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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichloro(ethylenedimorpholine)cobalt(II)

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The crystal structure of dichloro(ethylenedimorpholine)cobalt(II) ($\text{Co}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)\text{Cl}_2$) has been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffraction data collected by counter methods. The structure has been refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares methods to a conventional R factor of 6.2% for 750 nonzero reflections. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/c$ with $a = 10.59 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.19 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 12.35 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 109^\circ 15' \pm 15'$. An experimental density of 1.56 g/cm^3 agrees with the calculated density of 1.54 g/cm^3 based on four molecules per unit cell. The discrete monomeric pseudotetrahedral molecules possess crystallographically required C_2 symmetry. The Co-Cl bond length is $2.229 (3) \text{ \AA}$, while the Co-N bond distance is $2.116 (8) \text{ \AA}$. The six-membered rings have the chair conformation. Distortions are observed in the idealized tetrahedral coordination of the cobalt atom: N-Co-Cl, $109.0 (3)$ and $115.0 (3)^\circ$; N-Co-N, $88.9(4)^\circ$; Cl-Co-Cl, $116.8 (2)^\circ$.

Introduction

Various N-alkylethylenediamines and systems derived from ethylenediamine have been observed to force unusual coordination geometries. 1,1,7,7-Tetraethyldiethylenetriamine (Et_4dien) forms a pentacoordinate complex $\text{Co}(\text{Et}_4\text{dien})\text{Cl}_2$.² The MLX_2 complexes when L is N,N,N',N'-tetramethylated ethylenediamine (Me_4en), 1,2-propylenediamine (Me_4pn), or trimethylenediamine (Me_4tn) have been investigated. All cobalt(II) halide complexes³ and the iron(II) bromide complexes⁴ are pseudotetrahedral. The nickel(II) bromides and iodides have been assigned a pseudotetrahedral structure.³ In the solid, Me_4en and Me_4pn derivatives of nickel chloride are octahedral chloride-bridged polymers while the Me_4tn derivative has been assigned a pseudotetrahedral structure.³ The copper(II) bromide complex of Me_4tn was found to be tetrahedral while the Me_4en - and Me_4pn -Cu(II) complexes are square planar.⁴ Thus a bulky ligand and/or large anion are required to force tetrahedral coordination.

The ligand N,N'-ethylenedimorpholine (EDM), $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, has been observed to form a series of complexes $\text{M}(\text{EDM})\text{X}_2$ ($\text{M} = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}$; $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$)⁵ which have been assigned tetrahedral coordinations from their physical properties.

The complexes (except for $\text{Ni}(\text{EDM})\text{Br}_2$, $\text{Ni}(\text{EDM})\text{I}_2$, $\text{Co}(\text{EDM})\text{I}_2$) are isomorphous based on the similarity of their powder patterns. A three-dimensional X-ray crystal structure of the cobalt complex was undertaken to verify the tetrahedral structure of these complexes and to investigate the factors which cause N,N'-ethylenedimorpholine to form pseudotetrahedral complexes so readily.

Experimental Section

Crystals of $\text{Co}(\text{EDM})\text{Cl}_2$ were kindly supplied by Mr. A. L. Lott, II.

Unit Cell and Space Group.—Crystals of $\text{Co}(\text{EDM})\text{Cl}_2$ are monoclinic with lattice parameters $a = 10.59 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.19 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 12.35 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 109^\circ 15' \pm 15'$. Unit cell parameters were determined from the $hk0$ and $0kl$ precession photographs. The angle β was determined from the $h0l$ Weissenberg photograph. The precision in the measurement of the spot positions on the photographs was used to estimate lattice constant errors. $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) was used for all photographs. The systematic absences $h + k = 2n + 1$ for all hkl and $l = 2n + 1$ for $h0l$ limited the choice of probable space groups to Cc (C_2^2) or $C2/c$ (C_{2h}^2).⁶ The space group $C2/c$ was confirmed by the solution of the structure. The volume of the unit cell is $1440 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$. The density, determined by flotation in chloroform-carbon tetrachloride, was $1.56 \pm 0.03 \text{ g/cm}^3$, which agrees with the calculated density of 1.54 g/cm^3 based on four molecules per unit cell.

The cobalt atoms are located on twofold axes corresponding to sets of fourfold positions (4e), and the remaining atoms occupy general eightfold positions (8f). The total number of electrons per unit cell, $F(000)$, is 684.

Single-Crystal Data.—A crystal $0.3 \times 0.03 \times 0.03 \text{ mm}$ was mounted with the long axis coincident with the crystal rotation axis. Intensity data were collected with a Weissenberg geometry automated diffractometer (Charles Supper Co.), used in conjunction with a fully stabilized constant-potential Philips X-ray generator (operated at 40 kV/12 mA), a Philips transistorized scintillation counter, and a Philips electronic panel. The pulse height analyzer was adjusted to receive 90% of the $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ peak. The balanced filter technique using Zr and Y foil was used to filter the Mo radiation. A fixed-counter, moving-crystal method was used where the crystal scan range in degrees ($\Delta\phi$) was defined by $\Delta\phi = (r/\cos^2 \nu \sin \gamma) + k$, where γ is the counter setting, ν is the equiinclination angle, and r and k are empirical constants which were $r = 0.35$ and $k = 3$. The crystal scan range was broken into 10 scan and count steps (I_1). A scan speed of $1^\circ/\text{min}$ was used whenever $\Delta\phi \leq 4^\circ$, and $2^\circ/\text{min}$ was used whenever $\Delta\phi > 4^\circ$. The step scan data I_1 were used to determine which steps belonged to background regions. The background was based on a least-squares line through all steps in the background region.⁷ Ten levels of data corresponding to $hk0$ - $hk9$ were collected. A total of 1332 unique reflections were recorded; 750 had $F_o^2 > 3\sigma(F^2)$ and were included in the refine-

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(3) L. Sacconi, I. Bertini, and F. Mani, *ibid.*, **6**, 202 (1967).

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TABLE I^a
 ATOMIC PARAMETERS WITH STANDARD DEVIATIONS

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>b</i> ₁₁	<i>b</i> ₂₂	<i>b</i> ₃₃	<i>b</i> ₁₂	<i>b</i> ₂₃	<i>b</i> ₁₃
Co	5000 (-) ^b	-659 (1)	2500 (-) ^b	59 (2)	37 (1)	47 (2)	0 (-) ^b	0 (-) ^b	12 (2)
Cl	5036 (3)	-1703 (2)	974 (3)	110 (3)	85 (2)	68 (4)	-32 (4)	53 (4)	22 (5)
N	3525 (7)	-691 (7)	1962 (7)	71 (7)	32 (9)	32 (9)	-2 (11)	-5 (10)	34 (11)
C ₅	4385 (10)	+1754 (8)	1980 (10)	85 (10)	51 (7)	96 (13)	-8 (12)	-34 (14)	35 (16)
O	942 (7)	-376 (8)	1536 (8)	69 (7)	130 (9)	78 (9)	13 (11)	24 (14)	25 (12)
C ₁	2738 (9)	+898 (8)	2710 (10)	80 (10)	76 (8)	41 (13)	-19 (12)	-1 (12)	29 (15)
C ₂	1814 (8)	-169 (10)	2673 (10)	58 (9)	111 (10)	49 (11)	52 (14)	11 (15)	20 (14)
C ₃	1684 (10)	-582 (9)	801 (11)	70 (9)	89 (9)	73 (13)	-3 (14)	33 (16)	-4 (16)
C ₄	2568 (9)	-484 (10)	871 (10)	67 (9)	122 (11)	42 (10)	-72 (16)	-2 (17)	-7 (14)
H ₁ (C ₅) ^c	38 (1)	+25 (1)	19 (1)						
H ₂ (C ₅) ^c	48 (1)	+18 (1)	13 (1)						
H ₁ (C ₁) ^c	23 (1)	+17 (1)	26 (1)						
H ₂ (C ₁) ^c	32 (2)	+10 (1)	35 (1)						
H ₁ (C ₂) ^c	24 (1)	-11 (1)	30 (1)						
H ₂ (C ₂) ^c	12 (1)	0 (1)	33 (1)						
H ₁ (C ₃) ^c	22 (1)	-13 (1)	9 (1)						
H ₂ (C ₃) ^c	9 (1)	-8 (1)	1 (1)						
H ₁ (C ₄) ^c	10 (1)	+10 (1)	5 (1)						
H ₂ (C ₄) ^c	29 (1)	+1 (1)	3 (1)						

^a All values $\times 10^4$ except hydrogen $\times 10^2$. Coordinates are fractional coordinates of the monoclinic cell. Thermal parameters are of the form $\exp[-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{23}kl + b_{13}hl)]$. Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are standard deviations in the least significant digits. ^b Fixed parameters. ^c B (isotropic) = 3.5 Å².

ment. Of the unobserved data, 193 reflections were found to have values of F_o in the range of 1-2 σ , 10 between 2 σ and 3 σ , and 20 greater than 3 σ . Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. No corrections were made for absorption; the transmission coefficients varied from 2.29 to 2.12. Standard reflections were monitored every 25th reflection. No decomposition of the crystal was noted.

Determination of the Structure.—The data were placed on an approximate absolute scale by the Wilson method.⁸ A three-dimensional Patterson function, with origin peak removed, gave approximate positions for the cobalt, nitrogen, and chlorine atoms. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis phased by these atoms clearly showed the carbon and oxygen atoms. A structure factor calculation of these atoms gave an agreement factor, $R = \Sigma ||F_o - F_c| / \Sigma F_o|$, of 25%. Scattering factors were from Cox and Bonham.⁹ No corrections for anomalous dispersion were applied.

Five cycles of full-matrix isotropic least-squares refinement¹⁰ of the nine nonhydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit minimizing $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$ yielded an R of 16%. Weights were assigned as follows: $w = 1$ if $F_o < 4F_{min}$; $\sqrt{w} = 4F_{min}/F_o$ if $F_o > 4F_{min}$. A difference Fourier suggested anisotropic thermal motion for the cobalt and chlorine atoms. Five cycles of refinement where the chlorine and cobalt atoms had anisotropic parameters reduced R to 9.2%. Two additional cycles of refinement using anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms reduced R to 8.2%. A difference Fourier map function clearly showed the positions of the ten unique hydrogen atoms. One cycle of refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters for the nonhydrogen atoms and isotropic thermal parameters for the hydrogens gave an R of 7.3%. The thermal parameters of the hydrogens showed considerable variation and were therefore held constant ($B = 3.5$) for the remainder of the refinement. Two additional cycles of refinement of positional parameters of all atoms and anisotropic

thermal parameters for all nonhydrogen atoms gave a final R of 6.2%. A final difference Fourier showed no peaks higher than 10% of a carbon atom peak. Final positional and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations are listed in Table I. Table II lists the observed and calculated structure factors on the scale of electron units. The atom position and thermal ellipsoids are shown in Figure 1.

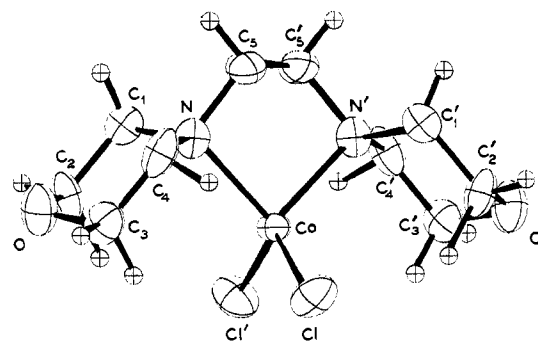


Figure 1.—The monomeric Co(EDM)X₂ unit showing 50% probability thermal ellipsoids for nonhydrogen atoms. One hydrogen has been omitted from each of C₁, C₁', C₄, C₄', C₅, and C₅' for clarity. The required twofold axis is in the plane of the paper.

Results and Discussion

Dichloro(N,N'-ethylenedimorpholine)cobalt(II) exists as discrete monomers as can be seen in Figure 2.¹¹ The molecule has crystallographically required point group symmetry C₂. The cobalt atom exhibits pseudo-tetrahedral coordination, where the tetrahedron is somewhat distorted, especially the N'-Co-N angle which is only 88.9 (4)°. Bond distances and angles with estimated standard deviations are listed in Table

(8) D. Rogers in "Computing Methods in Crystallography," J. S. Rollett, Ed., Pergamon Press, London, 1965, pp 133-148; J. W. Schilling, "ANW, Anisotropic Wilson Plot Program for the IBM 7090," Ph.D. Thesis, the University of Michigan, 1968.

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(10) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS, a Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program," Oak Ridge Technical Manual 305, modified by R. Shiono, mimeographed paper, Oak Ridge least-squares program modified for the Crystallography Laboratory of the University of Pittsburgh, and by J. W. Schilling, Ph.D. Thesis, The University of Michigan, 1968.

(11) C. K. Johnson, "ORTEP, a Fortran Thermal Ellipsoid Plot Program for Crystal Structure Illustration," Oak Ridge Technical Manual 3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., June 1965.

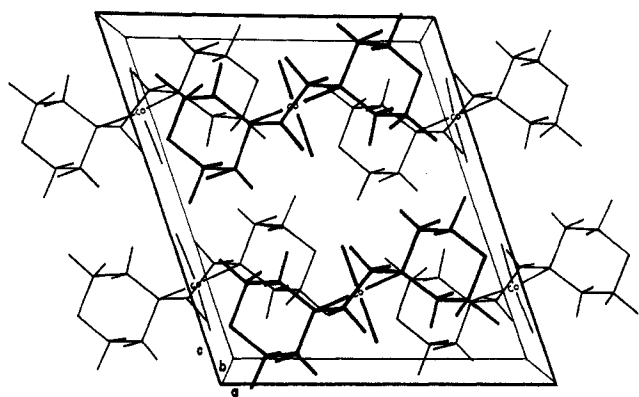
Figure 2.—The *b*-axis perspective view of unit cell contents.

TABLE III
BOND DISTANCES AND BOND ANGLES IN $\text{Co}(\text{EDM})\text{Cl}_2$
WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
Co—Cl	2.229 (3)	C ₁ —H ₁	1.00
Co—N	2.116 (8)	C ₁ —H ₂	0.96
C ₃ —O	1.40 (2)	C ₂ —H ₁	1.20
C ₂ —O	1.42 (1)	C ₂ —H ₂	1.17
C ₃ —C ₄	1.52 (2)	C ₃ —H ₁	0.93
C ₂ —C ₁	1.54 (1)	C ₃ —H ₂	1.14
C ₄ —N	1.50 (1)	C ₄ —H ₁	0.98
C ₁ —N	1.45 (2)	C ₄ —H ₂	0.92
C ₅ —C ₅ '	1.50 (2)	C ₅ —H ₁	0.97
C ₅ —N	1.50 (1)	C ₅ —H ₂	1.03
Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
N—Co—N'	88.9 (4)	C ₁ —N—Co	115.7 (6)
Cl—Co—Cl'	116.8 (2)	C ₄ —N—Co	112.8 (6)
Cl—Co—N	109.0 (3)	N—C ₁ —C ₂	110.6 (8)
Cl'—Co—N	115.0 (3)	C ₁ —C ₂ —O	110.9 (9)
C ₁ —N—C ₄	107.4 (8)	C ₃ —O—C ₃	110.2 (7)
C ₁ —N—C ₅	109.8 (8)	O—C ₃ —C ₄	111.2 (7)
C ₄ —N—C ₅	110.6 (9)	C ₃ —C ₄ —N	109.2 (9)
C ₅ —N—Co	100.4 (5)	C ₅ '—C ₅ —N	111.4 (8)

^a Primed atoms indicate twofold related atoms.

III.¹² The Cl—Co—Cl' angle has opened up to 116.8 (2)°. The Cl'—Co—N (115.0 (3)°) angle is also larger than the tetrahedral value.

It should also be noted that the N—Co—N' angle of 88.9 (4)° is larger than N—M—N angles observed with unsubstituted ethylenediamine. $\text{Cu}(\text{en})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ has a N—Cu—N angle of 86.2°; all others are smaller.¹³ Some

(12) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFFE, a Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program," Oak Ridge Technical Manual 306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., March 1964.

(13) J. R. Wiesner and E. C. Lingafelter, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1770 (1966), and references cited therein.

TABLE IV
NONBONDED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES^a

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
C ₄ —Cl	3.53 (1)	N—N'	2.96 (2)
C ₁ —Cl'	3.76 (1)	Cl—Cl'	3.796 (7)
C ₃ —Cl	3.70 (1)	Co—O	4.141 (7)
C ₂ —Cl'	3.63 (1)		

^a Primed atoms indicate twofold related atoms.

strain in the chelate ring system is suggested by the deviations from tetrahedral values of the angles about the nitrogen (especially C₅—N—Co (100.4 (5)°). The Co—Cl distance of 2.229 Å agrees well with the 2.252-Å length in $\text{C}_5\text{S}_2\text{CoCl}_5$,¹⁴ the 2.23-Å length in $\text{C}_5\text{S}_2\text{CoCl}_4$,¹⁵ and the 2.26-Å bond in dichlorodi-*p*-toluidinecobalt(II).¹⁶ The Co—N bond length of 2.116 (8) Å is normal.^{17,18}

Table IV summarizes the important nonbonded intramolecular distances. The intramolecular distances of all four ring carbons and the closest chloride are less than the sum of the van der Waals radii of 3.8 Å.¹⁹ The C₄—Cl and C₂—Cl' distances, in particular, are quite short—3.53 and 3.63 Å. The C₂—Cl' repulsion prevents the ring from twisting further to relieve the C₄—Cl interaction. The interaction of the carbons of the ring and the chlorines forces the opening of the N—Co—Cl' angle and decreases the Co—N—C₅ angle. The N—N' intraligand distance of 2.96 (2) Å is larger than that of 2.7 Å observed in unsubstituted ethylenediamines. These interactions, plus the preference of the ligand for the conformation in which the Co—N bonds are axial to the ring protons, cause this ligand to be very forcing toward tetrahedral geometry at the metal atom.

Both morpholine groups have the normal chair conformation and are joined to the ethylene bridge by equatorial C—N bonds. The ethylene bridge has a near-staggered conformation with the N'—C₅'—C₅—N dihedral angle of 62.4°. Deviations of bond angles of the chelating ligand from the tetrahedral values are not statistically significant.

Figure 2 shows the unit cell viewed approximately down the *b* axis. The minimum intermolecular packing distances (excluding hydrogen atoms) are 3.64 Å between C₂ and C₄ of the screw-axis-related molecules and 3.87 Å between Cl and C₅' of the glide-related molecules.

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