

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK,  
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CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Five-Coordinate Complex Dichloro-1,1,7,7-tetraethyldiethylenetriaminecobalt(II)

BY ZVI DORI, R. EISENBERG,<sup>1a</sup> AND HARRY B. GRAY<sup>1b</sup>

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The crystal and molecular structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ , in which  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$  is the bulky ligand 1,1,7,7-tetraethyldiethylenetriamine, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected from a single crystal. The material crystallizes in the space group  $\text{P}\bar{1}$  of the triclinic system, with two molecules in a cell of dimensions  $a = 7.04 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 12.99 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 9.90 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 68.1^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 80.9^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = 79.7^\circ$ . The coordination geometry of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is distorted and cannot be viewed simply as either a square pyramid or a trigonal bipyramid. Various features of the molecular geometry of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  are compared with the structural results reported for other related complexes. The stability order found in polar organic solvents for the five-coordinate complexes  $\text{Ni}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{X}_2$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ) is interpreted in terms of the observed steric crowding in the molecular structure of the five-coordinate  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  complex.

### Introduction

Recent studies have produced examples of high-spin, five-coordinate complexes of the first-row transition metal ions.<sup>2-8</sup> These complexes invariably contain  $\sigma$ -bonding light-donor-atom ligands which are sufficiently bulky so that the tendency to attain six-coordination with central metals such as Ni(II) and Co(II) is suppressed.

Two ligands which have played an important role in these studies are 1,1,4,7,7-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine ( $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$ ) and 1,1,7,7-tetraethyldiethylenetriamine ( $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$ ). Of particular interest is the fact that, whereas both ligands form high-spin, five-coordinate complexes of the type  $\text{CoLX}_2$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$ ), only  $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$  forms high-spin  $\text{NiLX}_2$  complexes which are five-coordinate in the solid state; the  $\text{Ni}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{X}_2$  complexes are low-spin and four-coordinate in the solid and in ethanol solution. It is reasonable to assume that electronic factors do not change in going from  $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$  to  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$  and, therefore, that the observed change in coordination number for Ni(II) is mainly due to steric factors. Thus, replacement of the methyl groups by the more bulky ethyl groups presumably tips the balance in favor of a four-coordinate form for  $\text{Ni}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{X}_2$ .

Prior to the structural studies described above, the ligand  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$  had been employed in studies of steric factors in square-planar substitution processes for the substrate  $\text{Pd}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}^+$ .<sup>9</sup> More recently, these mechanistic studies have been extended to include the

substrates  $\text{Pt}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}^{+10a}$  and  $\text{Au}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}^{2+}$ .<sup>10b</sup> Since the proposed pathway for square-planar substitution reactions includes a five-coordinate intermediate,<sup>11</sup> it is clear that the structure of a ground-state five-coordinate complex containing  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$  would be of considerable interest. In addition, the striking structural contrast displayed in the Ni(II) systems with  $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$  and  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$  makes it desirable to have detailed structural results available in analogous complexes containing these ligands.

We have investigated the structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. A discussion of the structural and stability patterns of complexes containing  $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$ ,  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$ , and related ligands is presented in this paper.

### Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data

The red-purple crystals of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  were examined by optical, precession, and Weissenberg techniques and were found to belong to the triclinic system. A Delaunay reduction failed to suggest the presence of hidden symmetry. A convenient cell chosen for the indexing of the Weissenberg photographs has the dimensions  $a = 7.041 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 12.99 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 9.90 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 68.1 \pm 0.3^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 80.9 \pm 0.3^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 79.7 \pm 0.3^\circ$ , and cell volume =  $826 \text{ \AA}^3$ . An experimental density of  $1.41 \text{ g/cm}^3$  obtained by flotation in  $\text{CCl}_4$ -benzene solution agrees well with the density of  $1.39 \text{ g/cm}^3$  calculated for two molecules in the primitive cell. A negative piezoelectric test indicated the centrosymmetric space group  $\text{P}\bar{1}$ .<sup>12</sup> The satisfactory agreement ultimately obtained between observed and calculated structure factors confirms this choice.

Intensity data were collected at room temperature by the integrating equiinclination Weissenberg technique. Zirconium-filtered  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  radiation was employed. The layers  $0kl$  to  $6kl$  were photographed and the intensities of 1051 independent reflections accessible

(1) (a) NSF Predoctoral Fellow, 1965-1966; (b) Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellow; Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. 91109.

(2) L. Sacconi, P. L. Orioli, and M. DiVaira, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 2059 (1965); P. L. Orioli, M. Di Vaira, and L. Sacconi, *Chem. Commun.*, 103 (1965); L. Sacconi, P. Nannelli, N. Nardi, and V. Campigli, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 943 (1965).

(3) M. Ciampolini, N. Nardi, and G. P. Speroni, Abstracts of papers for the meeting on "Mechanistic and Structural Aspects in the Chemistry of Metal Complexes," Bressanone, Italy, July 1965.

(4) M. Di Vaira and P. L. Orioli, *Chem. Commun.*, 590 (1965).

(5) M. Ciampolini, *ibid.*, 47 (1966).

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(11) C. H. Langford and H. B. Gray, "Ligand Substitution Processes," W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1965, Chapter 2.

(12) We thank Dr. James A. Ibers for this experimental investigation.

within the angular range  $\theta_{Mo} \leq 22.0^\circ$  were estimated visually. Because of the triclinic symmetry, the intensity estimates were made from both the top and bottom portions of the films, and no correction was applied for spot elongation. The usual Lorentz-polarization factors were applied to the intensities to yield  $F_o^2$  (where  $F_o$  is the observed structure amplitude). Because of the smallness of the absorption coefficient ( $\mu = 13.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and the uniformity of the crystal dimensions, no absorption correction was applied. The  $F_o$  values were subsequently brought to an approximate scale through a modification of Wilson's procedure.

### Solution of the Structure

The positions of the cobalt and the two chlorine atoms were readily determined from a three-dimensional Patterson function.<sup>13</sup> These positional parameters, along with variable isotropic temperature factors assigned to each of the atoms, were refined through several cycles of least squares. All nitrogen and carbon atoms were then located on subsequent difference Fouriers based on phases obtained from the heavy atoms.

The complete trial structure was refined by a least-squares procedure. The function minimized was  $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$ , where the weights were assigned in the following ways:  $I \leq 5$ ,  $w = (I/5)^2$ ;  $5 < I < 175$ ,  $w = 1$ ;  $I \geq 175$ ,  $w = (175/I)^2$ ;  $I$  is the average raw intensity for the particular reflection. The atomic scattering factors for the neutral atoms tabulated by Ibers<sup>14</sup> were used. The anomalous parts of the Co and Cl scattering factors were obtained from Templeton's tabulation<sup>15</sup> and were included in the calculated structure factors.<sup>16</sup>

An initial refinement was carried out in which all atoms were assigned individual isotropic thermal parameters. This refinement of 79 positional scale and thermal parameters converged to a conventional  $R$  factor ( $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - F_c| / \Sigma |F_o|$ ) of 0.16 and to a weighted  $R$  factor  $R'$  ( $R' = (\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ ) of 0.17. After correction of several indexing errors the agreement factors dropped to  $R = 0.13$  and  $R' = 0.13$  for 1036 independent nonzero reflections. A different Fourier revealed anisotropic motion of the heavy atoms.

In a second round of calculations the Co and Cl atoms were allowed to vibrate anisotropically, while the other atoms were restricted to isotropic vibration. The scale factors and anisotropic thermal parameters were not refined simultaneously in the least squares. The final refinement of 87 positional and thermal parameters converged to an  $R$  factor of 0.117 and a weighted  $R$  factor  $R'$  of 0.117. The highest peak on the difference Fourier based on this refinement is  $0.82 \text{ e/A}^3$ , about 25% the height of a carbon atom. In Table I we list the final parameters obtained from the calculations in which Co and Cl were allowed to vibrate aniso-

(13) Programs for the IBM 7094 used in this work were local modifications of Zalkin's FORDP Fourier program, the Busing-Levy ORFLS least-squares program, and various crystallographic programs written at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

(14) J. A. Ibers, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, Table 3.3.1A.

(15) D. H. Templeton, ref 14, Table 3.3.2C.

(16) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

TABLE I  
POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$

Atom	$x$	$y$	$z$	$\beta_{11}^{\text{is}}$ or $B, \text{A}^2$
Co	0.0230 (4) <sup>b</sup>	0.2119 (3)	0.2137 (3)	0.0093 (6)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	-0.2261 (6)	0.3475 (4)	0.1075 (5)	0.0207 (2)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	-0.1278 (8)	0.0481 (4)	0.3003 (5)	0.0151 (2)
N <sub>1</sub>	0.084 (2)	0.305 (1)	0.345 (1)	1.7 (3)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.263 (2)	0.099 (1)	0.323 (1)	2.7 (3)
N <sub>3</sub>	0.220 (2)	0.204 (1)	0.022 (1)	0.9 (2)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.251 (5)	0.481 (2)	0.301 (3)	6.4 (7)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.178 (3)	0.401 (2)	0.233 (2)	2.8 (4)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.092 (4)	-0.344 (2)	-0.420 (2)	4.1 (5)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.227 (4)	-0.251 (2)	-0.499 (3)	4.8 (4)
C <sub>5</sub>	0.046 (4)	-0.187 (2)	0.116 (2)	3.8 (5)
C <sub>6</sub>	0.154 (3)	0.135 (2)	-0.0521 (1)	2.9 (4)
C <sub>7</sub>	0.232 (1)	0.324 (2)	-0.087 (2)	2.6 (4)
C <sub>8</sub>	0.377 (2)	0.326 (1)	-0.227 (2)	3.8 (5)
C <sub>9</sub>	0.407 (1)	0.143 (1)	0.073 (2)	2.6 (4)
C <sub>10</sub>	0.390 (1)	0.052 (1)	0.219 (2)	2.9 (4)
C <sub>11</sub>	0.379 (2)	0.157 (1)	0.389 (2)	2.3 (4)
C <sub>12</sub>	0.216 (2)	0.227 (2)	0.454 (2)	3.3 (5)

Atom	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Co	0.0033 (2)	0.0047 (3)	-0.0028 (3)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0014 (2)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.0042 (4)	0.0079 (8)	0.0001 (2)	-0.0033 (6)	-0.0013 (5)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.0047 (4)	0.0081 (7)	-0.0054 (7)	0.0004 (3)	-0.0010 (4)

<sup>a</sup> The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>b</sup> Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

tropically. The final values of observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed in Table II.

The final  $R$  value of 0.117 is somewhat higher than we would normally expect, and we attribute this mainly to intensity errors arising from spot elongation and contraction.

### Discussion

The structure described by the space group, the atomic parameters, and the unit cell constants consists of the packing of discrete molecules of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . The closest Co-Co approach is 8.04 Å and all intermolecular contacts appear normal. Figure 1 is a perspective drawing of an isolated molecule of the complex.

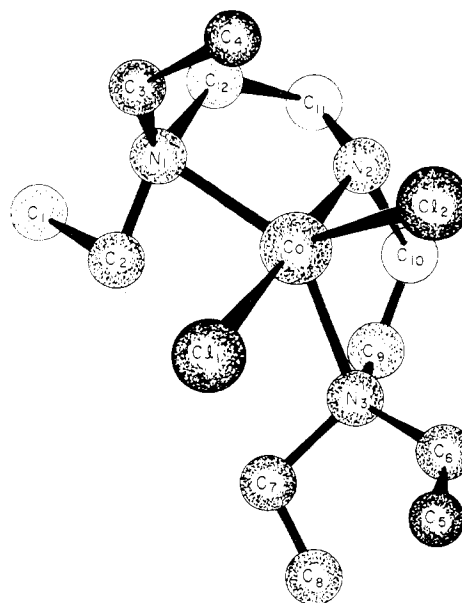


Figure 1.—Perspective drawing of the molecular structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ .

TABLE II
CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES FOR Co(Et4dien)Cl2

Table with multiple columns labeled 'K L OBS CAL' and rows of numerical data representing structure amplitudes.

In the molecule, cobalt is coordinated to the two chlorine and the three nitrogen atoms. The molecular geometry is quite irregular and could be viewed as either a distorted square pyramid or a distorted trigonal bipyramid. However, we find it more convenient in comparative structural discussions to utilize the "distorted square pyramid" description. The important intramolecular distances and angles are given in Table III. Co, N1, N2, and Cl1 are coplanar. The equation of the best least-squares plane through these atoms is 4.438x + 4.232y - 5.075z = -8.291 (trilinear coordinates). The deviations of the four atoms from this plane are presented in Table IV. The atom Cl2 is very significantly displaced from the ideal apical position of a square pyramid based on the least-squares plane. This is logically the result of nonbonded repulsions between Cl2, the terminal methyl group C4, and Cl1. The Cl2-Cl1 distance of 3.76 A is shorter than the sum of 3.8 A from the van der Waals radii of chlorine and a methyl carbon. Placing the atom Cl2 in the ideal apical position would shorten the Cl2-C4 distance to about 3.2 A. The Cl1-Cl2 distance is 3.62 A and the Cl1-Co-Cl2 bond

TABLE III

SELECTIONED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND ANGLES
Table listing distances (e.g., Co-Cl1, Co-Cl2) and angles (e.g., Cl1-Co-Cl2) in Angstroms and degrees.

TABLE IV

DEVIATION OF THE ATOMS OF Co, Cl1, N1, AND N2 FROM THE LEAST-SQUARES PLANE

Table with columns 'Atom' and 'Distance, A' showing deviations for Co, Cl1, N1, and N2.

angle is  $101.8^\circ$ . The  $\text{Cl}_2$  atom further distorts the coordination geometry by moving  $\text{N}_3$  drastically from the basal plane of the pyramid. It should also be noted that the distances between  $\text{Cl}_1$  and the four  $\text{CH}_2$  groups— $\text{C}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_6$ , and  $\text{C}_7$ —are all shorter than the van der Waals radii sum of 3.8 Å.<sup>17</sup> We view the extremely distorted geometry of the complex as a direct result of these strong nonbonded repulsions. Six-coordination in  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is effectively suppressed by these same steric factors; the methylene group,  $\text{C}_2$ , completely blocks the sixth coordination site of the cobalt.

The importance of steric crowding in determining the coordination geometry of these types of complexes is confirmed on comparing the structures of the complexes  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$ . There are significant differences in the coordination geometries in these two cases, including a considerably larger ( $135^\circ$ )  $\text{N}_1\text{-Co-N}_3$  angle in the  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  complex.<sup>4</sup> Replacement of the ethyl groups by the smaller methyl groups should decrease the repulsions between the chlorine atoms and the terminal alkyl groups. As a result, we expect a smaller displacement of  $\text{N}_3$  from the plane determined by the atoms  $\text{Co}$ ,  $\text{N}_1$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ , and  $\text{Cl}_1$ , as is observed.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, the complex  $\text{Ni}(\text{Me}_5\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is known to be five-coordinate in the solid state, whereas  $\text{Ni}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  is four-coordinate in that state. Assuming that the electronic factors do not change in going from  $\text{Me}_5\text{dien}$  to  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$ , we attribute this different behavior to a steric effect, namely, an increase in steric crowding in the inner coordination sphere in the case of  $\text{Et}_4\text{dien}$ . In addition, in polar organic solvents where both the four- and five-coordinate forms of the complexes  $\text{Ni}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{X}_2$  are observed, the fractional concentration of the five-coordinate form

(17) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, Table 7-20, p 260.

decreases considerably in the X series  $\text{Cl}^- > \text{Br}^- > \text{I}^-$ .<sup>8</sup> We have previously suggested steric crowding as the principal explanation for this stability order, and the observed structure of  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  provides strong support. We are now investigating the structure of the square-planar complex  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Br}]\text{Br}$  by X-ray techniques and we await the result of this study to discuss the mechanism of substitution reactions in these types of complexes.

It is of interest to compare the structure of high-spin  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  with that of the low-spin five-coordinate complex  $\text{Ni}(\text{triars})\text{Br}_2$ .<sup>18</sup> In the case of the latter, the As donor atoms and the central metal lie effectively in the same plane, and the geometry can be described as a distorted square pyramid. It seems reasonable to suggest that electronic factors assume a larger structural role in the low-spin complex and that the presence of heavy-donor As atoms capable of good  $\sigma(\text{ligand}) \rightarrow \text{p}(\text{metal})$ <sup>19</sup> and possibly  $\text{d}_\pi(\text{metal}) \rightarrow \text{d}_\pi(\text{ligand})$  bonding will favor an arrangement in which the metal and the heavy-donor As atoms are accommodated in the same plane. The steric strain in this five-coordinate structure is then reduced by perturbing the metal-halogen bonds. Therefore, the molecular geometry adopted by  $\text{Ni}(\text{triars})\text{Br}_2$  can be viewed as a compromise between electronic and steric factors of comparable importance. This is in contrast to the case of the  $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$  complex, where the *principal* determinant of molecular geometry is apparently the quest for relief of steric strain.

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(18) G. A. Mair, H. M. Powell, and D. E. Henn, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 415 (1960).

(19) See the discussion in ref 11, pp 24–28.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE NOYES CHEMICAL LABORATORY,  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801

## The Crystal Structure of Chloropentaamminecobalt(III) Hexafluorosilicate

BY J. A. STANKO<sup>1</sup> AND I. C. PAUL

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The crystal structure of chloropentaamminecobalt(III) hexafluorosilicate,  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{SiF}_6$ , has been studied by optical and single-crystal X-ray methods. The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic system with  $a = 6.26 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 8.22 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 10.18 \pm 0.02$  Å; and  $\beta = 99^\circ 40' \pm 30'$ . The space group is  $\text{P}2_1/\text{m}$  with two formula weights in the unit cell. The structure has been determined and refined to an  $R$  factor of 0.12 for 649 reflections. The cation and anion exist as octahedra, and the measured Co–N distances show no evidence for a "trans effect" induced by the presence of the Cl atom. A preliminary examination of the corresponding cyano derivative,  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{CN}]\text{SiF}_6$ , indicates that it is isomorphous with the chloro compound.

### Introduction

While searching for salts of acidopentaammine cations,  $[\text{M}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{X}]^{2+}$ , useful for single-crystal spec-

troscopy we have found those of the hexafluorosilicate anion to have many suitable features. No crystallographic studies have been reported on this family of salts other than an early observation<sup>2</sup> on the external crystal habit and that the crystals were noticeably dichroic.

(1) (a) This paper is based in part on a thesis submitted by J. A. Stanko to the Graduate College of the University of Illinois in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Chemistry; (b) NSF Predoctoral Fellow, 1962–1965.

(2) S. M. Jorgensen, *J. Prakt. Chem.*, **18**, 230 (1878).