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## The Crystal Structure of 8-Hydroxyquinolinium Trichlorooxyselenate

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8-Hydroxyquinolinium trichlorooxyselenate,  $C_9H_8NO^+SeOCl_3^-$ , forms monoclinic crystals having a unit cell with symmetry  $P2_1/c$  and dimensions of  $a = 12.360$ ,  $b = 14.057$ , and  $c = 7.224$  Å and  $\beta = 107.51^\circ$ . There are four molecules per unit cell. The structure consists of a selenium-oxygen-chlorine framework held in a chainlike arrangement by chlorine bridges between selenium atoms, with the organic cations distributed around these chains. The immediate environment of each selenium is a distorted square pyramid, with an apical oxygen at 1.59 Å, two *cis* chlorines at about 2.2 Å, and two bridging chlorines at about 3.0 Å. The final  $R$  value for 2121 reflections is 0.083.

### Introduction

Relatively few structural studies have been reported for selenium compounds in which the selenium forms more than four bonds. In the more numerous structural studies of selenium compounds where the selenium forms four or fewer than four bonds, lone-pair electrons on selenium consistently play an important role in the molecular geometry.<sup>2</sup> This is also true for the only structure reported of five-bonded selenium,  $SeOCl_2 \cdot 2py$ .<sup>3</sup> The hexachloroselenate ions, however, are usually assumed to have octahedral structures similar to hexabromoselenate<sup>4a</sup> and the hexahalotelurates,<sup>4b-6</sup> in which the lone-pair electrons appear to have become "stereochemically inert."

The compound which is the subject of this paper was formed from the reaction of selenium tetrachloride and 8-hydroxyquinoline, followed by partial hydrolysis. The crystal study was started on the assumption that the compound was an addition product of 8-hydroxyquinoline and selenium tetrachloride. The diffraction study soon showed, however, that the organic groups were not covalently bonded to the selenium atoms. Instead, another compound of highly coordinated selenium was found which involves an interesting selenium-chlorine-oxygen chainlike structure and which provides another study of the significance of lone-pair electrons in highly bonded selenium.

### Experimental Section

**Preparation and Properties.**—Anhydrous selenium tetrachloride was prepared directly from the elements, and reagent grade 8-hydroxyquinoline was used without purification. Solutions of each of these reagents in acetonitrile (dried with Linde Molecular Sieve 4A) were combined at room temperature to produce a flocculent yellow precipitate. This precipitate was redissolved in warm acetonitrile and slowly cooled to yield suitable crystals. *Anal.* Calcd for  $SeOCl_3C_9H_8NO$ : Se, 22.7; Cl, 30.6; C, 31.1; H, 2.3. Found: Se, 23.1; Cl, 31.5; C, 3.16; H, 2.2; mp 118–121°.

The pale yellow crystals are needles elongated in the  $c$  direction. Exposure to air for several minutes results in decomposi-

tion of the sample as evidenced by the appearance of the reddish brown color of elemental selenium. For the X-ray work the crystals were loaded in thin-walled capillary tubes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The crystal used for the intensity data had a "radius" of 0.050 mm and a length of 0.813 mm.

**X-Ray Data.**—Unit cell dimensions were obtained from a least-squares treatment of measurements made on zero-layer Weissenberg photographs taken about the  $b$  and  $c$  axes. The special camera used to obtain these films had a radius of 50 mm and utilized the Straumanis method of film placement. The unit cell parameters are:  $a = 12.360 \pm 0.001$  Å,  $b = 14.507 \pm 0.001$  Å,  $c = 7.224 \pm 0.001$  Å,  $\beta = 107.51 \pm 0.01^\circ$ , and  $V = 1235$  Å<sup>3</sup>. The assumption of four molecules per unit cell gives a calculated density of 1.87 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, which is comparable to values found in our laboratory for similar compounds. This assumption proved to be correct. The systematic absences of  $[h0l]$  for  $l$  odd and  $[0k0]$  for  $k$  odd indicated the probable space group  $P2_1/c$ ,  $C_{2h}^2$ ; this was also confirmed by the structural refinement.

Intensities were estimated visually using multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken about the  $c$  axis. Layers 0–6 were obtained; the scaling of intensities from one layer to another was done on the basis of the exposure times for each layer. Short-exposure (several hours) and long-exposure (22–52 hr) multiple-film packs were obtained for each layer. The evaluation of film factors, assignment of standard deviations to each intensity estimation, statistical combination of multiple readings, assignment of standard deviation to the resulting averages, interlayer scaling, and corrections for Lorentz and polarization effects were done using the California Institute of Technology's CRYM programs on their IBM 7094 computer. No correction was made for absorption, since  $\mu R$  is only 0.5 for the crystal used.

A total of 2121 reflections was recorded and used in the final refinement out of a possible 3347 within the copper sphere; 499 of the reflections used were assigned threshold values because they were too weak to be observed.

**Determination of the Structure.**—The positions of the selenium and chlorine atoms were obtained from analysis of a three-dimensional map of the Patterson function. An electron density map based on the phase relationships established (for 500 of the reflections of low  $\sin \theta$ ) by the selenium and chlorine atoms led to the location of the carbons, nitrogen, and oxygen of the planar organic cation. At this point, using isotropic temperature factors of 4.0 for each atom, a least-squares refinement produced an  $R$  factor ( $= \sum(|F_o| - |F_c|) / \sum |F_o|$ ) of 0.22. A three-dimensional electron density map based on the phases established for all the reflections by these atoms showed the organic molecule was not attached to the selenium and showed the oxygen bonded to the selenium. When this oxygen atom was included and two cycles of least-squares refinement were done allowing anisotropic temperature factors for the selenium and chlorine atoms, the  $R$  dropped to 0.092. A difference Fourier at this time gave positive peaks in every position expected for hydrogen atoms. The

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TABLE I  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS<sup>a</sup>

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and labels such as 'O K 0', '1 183 -194', '12 183 -194', etc. The data is organized in a grid-like structure with various numerical values and alphanumeric identifiers.

<sup>a</sup> Within each group are the values of  $k$ ,  $10F_o$ , and  $10F_c$ . A negative sign preceding  $10F_o$  should read "less than."

position of the hydrogen attached to the oxygen atom was determined in this way, while the positions of the others, which were coplanar with the organic unit, were assumed. The final cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement were carried out using the weights which were calculated for each reflection on the basis of the reliability of the original film readings. The final  $R$  value was 0.083. Table I gives a listing of calculated and observed structure factors. Tables II and III give the final atomic coordinates and the anisotropic thermal parameters. Table IV gives the bond distances and bond angles.

TABLE II  
ATOMIC COORDINATES<sup>a</sup>

Atom	X	Y	Z
Se	0.2604 (1)	0.1592 (1)	0.3239 (2)
O	0.1657 (7)	0.0965 (5)	0.1805 (12)
Cl(1)	0.3869 (3)	0.1792 (2)	0.1553 (5)
Cl(2)	0.1454 (2)	0.1699 (2)	0.6288 (5)
Cl(3)	0.3753 (3)	0.0580 (2)	0.5213 (5)
N	0.9179 (9)	0.2196 (6)	0.3238 (14)
O	0.9111 (8)	0.0368 (5)	0.3256 (14)
C(1)	0.6295 (13)	0.0934 (10)	-0.0025 (23)
C(2)	0.6338 (10)	0.1866 (9)	-0.0039 (21)
C(3)	0.7221 (12)	0.0380 (8)	0.1027 (18)
C(4)	0.7315 (10)	0.2316 (8)	0.1044 (18)
C(5)	0.7435 (11)	0.3282 (8)	0.1096 (20)
C(6)	0.8181 (11)	0.0828 (8)	0.2113 (18)
C(7)	0.8233 (9)	0.1759 (7)	0.2094 (17)
C(8)	0.8411 (12)	0.3701 (8)	0.2249 (21)
C(9)	0.9320 (13)	0.3143 (8)	0.3323 (23)
H(1)	0.72	-0.04	0.10
H(2)	0.55	0.06	-0.07
H(3)	0.56	0.22	-0.09
H(4)	0.68	0.37	0.03
H(5)	0.85	0.45	0.23
H(6)	0.01	0.35	0.42
H(7)	0.98	0.18	0.41
H(8)	0.89	-0.03	0.29

<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviations  $\times 10^4$  are given in parentheses.

TABLE III  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$10^4\beta_{13}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$
Se	85 (1)	42 (1)	306 (4)	-1 (1)	77 (3)	-4 (2)
O	104 (8)	48 (4)	324 (22)	-32 (8)	27 (20)	-31 (14)
Cl(1)	98 (3)	62 (2)	352 (10)	-20 (3)	123 (8)	-28 (5)
Cl(2)	86 (2)	39 (1)	315 (8)	-6 (2)	84 (6)	-6 (4)
Cl(3)	111 (3)	55 (2)	380 (10)	54 (3)	79 (8)	59 (6)
N	93 (8)	48 (5)	285 (25)	15 (10)	124 (22)	35 (16)
O	111 (8)	32 (3)	390 (24)	15 (8)	29 (22)	19 (13)
C(1)	121 (13)	75 (8)	391 (41)	-72 (15)	-1 (36)	-20 (27)
C(2)	76 (9)	82 (3)	326 (36)	49 (12)	107 (27)	41 (24)
C(3)	115 (12)	52 (5)	269 (32)	-37 (13)	71 (29)	5 (19)
C(4)	86 (9)	52 (5)	318 (31)	30 (11)	131 (27)	45 (20)
C(5)	96 (10)	54 (6)	322 (36)	33 (12)	110 (30)	1 (21)
C(6)	106 (11)	50 (5)	257 (28)	4 (12)	156 (28)	7 (18)
C(7)	83 (9)	40 (5)	264 (27)	0 (10)	70 (24)	-28 (16)
C(8)	131 (13)	47 (5)	407 (39)	58 (12)	176 (36)	81 (21)
C(9)	132 (14)	51 (6)	355 (39)	17 (14)	176 (36)	15 (22)

<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviations  $\times 10^4$  are given in parentheses. The temperature factor is in the form:  $T_i = \exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)_i]$ .

### Discussion

The structure can best be described as consisting of chains of selenium oxyhalide units oriented parallel to the  $c$  axis, with the organic cations packed around the chains. Figure 1 shows an end view of this chain structure, as viewed down the  $c$  axis. Figure 2 shows the  $bc$  projection, which is parallel with the chain units. The bridging chlorine, Cl(2), is hydrogen bonded to

TABLE IV  
BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES IN  
AND AROUND THE ANION CHAIN<sup>a</sup>

Distance, Å		Angle, deg	
Se-O	1.594 (9)	O-Se-Cl(1)	102.3 (0.3)
Se-Cl(1)	2.271 (4)	O-Se-Cl(2)	95.2 (0.3)
Se-Cl(2)	2.963 (3)	O-Se-Cl(3)	104.0 (0.3)
Se-Cl(3)	2.234 (4)	O-Se-Cl'(2)	90.8 (0.3)
Se-Cl'(1)	3.380 (4)	O-Se-Cl'(1)	161.6 (0.3)
Se-Cl'(2)	2.992 (3)	Cl(1)-Se-Cl(3)	91.1 (0.1)
Se-Se'	4.471 (2)	Cl(3)-Se-Cl(2)	85.1 (0.1)
O-Cl(1)	3.041 (9)	Cl(2)-Se-Cl'(2)	92.3 (0.1)
O-Cl(2)	3.490 (9)	Cl'(2)-Se-Cl(1)	87.0 (0.1)
O-Cl(3)	3.041 (10)	Cl'(1)-Se-Cl(1)	92.6 (0.1)
O-Cl'(2)	3.410 (8)	Cl'(1)-Se-Cl(3)	86.2 (0.1)
Cl(1)-Cl(3)	3.215 (5)	Cl'(1)-Se-Cl(2)	70.1 (0.1)
Cl(2)-Cl(3)	3.556 (4)	Cl'(1)-Se-Cl(2)	79.2 (0.1)
Cl(1)-Cl'(1)	4.156 (5)	Cl(3)-Se-Cl'(2)	165.1 (0.1)
Cl(1)-Cl'(2)	3.660 (4)	Cl(2)-Se-Cl(1)	162.5 (0.1)
Cl(3)-Cl'(3)	3.606 (5)	Se-Cl(1)-Se'	102.8 (0.1)
Cl(2)-O(org)	3.119 (8)	Se-Cl(2)-Se'	97.3 (0.1)
Cl(2)-N	3.091 (12)		

<sup>a</sup> Primed symbols represent atoms in an adjacent asymmetric unit (see Figure 1). Standard deviations (distances  $\times 10^3$  Å, angles in degrees) are given in parentheses.

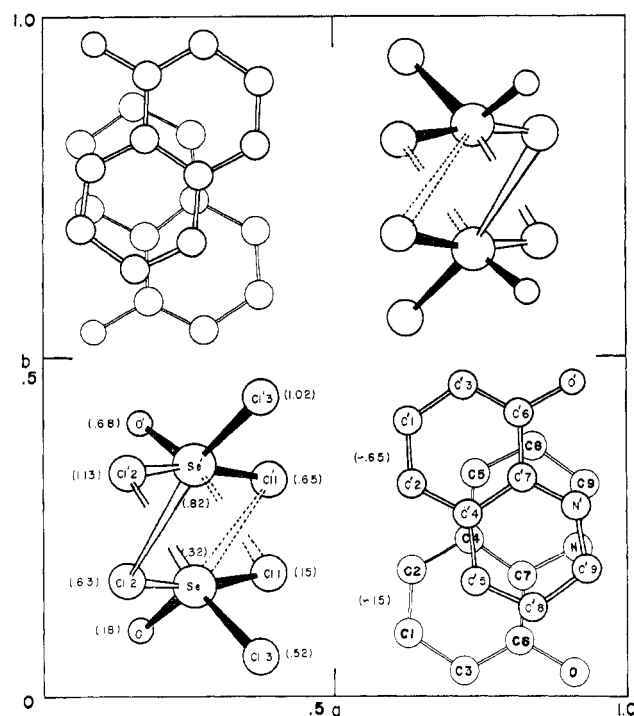


Figure 1.—View down the  $c$  axis. The  $c$  coordinates (elevations) are given in parentheses for the heavy atoms and for the approximate level of the planar organic cations which are nearly parallel to the plane of this projection. The solid, dark lines indicate the Se-O bonds and the short (2.2- and 2.3-Å) Se-Cl bonds. The undarkened lines indicate the bridging (3.0-Å) Se-Cl-Se bonds, and the single dotted lines show the nearest approach of a chlorine to the sixth position of the distorted octahedra around the selenium. The dotted lines show the N-H...Cl and O-H...Cl bonds.

both the nitrogen and the oxygen of the organic cation. Bond distances and angles for the organic cation are shown in Figure 3, and the bond angles around the selenium are shown in Figure 4. The temperature factors appear reasonable: the organic ring appears to

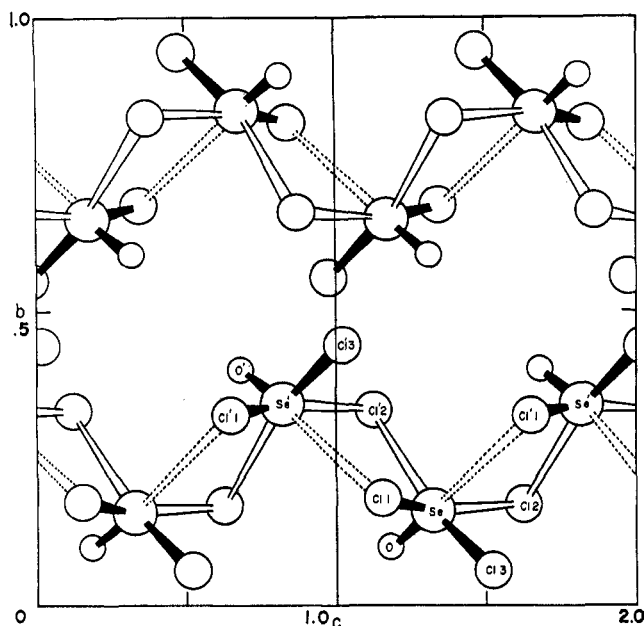
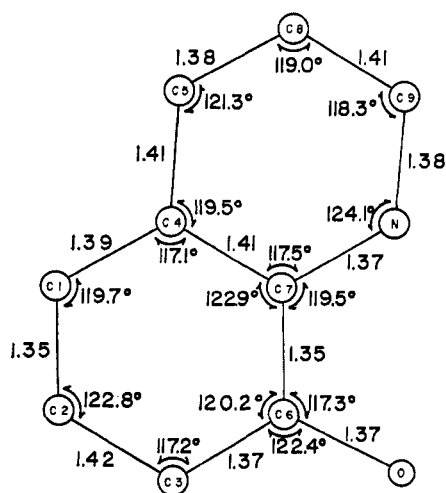
Figure 2.—View down the *a* axis.

Figure 3.—Bond distances and angles for the 8-hydroxyquinolinium ion. The standard deviation of each given distance is 0.02 Å, and the average standard deviation of the given angles is 1.0°.

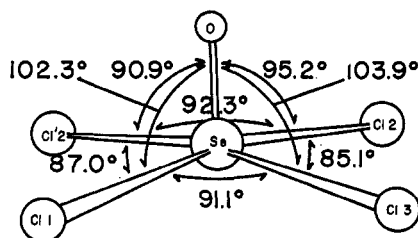


Figure 4.—Bonding angles around the selenium. In this figure, the oxygen is above the selenium. The two chlorine atoms in the foreground have the shorter (2.3-Å) Se-Cl bonds, while those in the back are the bridging units at 3.0 Å.

vibrate as a rigid body, and the one chlorine with less thermal motion than the others is the bridging atom.

The environment of each selenium atom is of considerable interest. Each selenium is surrounded by one oxygen and five chlorine atoms. The selenium-oxygen

bond distance (1.59 Å) is equal to that found in the 1:2 addition compound of selenium oxychloride and pyridine<sup>8</sup> and is comparable to the selenium-oxygen distance found in an electron diffraction study of  $\text{SeOCl}_2$  (1.61 Å). The five selenium-chlorine distances vary considerably; two of these, 2.23 and 2.27 Å, are similar to values found by McCullough for a number of selenium-chlorine compounds.<sup>7,8</sup> Two other chlorine atoms, at 2.96 and 2.99 Å, are almost exactly equidistant between two selenium atoms. The fifth chlorine neighbor of each selenium is at a distance of 3.3 Å. This value is thus shortened only a small amount from the sums of the nonbonding radii, 3.8 Å.

Discussion of the bonding of the selenium atom is certainly dependent on the bonding interpretation of the 2.96- and 2.99-Å selenium-chlorine bonds. If these distances are considered too long to be covalent bonds and interpreted as some type of ion-dipole association, the compound is best described by the formula  $\text{RH}^+\text{Cl}^-\text{SeOCl}_2$ . The very short hydrogen bonds of the chloride bridge suggest an ionic nature for Cl(2). Selenium oxydichloride has received considerable attention as a solvent, and its ability to accept chloride ions has been described as part of the reaction of a base (chloride ion donor) with this solvent. Compounds of the formula  $\text{MCl}\cdot\text{SeOCl}_2$  have been isolated for potassium, rubidium, and cesium chlorides.<sup>9</sup> Pyridinium chloride, quinolinium chloride, and isoquinolinium chloride dissolve in selenium oxydichloride, and compounds of stoichiometry  $\text{RHCl}\cdot(\text{SeOCl}_2)_2$  can be isolated.<sup>10</sup> Tetramethylammonium chloride dissolved in selenium oxydichloride has yielded solids of the composition  $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NCl}\cdot 5\text{SeOCl}_2$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NCl}\cdot 3\text{SeOCl}_2$ ,<sup>7</sup> and  $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NCl}\cdot 2\text{SeOCl}_2$ .<sup>11</sup> From this it appears that the present structure is perhaps only one example of a number of possible selenium oxychloride-chloride bridging systems.

It is also interesting to take the approach that the selenium and chlorine atoms separated by 2.96 and 2.99 Å are close enough to represent a definite interaction of filled orbitals from the chloride ion with vacant *d* orbitals on the selenium. This more covalent approach can be supported by the fact that these distances are almost 1 Å shorter than the sum of the van der Waals bonds (3.8 Å) and they form ClSeX angles very near 90° with the rest of the selenium unit. In this way the valency shell of Se would contain bonding electrons for one oxygen and four (unequal) chlorine bonds, plus a lone pair of electrons. Such an arrangement would be expected to yield a disordered octahedral arrangement of electron zones about the selenium and a disordered square-pyramidal arrangement of atoms.<sup>12</sup>

A complete rationalization of a structure such as this one is extremely difficult, if not impossible, until

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structural information on similar compounds is available. It is interesting to note the general similarities between the structure of the negatively charged selenium system in this crystal and the structure of the molecular adduct of selenium oxychloride and two pyridine molecules.<sup>3</sup> These are presently the only structures reported for five-bonded selenium, if the present structure is so classified. Both structures have square-pyramidal arrangements (with apical oxygen atoms) about the selenium, and both have bond distances that are difficult to interpret. In the molecular compound, one of the *trans* selenium-chlorine and both of the *trans* selenium-nitrogen bonds were elongated (2.57, 2.20, and 2.19 Å, respectively), while in the ion of this report the two *cis* selenium-chlorine distances were elongated.

In both structures the bond angles formed by the oxygen, the selenium, and the tightly held chlorines are the largest deviations from right angles in the square-pyramidal units. In each structure there is good evidence for a very weak chlorine bridge to the open position below the base of the square pyramid.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Trichlorosilyltetracarbonylcobalt, $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$

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The crystal and molecular structure of trichlorosilyltetracarbonylcobalt,  $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$ , has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The structure has been refined by least-squares techniques, until the *R* factor for 664 intensities above background is 3.4%. The material crystallizes in space group  $\text{C}_{2h}^5\text{-P2}_1/\text{c}$  of the monoclinic system, with four molecules in a cell of dimensions  $a = 8.561$ ,  $b = 10.888$ ,  $c = 11.657$  Å;  $\beta = 99^\circ 47'$ . Molecules of  $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$  are well-separated in the solid state, the shortest  $\text{Co}\cdots\text{Co}$  distance being 6.42 Å. The molecules exhibit slight, but significant, deviations from  $\text{C}_{3v}$  symmetry. The configuration of the Co atom is trigonal bipyramidal; that of the Si atom is tetrahedral. The three equatorial carbonyl groups are displaced out of the equatorial plane toward the Si atom and are in a staggered conformation with respect to the Cl atoms. The Si-Co bond length is  $2.254 \pm 0.003$  Å.

### Introduction

The work described here on the determination of the crystal and molecular structure of trichlorosilyltetracarbonylcobalt,  $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$ , was undertaken for several reasons. First, there is a continuing effort in this laboratory to obtain reliable experimental information on the geometries of five-coordinate transition metal complexes.<sup>2</sup> Second, there is general interest in the structures of transition metal hydrides.<sup>2</sup> The compound  $\text{HCo}(\text{CO})_4$ , owing to its instability, has not been studied by diffraction methods. Yet because it is one of the parent carbonyl hydrides there is a need for structural information. It has been found that the  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5$  geometries in  $(\text{CO})_5\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_5$ <sup>3</sup> and in  $\text{HMn}(\text{CO})_5$ <sup>4</sup> are essentially identical. Thus a knowledge of the structure of a compound of the type  $\text{XCo}(\text{CO})_4$  should provide indirect information on the structure of  $\text{HCo}(\text{CO})_4$ . Third, although compounds containing

the Si-M bond, where M is a transition metal, have been known for some time,<sup>5</sup> no structural information is available. Infrared spectral data on several silylcobalt carbonyls of general formula  $\text{R}_3\text{SiCo}(\text{CO})_4$  ( $\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5, \text{H}_3\text{CO}$ )<sup>6-8</sup> have been interpreted in terms of multiple bonding between Si and Co. It is thus of interest to determine the structure of at least one of these compounds to provide information on the Si-Co bond length. The compound  $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$  was chosen because of its general stability and suitable melting point ( $44^\circ$ ).

### Collection and Reduction of Intensity Data

A sample of  $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$ , prepared according to the method of Chalk and Harrod,<sup>6</sup> was kindly supplied by Mr. A. P. Hagen. Crystals were grown by subliming the sample under vacuum from a break-seal tube into a 0.2-mm quartz capillary attached to the bottom of a glass trap which was immersed in liquid

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