

is not hydrogen bonded to the water but to the coordinated bromide of another molecule.

The coordinated bromide ion shows normal contact distances to the nitrogen atoms; their average of 3.52 Å was compared to the sum of the van der Waals radii<sup>5</sup> of 3.45 Å. The distance Br(1)'-Ni is 2.79 Å which is significantly longer than that found in the octahedral complex tetrapyridinenickel(II) dibromide<sup>6</sup> where the Ni-Br distance was found to be 2.58 Å. The distance is also longer than in the five-coordinate nickel(II) complex NiBr<sub>2</sub>·triars<sup>7</sup> (triars = triarsine = (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-As(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>As(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>As(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) which is a distorted square-pyramidal, diamagnetic complex of nickel(II) having an Ni-Br distance of 2.69 Å for the apical bromide ion. It should also be noted that the basal plane field strength is enhanced by the short distance Ni-N(1) of 1.81 Å which is about 0.1 Å shorter than the other three normal Ni-N distances of the complex.

(6) A. S. Antsyshkina and M. A. Porai-Koshits, *Kristallografiya*, **3**, 676 (1958).

The observation that Ni(CR)Br<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O is diamagnetic can now be more reasonably explained, especially in the light of the crystal field model calculated for square-pyramidal nickel(II) complexes by Ciampolini.<sup>8</sup> Specifically, it was found that spin pairing is favored by a decrease in the axial field strength and an increase in the basal plane field strength. On the other hand, spin pairing is disfavored by distortion of the metal atom out of the basal plane toward the axial ligand. Apparently in this case, a combination of diminished axial field strength and increased basal plane field strength promotes spin pairing over and above the effect of out-of-plane distortion.

**Acknowledgment.**—This work was supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and ARPA. S. W. H. is grateful to the National Science Foundation for a predoctoral traineeship during the tenure of which this investigation was performed.

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

(8) M. Ciampolini, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 35 (1966).

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GEORGE HERBERT JONES LABORATORIES,  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

## Conformations and Crystal Packing. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *trans*-Bis(2,4-pentanedionato)dipyridinenickel(II), Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>

By R. C. ELDER

Received June 26, 1968

The crystal structure of *trans*-bis(2,4-pentanedionato)dipyridinenickel(II), Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>, was determined by X-ray methods using an automated diffractometer to collect 1641 independent data. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c. There are two molecules in the unit cell with  $a = 8.321 \pm 0.003$ ,  $b = 9.649 \pm 0.015$ ,  $c = 14.723 \pm 0.025$  Å, and  $\beta = 117.06 \pm 0.01^\circ$ . The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares to a conventional  $R$  factor for nonzero data of 0.050 and  $wR$  (all data) of 0.056. The molecule which is required to lie on a center of symmetry has nearly D<sub>2h</sub> symmetry, with the two pyridine ligands in an eclipsed configuration. All atoms including hydrogen were refined. Packing calculations on this compound and *trans*-Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>, which has a staggered configuration, account for the folding of the acetyl-acetone ligands and indicate that the configurational differences are the result of crystal forces and not metal-ligand  $\pi$  bonding.

### Introduction

The determination of the crystal structure of *trans*-bis(2,4-pentanedionato)dipyridinecobalt(II),<sup>1</sup> Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>, revealed that the two *trans*-pyridine ligands are staggered with respect to one another. Symmetry arguments<sup>2</sup> based on unit cell and space group data indicate that such a configuration is not possible for *trans*-bis(2,4-pentanedionato)dipyridinenickel(II), Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>, and suggest instead an eclipsed configuration. If  $d\pi-p\pi$  back-bonding were important in these compounds, the staggered configuration would be ideal, for it makes possible donation from two filled metal  $d$  orbitals, one for each pyridine ligand, whereas the

eclipsed structure leads only to use of a single metal orbital to form bonds to both pyridine ligands.

Several experiments have been interpreted to show evidence of  $\pi$  bonding between metals and pyridine<sup>3-5</sup> although some of these claims have been disputed<sup>6</sup> and other experiments<sup>7</sup> have been found to show no evidence for  $\pi$  bonding to aromatic heterocycles. This paper reports a single-crystal X-ray analysis which was undertaken to provide detailed information on the structure of Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> and the results of a series of packing calculations which were performed to learn if the con-

(3) P. Ford, D. P. Rudd, R. Gaunder, and H. Taube, *ibid.*, **90**, 1187 (1968).

(4) J. E. Falk, J. N. Phillips, and E. A. Magnusson, *Nature*, **212**, 1531 (1966).

(5) J. deO. Cabral, H. C. A. King, T. M. Shepherd, and E. Koros, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 859 (1966).

(6) D. P. Graddon and E. C. Watton, *Australian J. Chem.*, **18**, 507 (1965).

(7) J. A. Happe and R. L. Ward, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **39**, 1211 (1963).

(1) R. C. Elder, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1117 (1968).

(2) J. T. Hashagen and J. P. Fackler, Jr., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 2821 (1965).

figurations of these compounds were merely crystal artifacts or if they could be related to  $\pi$  bonding.

### Experimental Section

**Crystal Preparation.**—Characterization of the *trans*-dipyridine adduct of nickel(II) acetylacetonate,  $\text{Ni}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2$ , has been reported by Hashagen and Fackler. The crystals used in this study were prepared by dissolving anhydrous nickel acetylacetonate ( $\text{Ni}(\text{AA})_2$ ) in pyridine (py) at 70°. On cooling, blue crystals precipitated from solution. The needle-shaped crystals were filtered off and washed with pentane. An infrared spectrum of a Nujol mull showed bands characteristic of pyridine and also of acetylacetonate coordinated to a first-row transition metal.

The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic system. Cell constants and their estimated standard deviations determined by least-squares analysis of data obtained on a Philips PAILRED automated diffractometer using crystal-monochromated molybdenum radiation ( $\lambda_{\alpha 1}$  0.70926,  $\lambda_{\alpha 2}$  0.71354 Å) are  $a = 8.321 \pm 0.003$ ,  $b = 9.649 \pm 0.015$ ,  $c = 14.723 \pm 0.025$  Å,  $\beta = 117.06 \pm 0.01^\circ$ , and  $V = 1052.7$  Å<sup>3</sup>. Previously reported values are  $a = 8.28$ ,  $b = 9.57$ ,  $c = 14.65$  Å, and  $\beta = 116.83^\circ$ . On the basis of systematic absences observed on precession photographs ( $h0l$ ,  $h1l$ ,  $hk0$ ,  $hkl$  films; absences  $h0l$ ,  $l = 2n + 1$ ;  $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n + 1$ ), the space group<sup>8</sup> is  $P2_1/c$ . As was previously noted, there are two molecules in the unit cell and the metal atoms are thus required to lie on centers of symmetry. This confirms that the compound is the *trans*-dipyridine adduct.

**Intensity Data Collection.**<sup>9</sup>—The needle growth is in the  $a$  direction. In order to mount a crystal to rotate about the  $b$  axis, a needle was cleaved perpendicular to  $a$  to give a diamond-shaped plate with short diagonal (0.3 mm) coincident with  $b$ ; the long diagonal was 0.4 mm and the plate was 0.2 mm thick. The crystal was mounted on a glass fiber with epoxy cement. The value of the linear absorption coefficient for the compound with molybdenum radiation was  $9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The maximum absorption error in the intensity measurements was less than 10% with such a crystal. Alignment was checked by measuring the intensity of the 020 reflection while the crystal was rotated through 360°. The 106 reflection was used as a monitor peak throughout data collection. The intensity of the monitor peak decreased approximately 10% over the 2-week period of data collection. Since alignment checks on the 020 reflection, which were performed after every second layer was collected, indicated no alignment problems, this decrease was assumed to result from crystal decomposition. In an effort partially to correct<sup>10</sup> for the effects of decomposition, the data were collected in order from the zero level increasing through the tenth level, the crystal was then rotated by 180°, and levels were collected from the tenth decreasing to the zero level. The data from the two forms were averaged after processing for  $L_p$  factors and backgrounds to yield the final set. Reflections with a counting error of less than 0.5 were considered nonzero and given a standard deviation of 1.0 in subsequent least-squares refinement. Those with counting errors greater than 0.5 were considered zero and given a standard deviation of 2.5. The  $R_{\text{sym}}$  factor<sup>11</sup> was 3.5%. After averaging there were 1641 reflections measured with  $2\theta < 48^\circ$ ; of these, 734 were nonzero and 907 were zero. Ninety-nine of the zero class reflections had zero or negative corrected intensities. The structure factors for these reflections were set arbitrarily to 0.98, approximately 40% of the mean value of all reflections in the zero class. Calculations were made using local variants of known programs<sup>12</sup> on an IBM 7094 computer. The scattering

curves used were those for  $\text{Ni}^+$ , O, N, C, and H as tabulated by Ibers.<sup>13</sup>

### Determination of the Structure

If the two nickel atoms are chosen to lie on position 2a of the space group  $P2_1/c$  (i.e., 0, 0, 0; 0,  $1/2$ ,  $1/2$ ), then for the class of reflections  $hkl$  where  $k + l = 2n$  the metal contribution will have a positive sign. On the assumption that the metal contribution was dominant, an electron density synthesis was carried out using this subset of the nonzero reflections with positive signs. Positions for all nonhydrogen atoms in the cell were determined from this map. A structure factor calculation using a least-squares-adjusted scale factor for the 734 nonzero reflections gave an  $R$  factor<sup>14</sup> of 23%. Full-matrix least-squares refinement was used with corrections for both real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion of the nickel atoms ( $f = f_0 + \Delta f' + i\Delta f''$ , where  $\Delta f' = 0.4$  and  $\Delta f'' = 1.0$  electron<sup>15</sup>) and also a one-parameter correction<sup>16</sup> for extinction. This correction which is applied to  $F_0$  is varied by least squares. Ten cycles of refinement varying positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors converged to  $wR' = 10.0\%$  for the 890 reflections with largest structure factors. The six aromatic hydrogen atoms were found on a difference Fourier map calculated at this stage. The positions of the six methyl hydrogen atoms were not determined with certainty. Refinement was continued using anisotropic temperature parameters for all nonhydrogen atoms. The six hydrogen atoms were kept fixed with isotropic temperature parameters of 4.0 Å<sup>2</sup>. After two cycles, the values of  $wR$  and  $wR'$  were, respectively, 7.10 and 6.03%. A difference Fourier map indicated clearly the positions for five of the six methyl hydrogen atoms. These five hydrogen atoms were added to the structure factor calculation and least-squares refinement continued for two more cycles to give  $wR = 6.17\%$  and  $wR' = 5.17\%$ . The position of the last hydrogen atom,  $\text{H}_3\text{C}_1$ , was calculated using a bond length of 1.0 Å and tetrahedral angles. Two additional cycles of refinement were then done varying all parameters except the hydrogen isotropic temperature factors. This gave a final  $wR = 5.57\%$  and  $wR' = 4.41\%$ . The structure factor calculation before variation of hydrogen atom positions and after the introduction of the last hydrogen atom gave  $wR = 6.05\%$ . At this point the calculation had

(12) Fourier syntheses were calculated using "ERFR-2, a Fourier Summation Program," by W. G. Sly, D. P. Shoemaker, and J. H. Van den Hende, Esso Research, CBRL-22M-52, 1962. Structure factor calculations and least-squares refinements were performed with "SORFLS, Son of ORFLS" by R. B. K. Dewar, University of Chicago, 1968. Calculations of molecular geometry were made with "SORFFE, Son of ORFFE" by R. B. K. Dewar, University of Chicago, 1968.

(13) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, Table 3.3.1A.

(14) The  $R$  factor is the usual discrepancy index  $R = \sum |F_0| - |F_c| / \sum |F_0|$  and  $wR = \{\sum w(|F_0| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_0^2\}^{1/2}$ . The function  $\sum w(|F_0| - |F_c|)^2$  was minimized.

(15) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, Table 3.3.2C.

(16) This correction is that suggested by W. H. Zachariasen, *Acta Cryst.*, **23**, 558 (1967). The formulas used in the least-squares program SORFLS are  $F_{\text{cor}} = KF_0/[1 + 2x]^{1/4}$  and  $x = [(1 + \cos^4 2\theta)/(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)]F_0^2 Cr' / \sin 2\theta$ ; the quantity  $200Cr'$  is varied as a least-squares parameter. A value of zero corresponds to no correction. The final value obtained was  $0.00025 \pm 0.00004$ . The value found for  $\text{Co}(\text{AA})_2(\text{py})_2$  was 0.00038.

(8) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 1, No. 14, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, p 99.

(9) The intensity data were collected using a Philips automated diffractometer, PAILRED. The conditions of data collection were identical with those reported<sup>1</sup> for  $\text{Co}(\text{AA})_2(\text{py})_2$ .

(10) Owing to the errors in the data set caused by decomposition, no corrections were made for absorption.

(11) The  $R_{\text{sym}}$  factor, a measure of the agreement between the nonzero data sets, is computed from  $\sum |F_1 - F_2| / \sum F_{\text{mean}}$ . In the case for  $\text{Co}(\text{AA})_2(\text{py})_2$ ,<sup>1</sup> where no decomposition was evident, the value found was 2.5%.

converged with the exception of the disturbance introduced by the last hydrogen atom. If we assume that this  $wR$  is not too different from that for convergence with fixed hydrogen atoms, the weighted  $R$  factor ratio for Hamilton's test<sup>17</sup> is 1.086 whereas that calculated to show significant improvement at the 0.005 confidence level ( $R_{36,1480,0.005}$ ) is 1.021. Thus, it seems likely that the refinement of the hydrogen atom positions results in significant improvement. Refinement was terminated at this point.<sup>18</sup>

### Results and Discussion

**Structure Description.**—The final atomic positional parameters and their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table I. The anisotropic temperature

TABLE I  
FRACTIONAL ATOMIC POSITIONAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup>

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Ni	0.0 (-)	0.0 (-)	0.0 (-)
O <sub>1</sub>	0.2180 (4)	-0.0267 (4)	0.1377 (2)
O <sub>2</sub>	0.1412 (5)	0.1177 (4)	-0.0518 (3)
N	0.0702 (6)	-0.1792 (5)	-0.0563 (3)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.5164 (10)	-0.0153 (12)	-0.2664 (5)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.3714 (7)	0.0189 (8)	0.1600 (4)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.4185 (8)	0.0996 (7)	0.0976 (5)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.3056 (8)	0.1438 (6)	-0.0022 (5)
C <sub>5</sub>	0.3871 (12)	0.2294 (9)	-0.0567 (7)
C <sub>6</sub>	0.0677 (9)	-0.1792 (8)	-0.1474 (5)
C <sub>7</sub>	0.1038 (10)	-0.2951 (10)	-0.1905 (5)
C <sub>8</sub>	0.1479 (10)	-0.4143 (9)	-0.1359 (6)
C <sub>9</sub>	0.1542 (10)	-0.4173 (8)	-0.0406 (6)
C <sub>10</sub>	0.1156 (8)	-0.2975 (8)	-0.0206 (5)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	0.488 (9)	-0.103 (8)	0.288 (5)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	0.544 (9)	0.059 (7)	0.313 (5)
H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	0.627 (8)	0.014 (9)	0.274 (4)
HC <sub>3</sub>	0.550 (9)	0.134 (7)	0.130 (4)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	0.474 (9)	0.187 (8)	-0.062 (5)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	0.419 (9)	0.305 (8)	-0.026 (5)
H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	0.307 (9)	0.261 (7)	-0.129 (5)
HC <sub>6</sub>	0.032 (9)	-0.096 (8)	-0.188 (5)
HC <sub>7</sub>	0.106 (8)	-0.280 (7)	-0.252 (5)
HC <sub>8</sub>	0.168 (8)	-0.503 (8)	-0.167 (5)
HC <sub>9</sub>	0.173 (8)	-0.491 (8)	-0.006 (5)
HC <sub>10</sub>	0.114 (9)	-0.292 (8)	0.056 (5)

<sup>a</sup> The estimated errors in the last digit reported are given in parentheses. (-) means that this coordinate was symmetry fixed and there is no error. The notation H<sub>*n*</sub>C<sub>*m*</sub> refers to the *n*th hydrogen atom bound to the *m*th carbon atom; where *n* is not given, its value is 1.

parameters are given in Table II and their effects are shown in Figure 1, which is a parallel projection of the molecule composed with ORTEP.<sup>19</sup> The unlabeled small spheres, which are made artificially small for clarity, represent the hydrogen atoms as found. The root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration for nonhydrogen atoms are given in Table III; the directions of the

(17) W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 502 (1965).

(18) The shifts of all nonhydrogen atom parameters were less than half of their estimated standard deviations with the exception of C<sub>1</sub>; its *y* positional parameter and its  $\beta_{11}$  shifted 1.1 esd. Of the 36 hydrogen atom positional parameters, six shifted between 0.5 and 1.5 esd's. The standard error of an observation of unit weight was 1.06. A final difference map showed no peaks greater than  $0.5 e^{-\text{Å}^{-3}}$ .

(19) C. K. Johnson, "ORTEP, Oak Ridge Thermal Ellipsoid Plot Program for Crystal Structure Illustrations," Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL-3794 UC-4-Chemistry, 1965.

TABLE II  
ANISOTROPIC<sup>a</sup> THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\times 10^4$ )

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Ni	136 (2)	131 (1)	36 (1)	-15 (2)	30 (1)	2 (1)
O <sub>1</sub>	159 (8)	157 (7)	39 (2)	8 (6)	28 (3)	9 (3)
O <sub>2</sub>	152 (8)	167 (7)	48 (3)	-17 (6)	39 (4)	14 (3)
N	170 (10)	128 (7)	47 (3)	6 (7)	40 (5)	-2 (4)
C <sub>1</sub>	197 (14)	256 (16)	62 (5)	-67 (16)	5 (7)	8 (8)
C <sub>2</sub>	138 (11)	146 (10)	48 (3)	24 (10)	20 (5)	-19 (5)
C <sub>3</sub>	132 (11)	146 (9)	75 (5)	-44 (9)	36 (6)	2 (5)
C <sub>4</sub>	205 (14)	75 (7)	76 (5)	13 (8)	78 (7)	1 (5)
C <sub>5</sub>	257 (18)	141 (12)	110 (7)	-5 (12)	106 (10)	24 (7)
C <sub>6</sub>	270 (17)	186 (12)	45 (4)	52 (12)	55 (7)	14 (6)
C <sub>7</sub>	282 (17)	243 (15)	39 (4)	38 (13)	51 (7)	-12 (7)
C <sub>8</sub>	289 (18)	171 (12)	72 (6)	2 (13)	43 (8)	-33 (7)
C <sub>9</sub>	266 (18)	132 (11)	94 (7)	1 (12)	68 (9)	5 (6)
C <sub>10</sub>	206 (14)	148 (10)	56 (4)	-10 (10)	50 (6)	0 (6)

<sup>a</sup> The thermal parameters are of the form  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ .

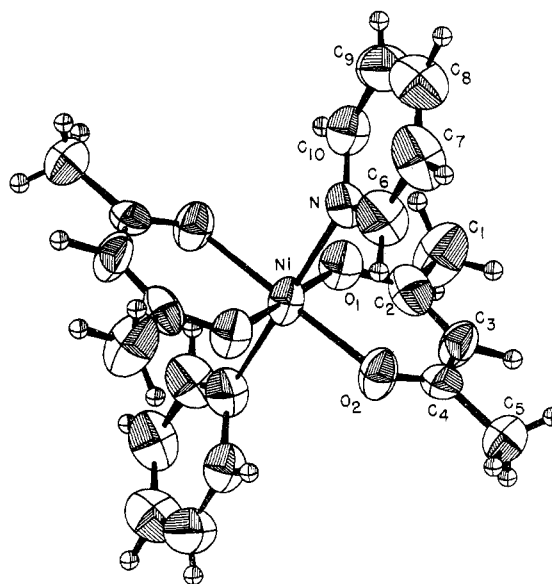


Figure 1.—A parallel projection of the Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> molecule composed using ORTEP. The nickel atom lies on a crystallographic center of symmetry. The idealized molecule has D<sub>2h</sub> symmetry. Both the acetylacetonate and the pyridine ligands are planar within experimental error.

TABLE III

Atom	ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES <sup>a</sup> OF VIBRATION ( $\text{Å} \times 10^3$ )			Atom	ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE AMPLITUDES <sup>a</sup> OF VIBRATION ( $\text{Å} \times 10^3$ )		
	1	2	3		1	2	3
Ni	175	193	252	C <sub>4</sub>	182	211	264
O <sub>1</sub>	181	217	276	C <sub>5</sub>	209	266	321
O <sub>2</sub>	189	206	289	C <sub>6</sub>	190	252	319
N	202	218	246	C <sub>7</sub>	174	274	352
C <sub>1</sub>	193	279	374	C <sub>8</sub>	220	282	330
C <sub>2</sub>	185	203	289	C <sub>9</sub>	248	272	291
C <sub>3</sub>	171	254	287	C <sub>10</sub>	218	238	266

<sup>a</sup> The directions of vibration are indicated in the figure. In general, the vibrations of the ligand atoms increase with distance from the metal atom and are largest perpendicular to the ligand plane.

motions are indicated in the drawing. Structure factor calculations after the final cycle of refinement are shown in Table IV. The last 907 reflections are in the zero class. Table V contains the bond distances and Table VI the bond angles found in the molecule. The analogous values found for the Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> molecule are also shown.

TABLE IV

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (ELECTRONS x 131.3) FOR Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>

Table with columns: h, l, fobs, fcalc, h, l, fobs, fcalc, h, l, fobs, fcalc, h, l, fobs, fcalc, h, l, fobs, fcalc, h, l, fobs, fcalc. It lists observed and calculated structure amplitudes for Ni(AA)2(py)2.

The molecule Ni(AA)2(py)2 is the trans-dipyridine adduct to nickel acetylacetonate with crystallographic symmetry I-bar. The actual symmetry is only slightly different from that of the point group D2h. The two pyridine rings are in an eclipsed configuration and in the idealized molecule they lie in the mirror plane passing between the two acetylacetonate ligands. Co(AA)2(py)2 belongs to the point group C2v and its conforma-

tion may be obtained from that of the nickel structure by rotating one of the pyridine rings by 90 degrees around the NMN axis. The differences in these structures are discussed below.

Neither the acetylacetonate nor the pyridine ligand of Ni(AA)2(py)2 is required to be planar by crystallographic symmetry; however, both are found to be planar within experimental error. The least-squares planes

TABLE V  
 Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> BOND LENGTHS (Å)

Ni-O <sub>1</sub>	2.031 (3)	Ni-N	2.112 (5)
Ni-O <sub>2</sub>	2.017 (4)	N-C <sub>6</sub>	1.332 (7)
O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	1.245 (6)	N-C <sub>10</sub>	1.334 (8)
O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.249 (6)	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	1.385 (10)
C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	1.517 (8)	C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	1.376 (10)
C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.510 (9)	C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	1.355 (10)
C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.390 (8)	C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	1.381 (10)
C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.402 (8)		
	Mean distances	Differences	Co analog <sup>a</sup>
Ni-O <sub>1,2</sub>	2.024 (2)	0.015 (5)	2.034 (5)
Ni-N	2.112 (5)	...	2.187 (5)
O <sub>1,2</sub> -C <sub>2,4</sub>	1.247 (4)	0.006 (8)	1.241 (6)
C <sub>1,5</sub> -C <sub>2,4</sub>	1.513 (6)	0.003 (12)	1.535 (8)
C <sub>2,4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.397 (5)	0.012 (13)	1.393 (6)
N-C <sub>6,10</sub>	1.332 (5)	0.004 (11)	1.317 (5)
C <sub>6,10</sub> -C <sub>7,9</sub>	1.380 (7)	0.003 (14)	1.372 (7)
C <sub>7,9</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	1.368 (6)	0.023 (16)	1.343 (6)

Carbon-hydrogen distances<sup>b</sup>

H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	0.97 (7)	H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	0.84 (7)	HC <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	0.92 (6)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	0.94 (7)	H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	1.01 (7)	HC <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	1.02 (7)
H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	0.92 (6)	HC <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.03 (6)	HC <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	0.85 (7)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	0.87 (7)	HC <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	0.97 (7)	HC <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>10</sub>	0.88 (6)

<sup>a</sup> The corresponding distances found in CoAA<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> are quoted in this column. <sup>b</sup> Average of all carbon hydrogen distances is 0.94 Å.

 TABLE VI  
 BOND ANGLES IN Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> (DEG)  
 WHERE THE CENTRAL ATOM IS AT THE VERTEX

Metal Coordination Angles			
O <sub>1</sub> -Ni-O <sub>2</sub>	92.3 (1)	O <sub>1</sub> -Ni-N	89.6 (2)
O <sub>2</sub> -Ni-N	90.0 (2)		
Pyridine Ring Angles <sup>a</sup>			
Ni-N-C <sub>6</sub>	121.0 (5)	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	118.0 (6)
Ni-N-C <sub>10</sub>	121.9 (4) [121.6]	C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	118.4 (7) [119.3]
N-C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	123.6 (7)	C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	119.8 (7) [118.7]
N-C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	123.0 (6) [123.0]		
Acetylacetonate Angles			
Ni-O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	124.2 (3)	O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	126.0 (5)
Ni-O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	124.3 (4) [125.8]	O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	125.8 (5) [126.1]
O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	115.7 (5)	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	127.4 (5) [125.9]
O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	115.9 (6) [114.5]		
Hydrogen Atom Angles			
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	109 (4)	HC <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -N	119 (4)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	114 (4)	HC <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> -N	113 (5)
H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	110 (4)	HC <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	117 (4)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	116 (6)	HC <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	124 (5)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	127 (7)	HC <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	115 (4)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	77 (6)	HC <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>10</sub>	119 (5)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	113 (5)	HC <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	127 (4)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	107 (5)	HC <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	122 (5)
H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	119 (4)	HC <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	120 (4)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	113 (7)	HC <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>9</sub>	120 (4)
H <sub>1</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	103 (6)	HC <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	116 (3)
H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	101 (7)	HC <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	117 (3)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers given in brackets are the corresponding values from CoAA<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>.

through these ligands were determined using SORFFE, where the errors are determined using the variance-covariance matrix. The distances and estimated errors (Å) of each atom from this plane for the acetylacetonate ligand are: O<sub>1</sub>, -0.001 (4); O<sub>2</sub>, 0.003 (4); C<sub>1</sub>, 0.005 (5); C<sub>2</sub>, -0.009 (6); C<sub>3</sub>, 0.003 (7); C<sub>4</sub>, 0.006 (5); C<sub>5</sub>, -0.005 (5); HC<sub>3</sub>, 0.06 (6); and for the pyridine ligand: N, 0.009 (4); C<sub>6</sub>, -0.008 (5); C<sub>7</sub>, 0.003 (5); C<sub>8</sub>, 0.001 (5); C<sub>9</sub>, -0.000 (5); C<sub>10</sub>, -0.005 (5); HC<sub>6</sub>, 0.03 (7);

HC<sub>7</sub>, -0.07 (5); HC<sub>8</sub>, 0.06 (6); HC<sub>9</sub>, 0.06 (7); HC<sub>10</sub>, 0.01 (7). In D<sub>2h</sub> symmetry not only must these ligands be planar but the nickel atom must also lie on the intersection of these planes. This is nearly but not completely so. The nickel atom lies 0.092 (9) Å out of the pyridine plane; thus, the nickel-nitrogen vector makes an angle of 2.5° with its projection onto the pyridine plane. The nickel atom lies 0.049 (9) Å out of the acetylacetonate plane; the vector between the nickel atom and the midpoint of the O<sub>1</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> line makes an angle of 2.0° with its projection onto this ligand plane. Finally the common plane of the pyridine rings in the idealized structure should coincide with the mirror plane relating the two acetylacetonate ligands; here, the plane parallel to those of the two pyridine rings which passes through the nickel atom is rotated 2.5° about the NMN axis from that position toward O<sub>2</sub>.

The geometries of the ligands themselves agree closely with the analogous cobalt compound, as can be seen in Tables V and VI. The structure of the acetylacetonate ligand has been determined many times and these bond distances and angles are as expected. The vibration of the ligand is seen to be largest perpendicular to the ligand plane. The only other determination of the structure of pyridine coordinated to a metal, which claims relatively high accuracy, is in the structure of Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub>. All of the pyridine distances found here are somewhat longer than those found previously (Table V) and the agreement is only fair. These distances are still somewhat shorter than those determined spectroscopically<sup>20</sup> for the pyridine molecule; however, it seems unlikely that the disagreement is significant. The thermal motion of the pyridine ligand can be seen to increase as the distance from the metal atom increases and is generally largest perpendicular to the plane of the ligand. No corrections have been made in the bond lengths to account for this motion.

The refinement of hydrogen atom positional parameters seems to give, generally, reasonable bond distances and angles, although the angles associated with H<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub> are an exception. The average of 0.94 Å found for carbon-hydrogen atom distances is presumably shorter than the value of 1.08 Å, found in neutron diffraction, owing to the concentration of electron density in a bonding orbital between the nuclei.<sup>21</sup>

**Stereochemical Effects of Packing Energy.**—The staggered configuration of Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> was previously assumed to occur owing to the availability of two metal orbitals for back-donation of electrons into pyridine π\* orbitals (one metal orbital for each pyridine ligand), and, indeed, the conformation was taken as evidence of π bonding. However, the structure of Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> is eclipsed and thus only one metal orbital is of the proper symmetry to donate electrons to the two pyridine ligands. In an attempt to determine whether the changes from staggered to eclipsed configurations and from a highly symmetrical crystal habitat (Co, ortho-

(20) B. Bak, L. Hansen-Nygaard, and J. Rastrup-Andersen, *J. Mol. Spectry.*, **2**, 361 (1958).

(21) B. Dawson, *Australian J. Chem.*, **18**, 595 (1965).

rhombic Cmc<sub>m</sub>) to a less symmetric one (Ni, monoclinic P2<sub>1</sub>/c) were related to bonding or were merely a packing artifact, a series of calculations of packing energies was undertaken.

A modified version of the program PACK2<sup>22</sup> was used for the calculations; also used were several auxiliary programs written here. The calculations were based on four different models. These were as follows: the structure of Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> in space group Cmc<sub>m</sub> (hereafter referred to as Co in Co stereo); the hypothetical structure with the stereochemistry of Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> in space group Cmc<sub>m</sub> but with the pyridine ligands moved 0.075 Å closer to the metal atom and the acetylacetonate ligands moved 0.01 Å closer to the metal atom to agree with the nickel–nitrogen and nickel–oxygen atom bond lengths (Ni in Co stereo); the structure of Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> in space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c (Ni in Ni stereo); and the hypothetical cobalt compound in space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c of nickel stereochemistry, but with the pyridine and acetylacetonate ligands moved away from the metal atom by 0.075 and 0.01 Å, respectively (Co in Ni stereo).

The packing energy of the crystal is defined in terms of inter- and intramolecular parts. The intermolecular part is the sum of all potential energies of nonbonded atomic interactions between atoms in different molecules. Thus  $E_{\text{inter}} = \sum_j \sum_k E_{jk}$ , where  $E_{jk}$  is the pair potential between atom  $j$  of the reference molecule and atom  $k$  of any other molecule, separated by the distance  $d_{jk}$ , and where the sum in  $j$  is over all atoms in the reference molecule and the sum in  $k$  is over all other atoms in the structure with  $d_{jk}$  less than some maximum distance. The potential energy  $E_{jk}$  is evaluated using a modified Buckingham potential function  $E_{jk} = -Ad_{jk}^{-6} + B \exp(-d_{jk}/\rho)$ , which is rewritten as  $E_{jk} = [E_{jk}^0 / (1 - (6\rho/d_{jk}^0))] [(d_{jk}^0/d_{jk})^6 - (6\rho/d_{jk}^0) \exp(d_{jk}^0 - d_{jk})/\rho]$ , where  $E_{jk}^0$  is the potential energy at the minimum and  $d_{jk}^0$  is the interatomic distance at the minimum potential. The intramolecular potential energy was calculated as  $E_{\text{intra}} = \sum_j \sum_h E_{jh}$  where  $j$  ranged over all ligand atoms of the reference molecule and  $h$  ranged over the same atoms excluding any atom in the same ligand as atom  $j$ . Thus the intramolecular energy takes into account ligand–ligand interaction.

The potential parameters used in the calculation are listed in Table VII. Several different forms of potential functions have been used for similar calculations. There have been several different approaches to the nature of nonbonded interactions in molecular crystals.<sup>23</sup> These result in differences in both the form of the functions and the values of the parameters to be used. Those chosen here were used by Williams<sup>22</sup> in calculations on naphthalene. A further gross simplification in the calculations was made by considering the nitrogen and oxygen atoms to have the same interac-

TABLE VII

POTENTIAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup> USED IN PACKING CALCULATIONS

Interaction type	$1/2E_{jk}^0$	$d_{jk}^0$	$\rho$
H–H	–0.012	3.1	0.283
C–H	–0.018	3.5	0.281
C–C	–0.031	3.8	0.279

<sup>a</sup>  $E_{jk}^0$  is in kilocalories per mole and  $d_{jk}^0$  and  $\rho$  are in ångströms.

tions as carbon atoms. Although this may introduce errors on the order 30% into the terms involving the interaction of a nitrogen or oxygen atom with a carbon or hydrogen atom, such an approximation is not likely to influence greatly the final results. Since the oxygen and nitrogen atoms are effectively buried inside the molecule, they will contribute very little to the intermolecular energy terms. Also, since the main comparisons are to be made between models of the same bond lengths but different conformations and since the nitrogen–oxygen framework is practically unchanged by changes in conformation, the intramolecular energies will be only slightly affected by the choice of potential parameters for oxygen and nitrogen atoms.

To obtain the total energy of each model, a deformation term was added to the inter- and intramolecular energy terms. This term is used to account for the energy necessary to distort the molecules from their idealized symmetry. In all of the models the acetylacetonate ligand is planar but its plane does not contain the metal atom. In Co stereo the bending angle for each ligand is 5.8°; in Ni stereo it is 2.0°. An estimate of the energy of this distortion can be made using force constants which are available for out-of-plane bending in various metal acetylacetonate complexes.<sup>24</sup> The energy of the deformation is given by  $E_{\text{def}} = 1/2 K_{\text{def}} (\Delta\pi)^2$ , where  $K_{\text{def}}$  is the force constant expressed in kilocalories per mole and  $\Delta\pi$  is the deformation in radians for a small change. A value of 50 kcal/mol is probably a reasonable upper limit<sup>25</sup> for  $K_{\text{def}}$  for these compounds.

The deformation energy therefore is estimated as 1.0 kcal/mol for Co stereo and 0.2 kcal/mol for Ni stereo.

**Results of Packing Calculations.**—Two types of calculation were performed which allowed comparison with experimental results. The first involved refinement of unit cell constants, and the second, calculations of the folding angles of the acetylacetonate ligands.

Since two of the models, Co in Ni stereo and Ni in Co stereo, are hypothetical, no cell constants were available experimentally. The cell constants were obtained by the method of steepest descent using PACK2 to minimize the energy. Of course, these results depend on the potential functions chosen, particularly the position of the minima and shape of the curve near that point. The calculated results obtained for Ni in Ni stereo and Co in Co stereo can be compared with experimental values (see Table VIII) and the closeness of the agree-

(22) D. E. Williams, "PACK2, A FORTRAN Crystallographic Molecular Packing Program," IS-1042 UC-4-Chemistry, Ames Laboratory, 1964.

(23) For an extensive review of calculations of this type see G. N. Ramachandran and V. Sasisekharan, *Advan. Protein Chem.*, in press. Other relevant papers are: D. E. Williams, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **45**, 3770 (1966); A. I. Kitaygorodsky, *Tetrahedron*, **14**, 230 (1961); D. P. Craig, R. Mason, P. Pauling, and D. P. Santry, *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)*, **A286**, 98 (1965).

(24) M. Mikami, U. Nakagawa, and T. Shimanouchi, *Spectrochim. Acta*, **23A**, 1037 (1967).

(25) The value of  $K_{\text{def}}$  for the out-of-plane bending of the oxygen atom from the carbon atom framework is 55 kcal/mol. The value of  $K_{\text{def}}$  for bending the metal out of the ligand plane should be less than this.

TABLE VIII  
CALCULATED AND EXPERIMENTAL CELL CONSTANTS<sup>a</sup>

	Exptl Co(AA) <sub>2</sub> (py) <sub>2</sub>	Calcd	
		Co in Co stereo	Ni in Co stereo
<i>a</i>	11.13	10.63	10.61
<i>b</i>	16.18	16.19	16.06
<i>c</i>	11.91	11.82	11.83
	Ni(AA) <sub>2</sub> (py) <sub>2</sub>	Co in Ni stereo	Ni in Co stereo
<i>a</i>	8.32	8.29	8.29
<i>b</i>	9.65	9.65	9.64
<i>c</i>	14.72	14.73	14.73
$\beta$	117.1°	116.4°	116.5°

<sup>a</sup> Distances are in ångströms.

ment is, in some sense, a measure of the validity of the functions for these calculations.

In the latter two cases the agreement is rather good with the exception of the calculated *a* value for Co in Co stereo. The close intermolecular contacts along *a* are between the hydrogen atoms of adjacent acetylacetonone ligands. These contacts were calculated using the hydrogen atom positions found in the previous X-ray study. The average carbon-hydrogen atom bond length was 0.88 Å instead of the 1.08 Å distance for which the potential functions were developed. It seems likely that the shortening of the *a* cell constant in the calculation relative to the experiment may be ascribed principally to these known errors in locating the centers of attraction and repulsion for the hydrogen atoms. Since the *a* cell constant of Co stereo is the only constant determined largely by hydrogen atom-hydrogen atom contacts, this shortening is only observed here.

Also the shortening of the *b* constant in Co stereo on going from Co to Ni is easily explained, since this is the direction of the nitrogen-metal-nitrogen atom vector, which was shortened by 0.15 Å on going from Co to Ni. Changes in the metal-nitrogen atom distances in the Ni stereo models do not result in shortening of head-on contacts of ligands but rather in slipping one pyridine ring past another. Thus this type of change does not seem to influence greatly the cell constants. The refined cell constants have been used in all subsequent calculations.

Further calculations were made on Co in Co stereo to see if the bending of the acetylacetonone rings could be accounted for by packing forces. The starting model for this calculation was changed so that the two acetylacetonone ligands were coplanar and normal to the nitrogen-metal-nitrogen vector. The acetylacetonone ligands were then each allowed to rotate about a line through the two oxygen atoms of the ligand and the cell constants were refined. The ligands folded in the direction observed experimentally. The angle between the two ligands which gave the minimum energy

was 161°. Thus each ligand was bent 9.5° from the common plane. No restoring force was included in this calculation, that is, the ligands were positioned to give the minimum packing energy with no account of the distortion energy.

The values of the energies calculated for the four models are shown in Table IX. The gross features of the results seem generally reasonable. Thus the increase in intramolecular energy of about 2.5 kcal/mol on decreasing the metal-nitrogen atom bond lengths reflects the increased repulsion between ligands. That the nickel compounds pack somewhat more efficiently than the cobalt compounds in both stereochemistries seems to reflect the smaller volume needed for the nickel compounds. Also the more favorable intermolecular packing in Co stereo is only achieved at the expense of bending the acetylacetonone ligands from their expected positions.

TABLE IX  
ENERGIES CALCULATED FOR VARIOUS MODELS (KCAL/MOL)

	Co stereo		Ni stereo	
	Co	Ni	Co	Ni
Intramolecular	0.19	2.71	0.25	2.45
Intermolecular	-26.83	-26.97	-25.71	-25.77
Distortion	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20
Total	-25.64	-23.26	-25.26	-23.12

No account has been taken in these calculations of  $\pi$ -bonding energy. If the Ni stereo were found to be the more stable configuration for both compounds, then the argument could be made that the cobalt compound assumes the staggered configuration because of the additional  $\pi$  bond which can be formed and that the added  $\pi$ -bond energy must be enough to overcome the configurational instability. However, such arguments do not appear necessary. The staggered configuration is predicted to be the more stable on the basis of packing energy alone. That these calculations predict a staggered configuration for Ni(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> is an indication of their limited applicability; however, an energy difference of approximately 0.1 kcal/mol is probably insignificant. Thus it appears that although packing calculations may support intuition concerning the folding of the acetylacetonone ligands,<sup>26</sup> they discredit the idea that the staggered configuration of Co(AA)<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>2</sub> is a result of  $\pi$  bonding.

**Acknowledgment.**—The author thanks the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the donors of the Petroleum Research Fund administered by the American Chemical Society for financial support.

(26) This folding of acetylacetonone ligands has been observed many times and often attributed to packing forces although this is the first semiquantitative treatment of the problem. For an article discussing this problem see F. A. Cotton and J. S. Wood, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 245 (1964).