	-30	98	64	1	9	356	378	4	-15	93	112	1	-8	335	325	3	-20	140	159	3	-12	94	144	3	-12	94	144		
2	6	219	212	2	-15	262	262	0	0	0	0	1	-9	313	306	1	-20	372	376	2	-8	210	224	2	-20	120	124	4	-20	75	99	3	-12	224	223		
2	-6	87	2	2	-15	114	120	0	0	114	120	1	-9	104	210	1	20	151	136	1	-21	91	76	1	-21	91	76	1	-21	91	76	1	-21	91	76		
3	6	525	525	4	-15	232	214	0	0	182	147	5	-9	121	135	2	-21	233	243	5	-8	185	186	3	-21	84	64	0	-14	85	15	1	-13	137	233		
3	-6	184	208	4	-15	165	157	2	0	165	184	5	-9	121	135	2	-21	233	243	5	-8	185	186	3	-21	84	64	0	-14	85	15	1	-13	137	233		
5	6	259	230	5	-15	211	203	3	0	360	355	0	10	144	160	2	-21	146	152	6	-8	291	274	0	-22	218	242	0	-14	184	163	0	-14	184</			

TABLE II
 FRACTIONAL ATOMIC POSITIONAL PARAMETERS^{a-c} AND ANISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS^d FOR [Co(trenen)N₃](NO₃)₂·H₂O

Atom	10 ⁴ x	10 ⁴ y	10 ⁴ z	10 ⁴ β ₁₁	10 ⁴ β ₂₂	10 ⁴ β ₃₃	10 ⁴ β ₁₂	10 ⁴ β ₁₃	10 ⁴ β ₂₃	Atom	10 ⁴ x	10 ⁴ y	10 ⁴ z
Co	2044(1)	4182(2)	3589(1)	70(1)	80(2)	6(1)	-5(2)	4(1)	-2(1)	H(1)	1583	2601	2823
O(1)	2193(7)	8070(7)	2309(2)	221(11)	111(11)	10(1)	-2(9)	2(2)	-1(2)	H(2)	1202	4564	2725
O(2)	3473(6)	9567(7)	2895(2)	108(7)	144(12)	11(1)	-23(7)	3(2)	-9(2)	H(3)	4197	2761	2723
O(3)	961(6)	10112(7)	2667(2)	119(8)	125(12)	19(1)	29(8)	4(2)	-9(3)	H(4)	3422	4509	2347
O(4)	1358(7)	69(9)	480(2)	190(11)	147(14)	15(1)	36(9)	10(2)	17(3)	H(5)	5770	5302	3001
O(5)	2286(7)	2348(9)	143(2)	180(10)	234(15)	13(1)	-26(10)	21(2)	8(3)	H(6)	4018	6621	2992
O(6)	90(7)	2539(8)	481(2)	174(10)	199(14)	17(1)	38(10)	19(2)	-2(3)	H(7)	5965	6515	3962
O(7)	2543(9)	6162(10)	265(3)	284(15)	237(19)	25(1)	11(13)	-17(4)	-2(4)	H(8)	4056	7442	3763
N(1)	1930(6)	3767(8)	2899(2)	90(8)	135(14)	7(1)	-3(8)	5(2)	-2(2)	H(9)	4893	4842	4575
N(2)	4318(6)	4776(8)	3566(2)	86(8)	103(13)	7(1)	6(7)	5(2)	-2(2)	H(10)	3987	6930	4607
N(3)	2426(7)	4973(8)	4277(2)	116(9)	149(13)	6(1)	-17(9)	7(2)	-8(2)	H(11)	2365	3983	4484
N(4)	2763(6)	1786(8)	3729(2)	91(8)	125(13)	8(1)	16(8)	3(2)	6(3)	H(12)	1641	5803	4338
N(5)	-140(6)	3291(8)	3649(2)	103(9)	116(14)	10(1)	-21(9)	9(2)	-6(3)	H(13)	5753	2626	3386
N(6)	1301(6)	6568(8)	3433(2)	80(9)	127(14)	9(1)	3(8)	-1(2)	2(2)	H(14)	6389	3620	3952
N(7)	-135(7)	6864(8)	3382(2)	131(12)	95(13)	8(1)	-8(9)	1(2)	6(2)	H(15)	4969	539	3942
N(8)	-1484(8)	7235(10)	3327(3)	107(11)	219(20)	23(1)	-48(12)	1(3)	-9(4)	H(16)	4402	2155	4349
N(9)	2206(7)	9234(8)	2620(2)	137(10)	83(12)	8(1)	-20(10)	2(2)	3(3)	H(17)	2812	1277	3442
N(10)	1257(7)	1638(10)	370(2)	136(11)	170(17)	8(1)	2(11)	7(2)	-1(3)	H(18)	1701	-536	3956
C(1)	3554(8)	4007(10)	2716(2)	111(10)	115(16)	7(1)	-6(11)	11(2)	1(3)	H(19)	1621	1261	4356
C(2)	4496(8)	5306(10)	3057(2)	97(10)	134(17)	9(1)	-5(10)	11(2)	2(3)	H(20)	-324	739	3368
C(3)	4679(8)	6264(10)	3908(3)	108(11)	109(17)	11(1)	-14(10)	1(3)	-12(3)	H(21)	-1074	1005	3938
C(4)	4068(8)	5780(12)	4384(2)	124(11)	192(19)	8(1)	-21(13)	1(2)	-15(4)	H(22)	-832	3574	3366
C(5)	5345(8)	3193(11)	3711(3)	92(11)	141(17)	12(1)	35(11)	4(3)	5(3)	H(23)	-540	3827	3925
C(6)	4403(9)	1819(11)	3971(3)	131(12)	151(18)	9(1)	12(12)	-2(3)	4(3)				
C(7)	1524(9)	853(11)	3978(2)	169(13)	96(16)	11(1)	-8(13)	7(3)	6(3)				
C(8)	-117(9)	1375(10)	3723(3)	141(13)	100(18)	14(1)	-37(11)	11(3)	2(3)				

^a Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations right-adjusted to the least significant digit of the preceding number.

^b Hydrogen atom positions were calculated as follows: tetrahedral primary N, $d_{N-H} = 0.95$ Å; tetrahedral secondary N, $d_{N-H} = 0.89$ Å; methylene C, $d_{C-H} = 1.084$ Å. ^c Hydrogen atoms are numbered sequentially around the chelate rings from atom N(1) to atom N(5). ^d The form of the anisotropic temperature parameter T is $T = \exp\{-[h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hkb\beta_{12} + 2hkl\beta_{13} + 2khl\beta_{23}]\}$.

N(8)···O(3)^{iv}, 3.26 Å; C(1)···O(2)ⁱⁱⁱ, 3.18 Å; C(8)···O(3)^v, 3.30 Å; C(7)···O(6)^{iv}, 3.30 Å (symmetry transformations are given in footnote *a* of Table III; estimated standard deviations, 0.01 Å).

Description of the Complex Cation.—Perspective views of the complex are given in Figures 1 and 3.

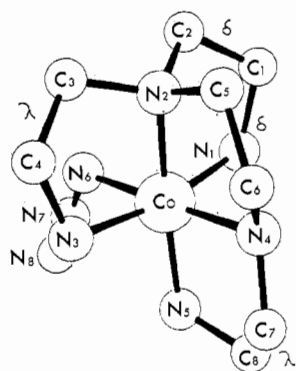


Figure 3.

Clearly, the tetraen ligand is not the linear form but a branched-chain isomer, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10 tetraazadecane (abbreviated trenen). The ligand is coordinated in a quinquedentate in a symmetrical manner about the metal ion. If the puckering of the chelate rings is neglected, there is a mirror plane through the coordination plane containing the atoms N(2), N(4), N(5), N(6), and Co. For this reason the complex has been named¹ *sym*-Co(trenen)N₃²⁺. Azide ion is coordinated to the metal ion at the remaining octahedral site.

ated to the metal ion at the remaining octahedral site.

An interesting feature of the complex cation is that the asymmetry of the ion is derived solely from the asymmetric secondary N atom, N(4). Inversion at this secondary N center produces the enantiomeric form of the complex. Also the chelate rings are puckered and the conformations are discussed in some detail later. Intramolecular bond distances and angles are given in Tables IV and V. With the exception of one bond all the Co^{III}-N bond distances are within 1σ of their mean value of 1.957 (3) Å. The Co-N(3) bond distance of 1.992 (5) Å is 7σ from this mean value. (Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses right-adjusted to the least significant figure of the previous number.) This bond lengthening might be explained on the basis of unfavorable steric interactions between hydrogens on N(3) and hydrogens on the adjacent chelate rings. Clearly, the cobalt(III)-azide bond (1.957 (6) Å) is not significantly different from the cobalt(III)-amine mean value. However, it differs by 3σ from the cobalt(III)-azide distance of 1.943 (5) Å as found in the [Co(NH₃)₅N₃](N₃)₂ crystal structure.¹¹

In the azido group the N-N bonds are not equivalent but are collinear and the bond angle to the metal ion is 119.0 (5)° compared with 124.8 (2)° in Co(NH₃)₅N₃²⁺.¹¹ The unequal azide bonds in this complex, N(6)-N(7), 1.209 (7) Å, and N(7)-N(8), 1.152 (7) Å, are similar to those found in Co(NH₃)₅N₃²⁺, being 1.208 (7) and 1.145 (7) Å, respectively.¹¹ In both structures the

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TABLE III
HYDROGEN BONDS IN THE
[Co(trenen)N₃](NO₃)₂·H₂O CRYSTAL^a

Atoms X—H...Y	Atoms Y...H—X	d(X...Y) Å
O(7)—H...O(5)	O(5)...H—O(7)	2.94
O(7)—H...O(6) ⁱ	O(6)...H—O(7) ⁱ	3.01
C(6)—H...O(7) ⁱⁱⁱ	O(7)...H—C(6) ⁱⁱ	3.16
N(1)—H...O(3) ^{iv}	O(3)...H—N(1) ^{vi}	2.90
N(1)—H...O(3) ^v	O(3)...H—N(1) ^{vii}	2.95
N(3)—H...O(5) ^{viii}	O(5)...H—N(3) ^{ix}	2.99
N(3)—H...O(6) ^{vi}	O(6)...H—N(3) ^{iv}	3.00
N(4)—H...O(2) ^v	O(2)...H—N(4) ^{vii}	2.98
N(5)—H...O(1) ^{iv}	O(1)...H—N(5) ^{vi}	3.00
N(5)—H...O(4) ^{vi}	O(4)...H—N(5) ^{iv}	3.04

Atoms	Angle (deg.)	Atoms	Angle (deg.)
O(7)...O(5)—N(10)	115	O(7)...O(6) ⁱ —N(10) ⁱ	122
O(7)...C(6) ⁱⁱ —N(4) ⁱⁱ	162	O(7)...C(6) ⁱⁱ —C(5) ⁱⁱ	90
N(1)...O(3) ^{iv} —N(9) ^{iv}	114	O(3)...N(1) ^{vi} —Co ^{vi}	115
O(3)...N(1) ^{vi} —C(1) ^{vi}	121	N(1)...O(3) ^v —N(9) ^v	109
O(3)...N(1) ^{vii} —Co ^{vii}	110	O(3)...N(1) ^{vii} —C(1) ^{vii}	107
O(5)...N(3) ^{ix} —Co ^{ix}	125	N(3)...O(5) ^{viii} —N(10) ^{viii}	104
N(3)...O(6) ^{vi} —N(10) ^{vi}	106	O(5)...N(3) ^{ix} —C(4) ^{ix}	102
O(6)...N(3) ^{iv} —C(4) ^{iv}	109	O(6)...N(3) ^{iv} —Co ^{iv}	112
O(2)...N(4) ^{vii} —Co ^{vii}	118	N(4)...O(2) ^v —N(9) ^v	111
O(2)...N(4) ^{vii} —C(7) ^{vii}	107	O(2)...N(4) ^{vii} —C(6) ^{vii}	96
O(1)...N(5) ^{vi} —Co ^{vi}	113	N(5)...O(1) ^{iv} —N(9) ^{iv}	122
N(5)...O(4) ^{vi} —N(10) ^{vi}	127	O(1)...N(5) ^{vi} —C(8) ^{vi}	94
O(4)...N(5) ^{iv} —C(8) ^{iv}	109	O(4)...N(5) ^{iv} —Co ^{iv}	108

^a Symmetry transformations: (i) $-x, 1 - y, z$; (ii) $1 - x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$; (iii) $1 - x, -1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$; (iv) $-x, -1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$; (v) $x, -1 + y, z$; (vi) $-x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$; (vii) $x, 1 + y, z$; (viii) $x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z$; (ix) $x, 1/2 - y, -1/2 + z$; (x) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$.

TABLE IV
INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES FOR
[Co(trenen)N₃](NO₃)₂·H₂O

Distances within [Co(trenen)N ₃] ²⁺ cation			
Atoms	Distance (Å)	Atoms	Distance (Å)
Co—N(1)	1.957(5)	N(2)—C(5)	1.510(9)
Co—N(2)	1.954(5)	C(3)—C(4)	1.509(9)
Co—N(3)	1.992(5)	N(3)—C(4)	1.499(8)
Co—N(4)	1.952(6)	C(5)—C(6)	1.536(10)
Co—N(5)	1.964(5)	N(4)—C(6)	1.452(8)
Co—N(6)	1.957(6)	N(4)—C(7)	1.483(8)
N(1)—C(1)	1.493(7)	C(7)—C(8)	1.520(10)
C(1)—C(2)	1.525(9)	N(5)—C(8)	1.477(9)
N(2)—C(2)	1.488(7)	N(6)—N(7)	1.209(7)
N(2)—C(3)	1.490(8)	N(7)—N(8)	1.152(7)

Distances within NO ₃ ⁻ anions			
Atoms	Distance (Å)	Atoms	Distance (Å)
N(9)—O(1)	1.238(7)	N(10)—O(4)	1.237(8)
N(9)—O(2)	1.257(6)	N(10)—O(5)	1.242(7)
N(9)—O(3)	1.252(7)	N(10)—O(6)	1.255(7)

azido group is coplanar with the metal ion and three other ligating nitrogen atoms. In the present structure the least sterically hindered orientation for the azido group would be midway between N(1) and N(5) rather than eclipsing the Co—N(5) bond. This feature of coordinated azide might be explained by a bonding re-

TABLE V
INTRAMOLECULAR BOND ANGLES FOR
[Co(trenen)N₃](NO₃)₂·H₂O

Angles within [Co(trenen)N ₃] ²⁺ cation			
Atoms	Angle (deg.)	Atoms	Angle (deg.)
N(1)—Co—N(2)	86.9(2)	Co—N(2)—C(5)	109.1(4)
N(2)—Co—N(3)	84.7(2)	C(2)—N(2)—C(3)	111.1(5)
N(2)—Co—N(4)	87.0(2)	C(2)—N(2)—C(5)	111.0(5)
N(4)—Co—N(5)	85.6(2)	C(3)—N(2)—C(5)	111.9(5)
N(1)—Co—N(6)	87.3(2)	N(2)—C(3)—C(4)	107.7(5)
N(2)—Co—N(6)	93.5(2)	C(3)—C(4)—N(3)	108.5(5)
N(3)—Co—N(6)	86.7(2)	Co—N(3)—C(4)	111.1(3)
N(5)—Co—N(6)	94.0(2)	N(2)—C(5)—C(6)	111.7(5)
N(1)—Co—N(5)	94.8(2)	C(5)—C(6)—N(4)	107.3(5)
N(3)—Co—N(5)	94.4(2)	C(6)—N(4)—C(7)	117.4(5)
N(3)—Co—N(4)	94.6(2)	Co—N(4)—C(6)	109.1(4)
N(1)—Co—N(4)	91.5(2)	Co—N(4)—C(7)	109.3(4)
Co—N(1)—C(1)	110.5(3)	N(4)—C(7)—C(8)	107.0(5)
N(1)—C(1)—C(2)	107.7(5)	C(7)—C(8)—N(5)	108.8(6)
C(1)—C(2)—N(2)	108.1(5)	Co—N(5)—C(8)	110.9(4)
Co—N(2)—C(2)	106.9(3)	Co—N(6)—N(7)	119.0(5)
Co—N(2)—C(3)	106.6(4)	N(6)—N(7)—N(8)	176.4(9)

Angles within NO ₃ ⁻ anions			
Atoms	Angle (deg.)	Atoms	Angle (deg.)
O(1)—N(9)—O(2)	120.6(5)	O(4)—N(10)—O(5)	121.0(6)
O(1)—N(9)—O(3)	120.9(5)	O(4)—N(10)—O(6)	120.3(6)
O(2)—N(9)—O(3)	118.5(5)	O(5)—N(10)—O(6)	118.7(7)

quirement. If some π bonding occurred between the filled d_{xy} orbitals on the metal and the unfilled antibonding π orbitals of the azide ion, maximum orbital overlap would be obtained for an eclipsed configuration. Eclipsing of the azide ion with the Co—N(5) bond in the present structure involves less steric interaction than eclipsing with any of the other three Co—N bonds. However, more structural data are needed to establish this bonding requirement with certainty.

The five-membered chelate rings subtend less than 90° angles at the metal ion (mean value 86.1 (1)^o). These angular distortions mean that the coordination geometry cannot be strictly octahedral. Deviations of the ligating atoms and the metal ion from their mean coordination planes are given in Table VI.

TABLE VI
LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

(a) Equations of planes AX + BY + CZ + D = 0 where X = ax, Y = by, Z = cz.						
Atoms included in plane	Plane No.	A	B	C	D	
Co, N(1), N(4), N(3), N(6)	1	0.9583	0.2783	-0.0654	-0.8846	
Co, N(2), N(4), N(5), N(6)	2	0.0059	-0.2167	-0.9762	10.3331	
Co, N(1), N(2), N(3), N(5)	3	-0.3003	0.9272	-0.2240	-0.5566	

(b) Distances of atoms from planes				
Atoms	Deviations (Å) from			
	Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	
Co	-0.06	0.00	0.01	
N(1)	0.09	-	0.11	
N(2)	-	-0.02	-0.13	
N(3)	0.09	-	0.11	
N(4)	-0.06	0.02	-	
N(5)	-	-0.02	-0.11	
N(6)	-0.07	0.02	-	

Conformations of the Chelate Rings.—Figure 3 gives a perspective view of the chelate ring conformations and indicates the chirality of each puckered five-membered ring for that enantiomer. The chelate ring conformations are determined primarily by the configurations at the secondary nitrogen N(4) and the tertiary nitrogen N(2). The deviations of chelate ring carbon atoms from their respective N–Co–N planes and the dihedral angles about the C–C bonds are as follows: C(1), 0.07 Å; C(2), –0.56 Å; 47.0°; C(3), –0.75 Å; C(4), –0.18 Å, 43.8°; C(5), 0.13 Å; C(6), 0.64 Å, 38.5°; C(7), 0.51 Å; C(8), –0.11 Å, 45.4°. Clearly, the puckering of the chelate rings in all instances is very unsymmetrical. The small torsion angle (38.5°) about the C(5)–C(6) bond compares with the value (37.0°) found for the central chelate ring of trien in $\text{Co}(\text{trien})\text{ClOH}_2^{2+}$.³ This is not surprising since in the present structure the ligand can be considered as β -trien with an aminoethyl substituent at the "angular" nitrogen atom, N(2).

Chemical Significance of This Structure.—This structural analysis has revealed a new and interesting bifurcated quinquedentate ligand, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazadecane (trenen). There are three other possible modes of coordination of this ligand about cobalt(III) and these are shown in Figure 4. Two of

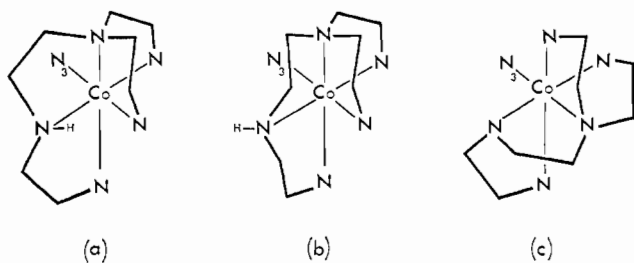


Figure 4.

these isomers are diastereoisomers (Figure 4a, b) differing only in the configuration at a "planar" asymmetric secondary N atom. Therefore, these two isomers are potentially interconvertible by inversion at this secondary N center. Two more $\text{Co}(\text{trenen})\text{N}_3^{2+}$ isomers have been prepared and separated¹ on an ion-exchange column but they have not yet been isolated and chemically characterized.

As mentioned earlier, apart from the chelate ring conformations, the only source of asymmetry in the present complex, $\text{sym-Co}(\text{trenen})\text{N}_3^{2+}$ is the asymmetric secondary N center, N(4) (Figure 3). Further, this site of asymmetry is trans to the substituent group. Hence this complex is particularly interesting from a kinetic and mechanistic viewpoint since removal of a proton from this secondary N center, by hydroxide ion, allows the complex to racemize and hydrolyze. Also this center will be the first to deprotonate since the proton is more acidic than any other N–H proton on the ligand by a factor of 10^5 .

The rates and rate laws for base hydrolysis of a series of optically active $\text{sym-Co}(\text{trenen})\text{X}^{2+}$ (where $\text{X}^- = \text{Cl}^-$, N_3^-) complexes were obtained.¹² These studies were carried out to examine the SN1CB mechanism and

the possibility of a π -stabilized five-coordinate intermediate proposed for the base hydrolysis of these types of complexes.¹³ It was shown¹² for the chloro complex that the base hydrolysis reaction path occurred with full retention of configuration. This result eliminated the possibility of forming a symmetrical five-coordinate intermediate in this system (see Figure 4). Retention is not too surprising since a symmetrical intermediate would involve conformational strain introduced by the eclipsing of all the protons for two coupled five-membered chelate rings (Figure 5).

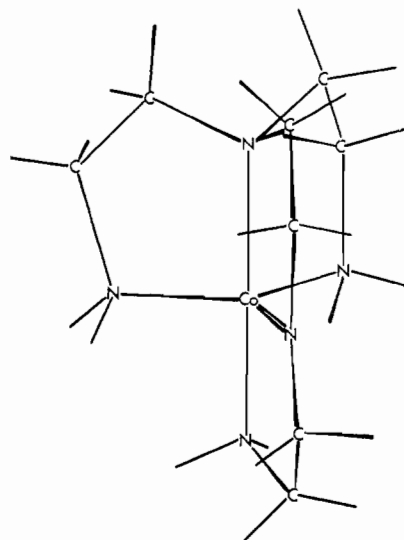


Figure 5.

Another interesting feature of the structure is that inversion at the secondary N center, N(4), must be synchronous with conformational interchange of the adjacent coupled chelate rings, in contrast to inversion in $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Meen}^{3+}$ (Meen = *N*-methylethylenediamine) where conformational interchange could precede or antecede the process. The synchronous conformational interchange is reflected in a higher retention ratio, $k_{\text{hex}}/k_{\text{inv}}$, in $\text{sym-Co}(\text{trenen})\text{N}_3^{2+}$ (2.3×10^6) than in $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Meen}^{3+}$ (1.2×10^5).¹⁴

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