

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

The Crystal Structures of Bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]nickel(II) Chloride Dihydrate and Bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]copper(II) Chloride

BY DAVID L. CULLEN AND E. C. LINGAFELTER

Received September 15, 1969

The crystal structures of two complexes with a new potentially tridentate ligand, 2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime), IBO, $C_4H_{11}N_5O_2$, have been determined. The intensities of 2259 reflections (2023 observed) for $Ni(BO)_2Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ and 3958 reflections (3500 observed) for $Cu(BO)_2Cl_2$ were collected by diffractometer methods using niobium-filtered $Mo K\alpha$ radiation. The space group for both compounds is $P2_1/a$. Cell dimensions for the nickel compound are $a_0 = 10.049$ (1), $b_0 = 12.366$ (1), $c_0 = 8.207$ (1) Å, and $\beta = 103.45$ (1)° with two molecules in the unit cell, while for the copper compound they are $a_0 = 13.453$ (2), $b_0 = 16.121$ (2), $c_0 = 8.835$ (1) Å, and $\beta = 114.66$ (1)° with four molecules in the unit cell. The observed densities are 1.631 and 1.742 g/cm³. Both compounds were refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to conventional R values of 0.032 and 0.040 for the nickel and copper complexes, respectively. The nickel compound consists of discrete $Ni(BO)_2^{2+}$ cations and chloride anions. The cation is a centrosymmetric, slightly distorted octahedral complex with bonding through the central amine nitrogen atom and the two oxime nitrogen atoms. Neither the chloride ion nor the water molecule is involved in coordination. The Ni-N(amine) distance is 2.115 (2) Å, while the Ni-N(oxime) distances are 2.081 (2) and 2.068 (2) Å. The copper compound consists of discrete $Cu(BO)_2^{2+}$ cations and chloride anions. The cation is a distorted square-pyramidal pentacoordinate complex. One ligand molecule is tridentate, bonded through the amine nitrogen atom and the two oxime nitrogen atoms, these three donor atoms filling three of the four positions in the basal plane. The other ligand molecule is bidentate with one oxime nitrogen atom occupying the apical position. The remaining acetamidoxime group is not coordinated. The three Cu-N(oxime) distances are 1.951 (3), 1.960 (3), and 1.976 (3) Å. The Cu-N(amine) distances are 2.014 (3) Å for the equatorial bond and 2.357 (4) Å for the apical bond.

Introduction

Dr. L. P. Eddy of Western Washington State College has prepared a new potentially tridentate ligand, $C_4H_{11}N_5O_2$, IBO, 2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime),¹ and a number of its complexes. A schematic representation of this ligand is shown in Figure 1. In order to investigate the mode of coordination, we have determined the crystal structures of two of the complexes, $Ni(BO)_2 \cdot Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ and $Cu(BO)_2 \cdot Cl_2$.

Experimental Section

Samples of both complexes were provided by Dr. Eddy. The crystals of bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]nickel(II) chloride dihydrate are violet monoclinic rods elongated along c and bounded by $\{110\}$, and those of bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]copper(II) chloride are dark blue monoclinic plates on $\{010\}$. From the density measurement and eventual solution of the structure, the crystals are the dihydrate. The crystal of the former used for intensity measurements was cut from a large crystal by cleaving on (001) and had the approximate dimensions $0.40 \times 0.42 \times 0.27$ mm in the directions of a , b , and c , respectively. It was mounted parallel to the b axis. The shape of the crystal of the copper complex used for intensity measurements did not conform to the space group symmetry. It was bounded by $\{001\}$, $\{10\bar{1}\}$, and $\{401\}$. The approximate dimensions of this crystal were 0.21 mm along $[104]$ and 0.11 mm along $[010]$, while the mean distance in the direction of $[100]$ was 0.40 mm. It was mounted parallel to the b axis.

Systematic absence of $0k0$ for k odd and of $h0l$ for h odd in Weissenberg photographs indicated the space group $P2_1/a$ (C_{2h}^5) for both compounds.

All data for the nickel complex were collected on a Picker manual diffractometer and those for the copper complex on a Picker automated (card controlled) diffractometer, using $Mo K\alpha$ radiation (λ 0.71069 Å) filtered by a 0.001-in. thickness of niobium metal foil. Cell dimensions were determined by least squares, minimizing the differences between observed and calcu-

lated 2θ values for 19 reflections. Crystal data are listed in Table I. Densities were measured by the flotation method using

TABLE I
CRYSTAL DATA

	$Ni(BO)_2Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	$Cu(BO)_2Cl_2$
a_0 , Å	10.049 (1)	13.453 (2)
b_0 , Å	12.366 (1)	16.121 (2)
c_0 , Å	8.207 (1)	8.835 (1)
β , deg	103.45 (1)	114.66 (1)
Space Group	$P2_1/a$	$P2_1/a$
Vol of unit cell, Å ³	991.9	1741.2
Density(calcd), g/cm ³	1.631	1.742
Density(obsd), g/cm ³	1.62 (2)	1.74 (1)
Z	2	4

a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and *sym*-tetrabromoethane.

Intensity data were collected by the θ - 2θ scan method, monitoring the intensity scale by remeasuring a group of standard reflections every 3 or 4 hr. The intensity, I , and its estimated standard deviation, σ_I , for each reflection were calculated by

$$I = S - \frac{t_s}{2t_B} (B_1 + B_2)$$

$$\sigma_I^2 = \left[S + \left(\frac{t_s}{2t_B} \right)^2 (B_1 + B_2) \right] +$$

$$K^2 \left[S + \frac{t_s}{2t_B} (B_1 + B_2) \right]^2$$

where S is counts measured in scan of time t_s , B_i is counts measured at background in time t_B , and K is an empirical constant (0.01 for nickel complex; 0.0033 for copper complex).

A reflection was coded as unobserved if its intensity was less than or equal to twice the standard deviation of its intensity. For the nickel complex, 236 of the 2259 measured reflections were coded as unobserved and assigned "intensities" equal to $2\sigma_I$. For the copper complex, 458 of the 3958 measured reflections were coded as unobserved and assigned intensities equal to $I +$

(1) L. P. Eddy, W. W. Levenhagen, and S. K. McEwen, *Inorg. Syn.*, **11**, 89 (1968).

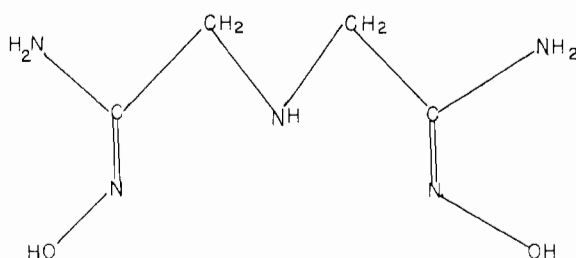


Figure 1.—The potentially tridentate ligand 2,2'-iminobis-(acetamidoxime).

$2\sigma_1$. For the nickel complex, an approximate calculation of the absorption correction by the method of Busing and Levy² as programmed by Burnham³ gave a range of values from 1.35 to 1.41. Because of this small range, absorption corrections were neglected. For the copper complex, absorption correction factors calculated by the method of DeMeulenaer and Tompa⁴ ranged from 1.27 to 1.70 and were therefore applied to the measured intensities.

Determination of the Structures

Both structures were determined and refined by normal procedures, consisting of the following steps: (a) application of Lorentz and polarization factors and calculation of observed structure factors, F_o , and their estimated standard deviations, σ_F ; (b) determination of positions of metal ions; (c) determination of positions of other nonhydrogen atoms from three-dimensional Fourier maps; (d) refinement of scale factors, positions, and thermal (first isotropic, then anisotropic) parameters of nonhydrogen atoms; (e) determination of positions of hydrogen atoms from three-dimensional difference Fourier maps; (f) final refinement of scale factors, positions of all atoms, and anisotropic thermal parameters of nonhydrogen atoms and isotropic thermal parameters of hydrogen atoms. Refinements in steps d and f were carried out by the full-matrix least-squares method, minimizing $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$, with w equal to the reciprocal of σ_F^2 for each reflection, except that in each cycle any unobserved reflection having $|F_c| < |F_o|$ was assigned $w = 0$ for that cycle. Agreement factors quoted are $R = \sum |F_c - F_o| / \sum |F_o|$ and $R_w = [\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / \sum w F_o^2]^{1/2}$. Examination of the structure factors by the method of Housty and Clastre⁵ showed no evidence for secondary extinction in either compound.

Ni(IBO)₂Cl₂·2H₂O.—Scattering factors for nickel(II) ion, chloride ion, and carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms were taken from ref 6; those for the hydrogen atom were from Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson.⁷ No anomalous dispersion terms were used.

In step b, the nickel ion is required to be at a center of symmetry, selected to be 0, 0, 0. In step e, the hydrogen atoms of the water molecule could not be located. Since the oxygen atom [O(3)] of the water

molecule has high thermal parameters (*e.g.*, $B_{11} = 21.2 \text{ \AA}^2$), indicating either very large thermal motion or disorder, the failure to locate the hydrogen atoms is not surprising. They have not been included in the final calculations.

During the final cycle of refinement, the maximum shift was less than 0.5σ for all parameters of all nonhydrogen atoms. Five positional parameters and three thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms had shifts of 1.0–1.5 σ , but it was not felt to be worthwhile to continue refinement. Final values of R and R_w were 0.032 and 0.038, respectively.

The final list of F_o and F_c values is given in Table II. The final positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table III, and the root-mean-square displacements for the nonhydrogen atoms are listed in Table IV.

Cu(IBO)₂Cl₂.—Scattering factors for copper(II) ion, chloride ion, and carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms were taken from Cromer and Waber;⁸ those for the hydrogen atom were from Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson.⁷ No anomalous dispersion terms were used.

In step b, the positions of the copper ions were found from a three-dimensional origin-removed sharpened Patterson synthesis. Because of the large number of parameters, the refinement cycles in step f were carried out in blocks. One of the hydrogen atoms, H(6), failed to refine and was therefore fixed at its position from the difference synthesis. During the final cycle of refinement, the maximum shift in any parameter was 0.06σ . Final values of R and R_w were 0.040 and 0.041, respectively.

The final list of F_o and F_c values is given in Table V. Table VI lists the final positional and thermal parameters, and Table VII lists the root-mean-square displacements for the nonhydrogen atoms.

Description of Structures and Discussion

A. Coordination Geometry in Ni(IBO)₂Cl₂·2H₂O.—The structure of bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]-nickel(II) chloride dihydrate is shown in Figure 2. It consists of discrete Ni(BO)₂²⁺ cations, chloride anions, and water molecules. The cation is centrosymmetric, displaying a distorted octahedral coordination. Bonding is through the two oxime nitrogen atoms and the central amine nitrogen atom, a *trans*-facial configuration. The chloride ions are 4.07 Å and the water molecules are 4.86 Å from the nickel ion, so that none of these is involved in coordination.

The coordination octahedron is slightly distorted. The N(oxime)–Ni–N(amine) intrachelate angles are 78.9 (1) and 79.2 (1)° instead of the ideal 90°. The N(1)(oxime)–Ni–N(3)(oxime) angle is 88.4(1)°.

The Ni–N(oxime) bond lengths are 2.068 (2) and 2.081 (2) Å. On the basis of the standard deviations, this difference in Ni–N(oxime) distances may be significant. No other octahedral nickel structures involving coordination through oxime nitrogen atoms have been reported. All previously reported structures have been square planar with Ni–N(oxime) bond dis-

(2) W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **10**, 180 (1957).

(3) C. W. Burnham, *Amer. Mineral.*, **51**, 159 (1966).

(4) J. DeMeulenaer and H. Tompa, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **19**, 1014 (1965).

(5) J. Housty and J. Clastre, *ibid.*, **10**, 695 (1957).

(6) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, pp 201–207.

(7) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

(8) D. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

TABLE II
LIST OF OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR
BIS[2,2'-IMINOBIS(ACETAMIDOXIME)NICKEL(II) CHLORIDE DIHYDRATE

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure factors. The data is organized into a grid-like format with columns for various indices and values.

a Columns are I, 10|Fo|, and 10Fe. Unobserved reflections are indicated by an asterisk (the values given for Fe for these reflections are the Fe's value obtained from the assigned intensities, equal to 2 sigma).

TABLE III
BIS[2,2-IMINOBIS(ACETAMIDOXIME)]NICKEL(II) CHLORIDE DIHYDRATE^a
Positional Parameters ($\times 10^4$) and Thermal Parameters ($\times 10^3$)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Ni	0	0	0	207(1)	144(1)	201(1)	-1(1)	46(1)	-24(1)
Cl	1547(1)	4667(1)	1743(1)	297(2)	336(2)	365(2)	34(2)	133(2)	38(1)
C(1)	1662(2)	1247(2)	2714(2)	297(8)	267(8)	237(6)	-43(6)	37(6)	-31(6)
C(2)	247(2)	1663(2)	2643(3)	360(10)	413(11)	347(10)	60(8)	37(8)	-194(9)
C(3)	-1028(3)	2247(2)	-166(3)	401(10)	246(9)	409(10)	103(7)	172(8)	31(7)
C(4)	-241(2)	2128(1)	-1500(2)	255(8)	216(8)	289(8)	19(6)	35(6)	24(6)
N(1)	1784(1)	533(1)	1634(2)	215(6)	279(7)	271(6)	11(5)	48(5)	-44(5)
N(2)	2678(3)	1629(2)	3936(3)	365(10)	499(12)	386(9)	-34(8)	-21(8)	-184(8)
N(3)	-726(2)	1367(1)	1076(2)	238(7)	210(6)	297(7)	-13(5)	87(5)	-36(5)
N(4)	-181(2)	2983(3)	-2481(3)	547(11)	256(8)	424(9)	102(7)	180(8)	98(7)
N(5)	269(2)	1196(1)	-1654(2)	308(7)	230(7)	257(6)	34(5)	105(5)	7(5)
O(1)	3151(2)	163(1)	1912(2)	277(7)	564(10)	317(7)	97(6)	46(5)	-20(7)
O(2)	920(2)	1168(1)	-3021(2)	556(9)	403(8)	323(7)	150(7)	224(6)	80(6)
O(3)	1517(4)	3706(2)	5257(3)	2121(31)	529(13)	502(11)	-579(16)	630(16)	-175(10)

Positional Parameters ($\times 10^3$) and Thermal Parameters ($\times 10$)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B
H(1)	337(4)	-1(3)	88(5)	115(15)
H(2)	339(3)	144(2)	399(3)	40(6)
H(3)	250(3)	215(2)	464(4)	39(6)
H(4)	25(3)	236(3)	300(3)	55(7)
H(5)	-14(4)	138(3)	367(5)	93(12)
H(6)	-147(3)	114(2)	129(3)	36(6)
H(7)	-89(2)	296(2)	27(3)	39(5)
H(8)	-201(3)	226(2)	-61(4)	57(7)
H(9)	31(3)	293(2)	-327(3)	47(7)
H(10)	-36(3)	372(3)	-217(4)	63(7)
H(11)	163(3)	72(3)	-265(4)	63(8)

^a Estimated standard deviations in parentheses. The temperature factor is defined as: $\exp(-1/4 \sum_i \sum_j B_{ij} h_i a_i^* h_j a_j^*)$.

TABLE IV
ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE DISPLACEMENTS (\AA) FOR PRINCIPAL AXES
OF THERMAL ELLIPSOIDS OF
BIS[2,2'-IMINOBIS(ACETAMIDOXIME)]NICKEL(II)
CHLORIDE DIHYDRATE^a

	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Ni	0.130	0.162	0.164
Cl	0.177	0.198	0.229
C(1)	0.160	0.188	0.205
C(2)	0.149	0.207	0.282
C(3)	0.155	0.205	0.251
C(4)	0.159	0.181	0.200
N(1)	0.164	0.185	0.237
N(2)	0.163	0.234	0.281
N(3)	0.158	0.167	0.200
N(4)	0.161	0.220	0.277
N(5)	0.163	0.172	0.205
O(1)	0.177	0.201	0.276
O(2)	0.172	0.199	0.294
O(3)	0.205	0.208	0.542

^a Orientation of thermal ellipsoids may be seen by reference to Figures 2 and 8.

tances averaging 1.86 \AA .^{9,10} This phenomenon of bonds involving nickel(II) in the triplet state being longer than those involving that ion in the singlet state is a common occurrence.¹¹

The Ni-N(amine) bond distance is 2.115 (2) \AA . This is in good agreement with the distances in other octahedral nickel(II) complexes.¹¹ The Ni-N(amine) distance is significantly longer than the average Ni-N(oxime) distance of 2.07 \AA . A similar effect is noted

(9) E. O. Schlemper, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1130 (1968).

(10) R. C. Srivastava, E. C. Lingafelter, and P. C. Jain, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **22**, 922 (1967).

(11) L. Sacconi, *Transition Metal Chem.*, **4**, 199 (1968).

in bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanone oximato)nickel(II) chloride monohydrate,⁹ which is a square-planar complex also containing oxime and amine functional groups. In this complex the average Ni-N(amine) bond length of 1.91 (1) \AA is significantly longer than the Ni-N(oxime) distance of 1.86 (1).

B. Coordination Geometry in $\text{Cu(IBO)}_2\text{Cl}_2$.—The structure of bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]copper(II) chloride consists of discrete Cu(IBO)_2^{2+} cations and chloride anions. The cation, which is shown in Figure 3, is best described as a distorted square-pyramidal pentacoordinate complex. Unlike the nickel compound, in which both ligand molecules are tridentate, only one ligand molecule in the copper complex is tridentate, filling three of the four positions in the basal plane. It is bonded to the metal ion through the central amine nitrogen atom and the two oxime nitrogen atoms. The other ligand molecule is bidentate with an oxime nitrogen atom filling the fourth position in the basal plane and the central amine nitrogen atom occupying the apical position.

The remaining acetamidoxime group is not coordinated. The oxygen atom of this group seems to fill the sixth position of an octahedron on the neighboring cation, since it forms an angle of 79.3° with the basal plane and an angle of 164.2° with the Cu-N(8) bond in this cation. However, this oxygen atom is 3.26 \AA from the copper ion, far too distant to be considered a bonding distance. The chloride ions are located 4.598 and 4.600 \AA from the copper ion and are not involved in the coordination.

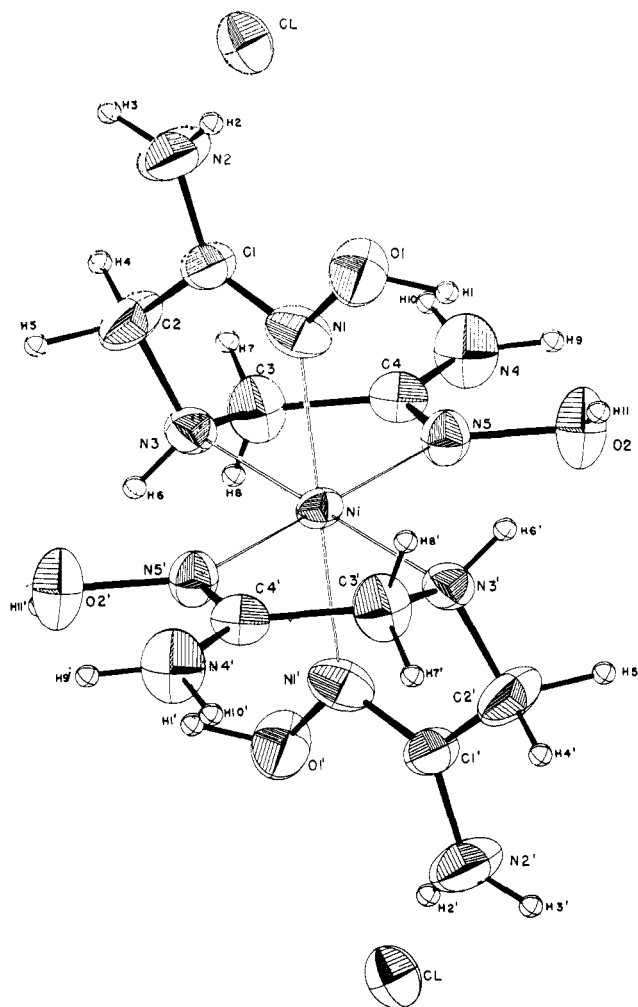


Figure 2.—Structure of bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]-nickel(II) chloride. Thermal ellipsoids of nonhydrogen atoms drawn for 50% probability. Thermal ellipsoids of hydrogen atoms not drawn to scale.

Comparison of this complex with other pentacoordinate structures and its nickel analog yield some very interesting conclusions. Of primary interest is the difference in coordination between the IBO complexes of copper and nickel. Very few other X-ray determinations, in which the same ligand has different coordination numbers for different central metal ions, have been reported. The most notable cases are the tren-thiocyanate complexes ($\text{tren} = \beta, \beta', \beta''$ -triaminotriethylamine): $\text{Ni}(\text{tren})(\text{SCN})_2$ is *cis* octahedral,¹² while $[\text{Cu}(\text{tren})(\text{NCS})]\text{SCN}$ ¹³ and $[\text{Zn}(\text{tren})(\text{NCS})]\text{SCN}$ ¹⁴ are trigonal-bipyramidal pentacoordinate complexes. However, it is important to note that relatively little change is needed in the configuration of the tren molecule to fit either of these configurations. The arms of the tren molecule need only move enough so that the N-metal-N angles, where N are the terminal nitrogen atoms, are 120° for the pentacoordinate structures instead of 90° in the octahedral complex. In the

(12) S. E. Rasmussen, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **13**, 2009 (1959).

(13) P. C. Jain and E. C. Lingafelter, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 6131 (1967).

(14) G. D. Andreotti, P. C. Jain, and E. C. Lingafelter, *ibid.*, **91**, 4112 (1969).

$\text{Ni}(\text{IBO})_2^{2+}$ cation the two chelate rings of each ligand molecule, as defined by the planes of the metal atom and the two coordinated nitrogen atoms, are approximately perpendicular, forming an angle of 89.5° , while in the $\text{Cu}(\text{IBO})_2^{2+}$ cation the angle between chelate rings of the tridentate molecule is 13.5° .

The phenomenon of a potentially tridentate ligand not attaining its full coordination is also uncommon. One such case is in the series of compounds bis(β -R,R'-aminoethyl-X-salicylaldiminato)nickel(II), which have been extensively studied by Sacconi and his coworkers.¹¹ The compound with $\text{R} = \text{R}' = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, $\text{X} = 5\text{-chloro}$ has been found to be a square-pyramidal complex, with only one ligand molecule attaining the full tridentate coordination.¹⁵ The other ligand molecule is bidentate with the β -nitrogen atom uncoordinated. This is undoubtedly due to the steric effects of the ethyl groups, since with other substituents, octahedral and planar complexes are obtained.¹¹ No such steric effects are present in the IBO molecule.

Since the structure of the $\text{Cu}(\text{IBO})_2^{2+}$ cation is not a perfect square pyramid, it is necessary to define a basal plane, so that details of the coordination may be described. This plane is defined as the unweighted least-squares plane determined by the four coordinated equatorial nitrogen atoms. The equation of this plane in the monoclinic system is: $0.120x + 0.253y - 0.671z + 0.483 = 0$. Several interesting details of the structure may be noted. (1) The copper atom is 0.18 \AA above the basal plane. (2) There is some tetrahedral distortion of the basal plane. N(3) and N(6) are 0.07 and 0.05 \AA , respectively above the plane, while N(1) and N(5) are 0.06 \AA below the plane. (3) The Cu-N(8) bond length of $2.357(4) \text{ \AA}$ is considerably longer than the other four Cu-N bonds. (4) The Cu-N(8) bond is not perpendicular to the basal plane but is tipped 16.9° from the normal to this plane. (5) As in $\text{Ni}(\text{IBO})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and in previously reported four- and five-coordinate copper(II) complexes, the M-N(amine) bond is significantly longer than the M-N(oxime) distance.

The first three points are quite common in previously reported tetragonal-pyramidal copper(II) structures. Indeed the phenomenon of a long axial bond is universal in such complexes. The deviations of the copper atom from the basal plane and the tetrahedral distortion of the coordinating atoms from that plane are not always found but are still present in the majority of complexes of this type.

The deviation of the Cu-N(8) bond from the normal to the basal plane is easily explained since N(8) is part of a chelate ring and is therefore constrained. The angle N(6)-Cu-N(8) is only 76.5° . A similar distortion from the idealized square-pyramidal geometry is seen for the equatorial ligand, where instead of the idealized angles of 90° the angles N(1)-Cu-N(3) and N(1)-Cu-N(5) are 79.9 and 82.1° , respectively.

The last point mentioned involves the differences in bond lengths for the metal-nitrogen bonds. As was the

(15) L. Sacconi, P. L. Orioli, and M. Di Vaira, *ibid.*, **87**, 2059 (1965).

TABLE V
LIST OF OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR
[Bis(2,2'-IMINOBIIS(ACETAMIDOXIME)] COPPER(II) CHLORIDE^a

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure factors for various reflections (h, k, l) and their corresponding observed and calculated values.

case in Ni(BO)2^2+, the Cu-N(amine) equatorial bond length of 2.014 (3) Å is significantly longer than the Cu-N(oxime) distances of 1.950 (3), 1.959 (3), and 1.976 (3) Å. The differences in bond lengths between the metal atoms and the two different types of nitrogen

functional groups would seem to indicate the oxime equatorial bond length is a stronger coordinating agent than the amine nitrogen atoms. If this is true, it provides a possible rationale for the structural features of the Cu-(BO)2^2+ cation.

TABLE VI
 Bis[2,2'-IMINO BIS(ACETAMIDOXIME)]COPPER(II) CHLORIDE^a
 Positional Parameters ($\times 10^4$) and Thermal Parameters ($\times 10^3$)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Cu	487 (1)	2393 (1)	-757 (1)	207 (2)	186 (2)	178 (2)	-2 (1)	51 (1)	24 (1)
Cl(1)	299 (1)	3843 (1)	3584 (1)	404 (5)	417 (5)	314 (4)	35 (4)	168 (4)	78 (4)
Cl(2)	2030 (1)	611 (1)	-3274 (1)	354 (4)	260 (4)	290 (4)	45 (3)	141 (3)	11 (3)
C(1)	696 (3)	4121 (2)	-831 (4)	196 (14)	215 (14)	240 (15)	17 (11)	126 (12)	-8 (12)
C(2)	-135 (3)	3937 (2)	-2562 (4)	247 (15)	195 (14)	258 (16)	-0 (12)	106 (13)	26 (12)
C(3)	-977 (3)	2661 (2)	-4208 (4)	277 (16)	267 (16)	190 (15)	-9 (13)	35 (13)	17 (13)
C(4)	-740 (3)	1750 (2)	-3961 (4)	189 (13)	271 (14)	231 (14)	-37 (11)	104 (11)	-22 (12)
C(5)	1594 (3)	1391 (2)	2187 (4)	279 (15)	203 (14)	183 (14)	-7 (11)	47 (12)	-4 (11)
C(6)	615 (3)	1620 (3)	2528 (5)	322 (18)	399 (20)	253 (17)	-27 (15)	132 (14)	83 (15)
C(7)	-1121 (3)	1304 (2)	203 (5)	296 (17)	273 (16)	341 (18)	-17 (13)	172 (15)	53 (14)
C(8)	-2022 (3)	1601 (2)	-1381 (4)	218 (13)	235 (14)	315 (16)	-30 (11)	174 (12)	-18 (12)
N(1)	976 (2)	3494 (2)	167 (3)	233 (12)	253 (12)	200 (12)	-10 (9)	60 (10)	-1 (9)
N(2)	1081 (3)	4889 (2)	-461 (5)	347 (16)	225 (14)	308 (16)	-42 (12)	101 (12)	-24 (12)
N(3)	-596 (2)	3100 (2)	-2581 (3)	314 (14)	269 (13)	288 (14)	-21 (11)	94 (11)	-15 (11)
N(4)	-1191 (3)	1264 (2)	-5274 (4)	349 (16)	306 (16)	284 (16)	-35 (13)	69 (13)	-53 (13)
N(5)	-86 (2)	1532 (1)	-2470 (3)	236 (12)	183 (11)	279 (13)	10 (9)	114 (10)	21 (9)
N(6)	1665 (2)	1727 (2)	919 (3)	242 (12)	267 (12)	251 (12)	33 (10)	110 (10)	51 (10)
N(7)	2355 (3)	872 (2)	3248 (4)	373 (16)	262 (13)	237 (14)	49 (11)	90 (12)	68 (11)
N(8)	-294 (2)	1929 (2)	1032 (3)	287 (13)	285 (13)	276 (13)	9 (10)	122 (11)	19 (10)
N(9)	-2515 (3)	1045 (2)	-2582 (5)	296 (15)	234 (14)	420 (18)	5 (12)	138 (13)	-51 (13)
N(10)	-2289 (2)	2369 (2)	-1506 (4)	245 (12)	284 (13)	325 (14)	19 (11)	112 (11)	-38 (11)
O(1)	1769 (2)	3685 (2)	1787 (3)	285 (12)	353 (13)	239 (12)	-36 (10)	46 (10)	-42 (10)
O(2)	83 (2)	661 (1)	-2287 (3)	386 (12)	192 (10)	416 (13)	14 (9)	175 (11)	26 (9)
O(3)	2635 (2)	1499 (2)	794 (4)	331 (13)	492 (15)	382 (14)	154 (11)	180 (11)	167 (12)
O(4)	-3174 (2)	2514 (2)	-3092 (4)	313 (12)	278 (13)	468 (15)	46 (10)	48 (10)	-8 (11)

Positional Parameters ($\times 10^3$) and Thermal Parameters ($\times 10$)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B
H(1)	141 (4)	377 (4)	220 (7)	80 (19)
H(2)	154 (3)	501 (2)	48 (5)	29 (9)
H(3)	89 (4)	532 (3)	-130 (6)	59 (12)
H(4)	19 (3)	400 (2)	-345 (5)	47 (10)
H(5)	-79 (3)	434 (3)	-277 (5)	60 (12)
H(6)	-11 (3)	315 (2)	-214 (4)	50 (12)
H(7)	-175 (3)	276 (2)	-485 (4)	28 (8)
H(8)	-66 (3)	288 (2)	-489 (4)	29 (8)
H(9)	-175 (3)	147 (2)	-626 (4)	22 (7)
H(10)	-105 (3)	78 (2)	-523 (5)	40 (12)
H(11)	92 (5)	47 (4)	-224 (8)	138 (22)
H(12)	252 (4)	173 (3)	10 (5)	74 (12)
H(13)	233 (3)	72 (2)	426 (4)	29 (8)
H(14)	300 (4)	96 (4)	326 (7)	98 (19)
H(15)	46 (3)	125 (2)	301 (5)	35 (10)
H(16)	83 (3)	215 (2)	350 (5)	54 (11)
H(17)	-44 (3)	236 (2)	136 (4)	31 (10)
H(18)	-69 (3)	83 (2)	-7 (4)	31 (8)
H(19)	-140 (3)	105 (2)	81 (4)	34 (9)
H(20)	-311 (3)	121 (2)	-371 (5)	48 (10)
H(21)	-223 (4)	65 (3)	-258 (5)	52 (13)
H(22)	-313 (3)	302 (3)	-323 (5)	46 (12)

^a Estimated standard deviations in parentheses. Temperature factor is defined as: $\exp(-1/4 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 B_{ij} h_i h_j a_i^* a_j^*)$.

group to coordinate. It might be expected to dimerize, filling the other apical position of a neighboring cation, but this does not happen.

In the case of $\text{Ni}(\text{IBO})_2^{2+}$ all six positions are equivalent so no such situation should arise. As a result, other isomers besides the *trans* facial should exist. Professor Eddy has prepared what may be some of these isomers.¹⁶ On the other hand, no evidence for other isomers of the copper complex has been found.

The copper-nitrogen bond lengths agree well with other reported values. The Cu-N(oxime) distances

are in good agreement with the pentacoordinate copper-dimethylglyoxime structure¹⁷ and also in agreement with those found in bis(salicylaldoximate)-copper(II)¹⁸ and bis(5-chlorosalicylaldoximate)copper(II),¹⁹ which are reported to be quasi-octahedral. The Cu-N(amine) equatorial distance is in good agreement with other reported distances, which average 2.00 Å.

C. Geometry and Bonding in the Ligand Molecule.

—Bond lengths and angles for both the copper and

(17) E. Frasson, R. Bardi, and S. Bezzi, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **12**, 201 (1959).

(18) M. A. Jarski and E. C. Lingafelter, *ibid.*, **17**, 1109 (1964).

(19) P. L. Orioli, E. C. Lingafelter, and B. W. Brown, *ibid.*, **17**, 1113 (1964).

(16) L. P. Eddy, personal communication.

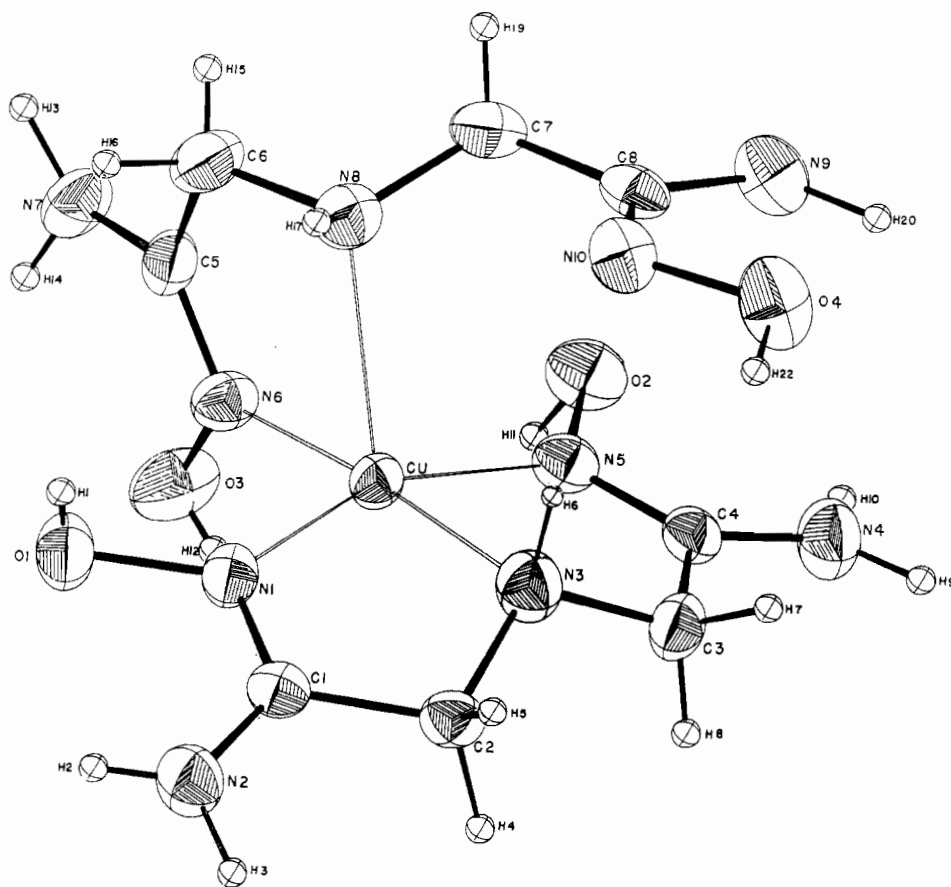


Figure 3.—Structure of cation in bis[2,2'-iminobis(acetamidoxime)]copper(II) chloride. Thermal ellipsoids of nonhydrogen atoms drawn for 50% probability. H(18) and H(21) are behind C(7) and N(9) and do not appear.

TABLE VII

ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE DISPLACEMENTS (Å) FOR PRINCIPAL AXES OF THERMAL ELLIPSOIDS FOR BIS[2,2'-IMINOBI(ACETAMIDOXIME)]COPPER(II) CHLORIDE^a

	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Cu	0.141	0.155	0.179
Cl(1)	0.182	0.222	0.243
Cl(2)	0.175	0.189	0.217
C(1)	0.135	0.164	0.178
C(2)	0.152	0.176	0.185
C(3)	0.149	0.183	0.214
C(4)	0.143	0.167	0.191
C(5)	0.149	0.160	0.206
C(6)	0.162	0.201	0.235
C(7)	0.158	0.196	0.217
C(8)	0.132	0.172	0.206
N(1)	0.155	0.178	0.187
N(2)	0.162	0.198	0.225
N(3)	0.178	0.193	0.213
N(4)	0.169	0.209	0.234
N(5)	0.150	0.171	0.189
N(6)	0.161	0.172	0.199
N(7)	0.150	0.200	0.229
N(8)	0.181	0.188	0.195
N(9)	0.166	0.193	0.238
N(10)	0.169	0.185	0.215
O(1)	0.159	0.216	0.218
O(2)	0.155	0.219	0.230
O(3)	0.172	0.196	0.282
O(4)	0.176	0.199	0.179

^a Orientation of thermal ellipsoids may be seen by reference to Figures 3 and 10.

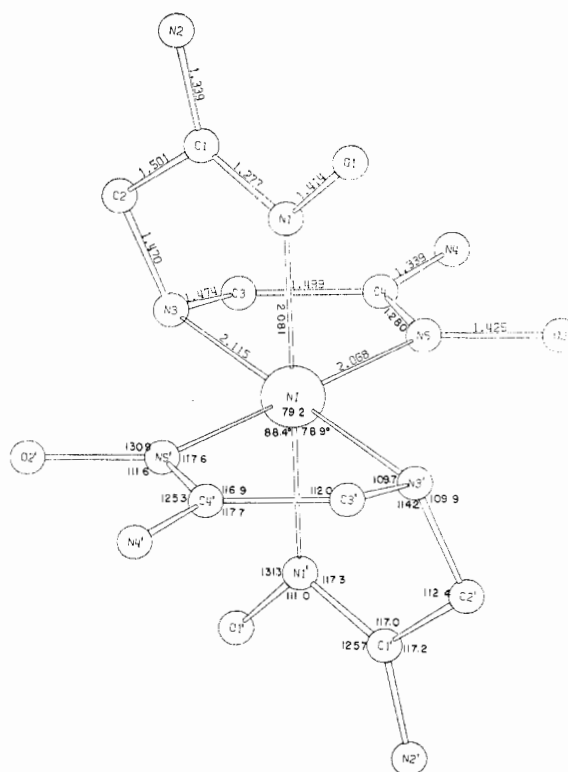
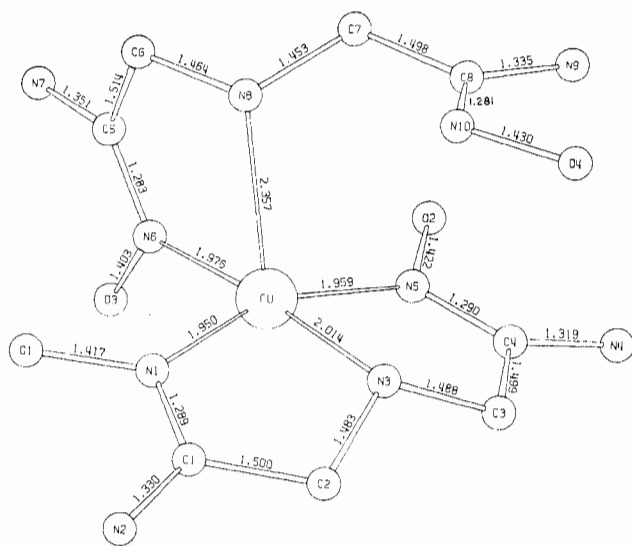
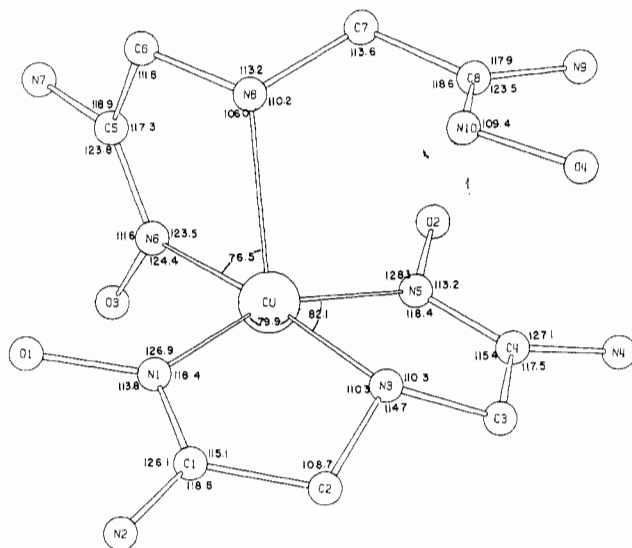


Figure 4.—Bond lengths and angles in Ni(BO)₂²⁺ cation.

TABLE VIII
 BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES

Atoms	Cu(IBO) ₂ Cl ₂	Ni(IBO) ₂ Cl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	Atoms	Cu(IBO) ₂ Cl ₂	Ni(IBO) ₂ Cl ₂ ·2H ₂ O
A. Bond Lengths, Å			N(4)-C(4)-N(5)	127.0 (3)	125.3 (2)
M-N(1)	1.951 (3)	2.081 (2)	C(6)-C(5)-N(6)	117.3 (3)	
M-N(3)	2.014 (3)	2.115 (2)	C(6)-C(5)-N(7)	118.9 (4)	
M-N(5)	1.960 (3)	2.068 (2)	N(6)-C(5)-N(7)	123.8 (4)	
M-N(6)	1.976 (3)		C(5)-C(6)-N(8)	111.9 (4)	
M-N(8)	2.357 (4)		C(8)-C(7)-N(8)	113.6 (3)	
C(1)-C(2)	1.500 (5)	1.501 (3)	C(7)-C(8)-N(9)	117.9 (3)	
C(3)-C(4)	1.500 (5)	1.499 (3)	C(7)-C(8)-N(10)	118.6 (3)	
C(5)-C(6)	1.514 (7)		N(9)-C(8)-N(10)	123.5 (3)	
C(7)-C(8)	1.498 (5)		M-N(1)-C(1)	118.4 (2)	117.3 (1)
C(1)-N(1)	1.290 (4)	1.277 (3)	M-N(1)-O(1)	126.9 (2)	131.3 (1)
C(4)-N(5)	1.290 (4)	1.280 (3)	C(1)-N(1)-O(1)	113.8 (8)	111.0 (2)
C(5)-N(6)	1.284 (5)		M-N(3)-C(2)	110.3 (2)	109.9 (1)
C(8)-N(10)	1.282 (4)		M-N(3)-C(3)	110.3 (2)	109.7 (1)
C(1)-N(2)	1.331 (4)	1.340 (3)	C(2)-N(3)-C(3)	114.7 (3)	114.2 (2)
C(4)-N(4)	1.320 (5)	1.339 (3)	M-N(5)-C(4)	118.4 (2)	117.6 (2)
C(5)-N(7)	1.351 (4)		M-N(5)-C(2)	128.3 (2)	130.1 (1)
C(8)-N(9)	1.335 (5)		C(4)-N(5)-C(2)	113.2 (3)	111.6 (2)
C(2)-N(3)	1.483 (5)	1.470 (3)	M-N(6)-C(5)	123.7 (3)	
C(3)-N(3)	1.488 (5)	1.474 (3)	M-N(6)-O(3)	124.4 (2)	
C(6)-N(8)	1.464 (5)		C(5)-N(6)-O(3)	111.6 (3)	
C(7)-N(8)	1.454 (5)		M-N(8)-C(6)	106.0 (3)	
N(1)-O(1)	1.417 (4)	1.414 (2)	M-N(8)-C(7)	110.2 (3)	
N(5)-O(2)	1.422 (3)	1.425 (3)	C(6)-N(8)-C(7)	113.2 (3)	
N(6)-O(3)	1.403 (5)		C(8)-N(10)-O(4)	109.4 (3)	
N(10)-O(4)	1.430 (5)		C(1)-C(2)-H(4)	112 (2)	112 (2)
C(2)-H(4)	1.06 (5)	0.92 (3)	C(1)-C(2)-H(5)	106 (2)	113 (2)
C(2)-H(5)	1.05 (4)	1.07 (4)	N(3)-C(2)-H(4)	112 (2)	118 (2)
C(3)-H(7)	0.98 (3)	0.95 (3)	N(3)-C(2)-H(5)	104 (2)	108 (2)
C(3)-H(8)	0.94 (4)	0.98 (3)	H(4)-C(2)-H(5)	113 (2)	92 (3)
C(6)-H(15)	0.82 (4)		C(4)-C(3)-H(7)	111 (2)	109 (2)
C(6)-H(16)	1.16 (4)		C(4)-C(3)-H(8)	109 (2)	113 (2)
C(7)-H(18)	1.05 (4)		N(3)-C(3)-H(7)	110 (2)	116 (2)
C(7)-H(19)	0.89 (4)		N(3)-C(3)-H(8)	113 (2)	108 (2)
N(2)-H(2)	0.83 (3)	0.74 (3)	H(7)-C(3)-H(8)	103 (3)	99 (2)
N(2)-H(3)	0.97 (5)	0.91 (3)	C(5)-C(6)-H(15)	111 (3)	
N(3)-H(6)	1.07 (5)	0.86 (3)	C(5)-C(6)-H(16)	111 (2)	
N(4)-H(9)	0.95 (3)	0.91 (3)	N(8)-C(6)-H(15)	115 (2)	
N(4)-H(10)	0.79 (4)	0.98 (3)	N(8)-C(6)-H(16)	106 (2)	
N(7)-H(13)	0.94 (4)		H(15)-C(6)-H(16)	101 (4)	
N(7)-H(14)	0.87 (7)		C(8)-C(7)-H(18)	109 (2)	
N(9)-H(20)	1.03 (3)		C(8)-C(7)-H(19)	109 (2)	
N(9)-H(21)	0.74 (5)		N(8)-C(7)-H(18)	105 (2)	
O(1)-H(1)	0.73 (7)	0.95 (5)	N(8)-C(7)-H(19)	117 (2)	
O(2)-H(11)	1.15 (7)	0.90 (3)	H(18)-C(7)-H(19)	103 (3)	
O(3)-H(12)	0.68 (5)		C(1)-N(2)-H(2)	121 (3)	120 (2)
O(4)-H(22)	0.83 (4)		C(1)-N(2)-H(3)	122 (2)	120 (2)
N(8)-H(17)	0.81 (4)		H(2)-N(2)-H(3)	117 (4)	120 (3)
B. Bond Angles, Deg			M-N(3)-H(6)	100 (2)	104 (2)
N(1)-M-N(3)	79.9 (1)	78.9 (1)	C(2)-N(3)-H(6)	109 (2)	110 (2)
N(1)-M-N(5)	157.5 (1)	88.4 (1)	C(3)-N(3)-H(6)	112 (2)	109 (2)
N(1)-M-N(6)	99.0 (1)		C(4)-N(4)-H(9)	121 (2)	119 (2)
N(1)-M-N(8)	100.1 (1)		C(4)-N(4)-H(10)	122 (2)	123 (2)
N(3)-M-N(5)	82.1 (1)	79.2 (1)	H(9)-N(4)-H(10)	117 (3)	115 (3)
N(3)-M-N(6)	173.6 (2)		C(5)-N(7)-H(13)	120 (2)	
N(3)-M-N(8)	109.9 (1)		C(5)-N(7)-H(14)	111 (4)	
N(5)-M-N(6)	97.3 (1)		H(13)-N(7)-H(15)	117 (4)	
N(5)-M-N(8)	98.6 (1)		M-N(8)-H(17)	103 (3)	
N(6)-M-N(8)	76.5 (1)		C(6)-H(8)-H(17)	103 (2)	
C(2)-C(1)-N(1)	115.1 (3)	117.0 (2)	C(7)-N(8)-H(17)	121 (3)	
C(2)-C(1)-N(2)	118.8 (3)	117.3 (2)	C(8)-N(9)-H(20)	122 (2)	
N(1)-C(1)-N(2)	126.1 (3)	125.7 (2)	C(8)-H(9)-H(21)	120 (3)	
C(1)-C(2)-N(3)	108.7 (3)	112.4 (2)	H(20)-N(9)-H(21)	120 (3)	
C(4)-C(3)-N(3)	111.0 (3)	112.0 (2)	N(1)-O(1)-H(1)	100 (4)	111 (2)
C(3)-C(4)-N(4)	117.6 (3)	117.8 (2)	N(5)-O(2)-H(11)	112 (3)	103 (2)
C(3)-C(4)-N(5)	115.4 (3)	116.9 (2)	N(6)-O(3)-H(12)	93 (4)	
			N(10)-O(4)-H(22)	103 (3)	

Figure 5.—Bond lengths in $\text{Cu}(\text{IBO})_2^{2+}$ cation.Figure 6.—Bond angles in $\text{Cu}(\text{IBO})_2^{2+}$ cation.

nickel compounds are given in Table VIII and Figures 4–6. With the exception of the N–O distances, all bond lengths and angles agree with previously reported results. Carbon–nitrogen(amide) distances are in good agreement with the values found for several peptides (1.32 Å)²⁰ and for $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}(\text{biuret})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1.34 Å),²¹ $\text{Cu}(\text{biuret})_2$ (1.321 (6) Å),²² bis(pyridine-2-carboxamido)nickel(II) chloride (1.32 (2) Å),²³ and diaquobis(pyridine-2-carboxamido)nickel(II) chloride (1.311 (8) Å).²⁴ Similarly the carbon–nitrogen(amine) distances are in good agreement with the many amine complexes for which structures have been determined. The average C–N distance for several three-dimensional struc-

ture determinations of ethylenediamine complexes is 1.48 Å.²⁵

Table IX gives a comparison of the IBO complexes with several three-dimensional structure determinations of oximes and oxime complexes. Examination of this

TABLE IX
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE LIGAND BOND LENGTHS (Å)

	C(sp ²)– C(sp ³)	C–N(oxime)	N–O	Ref
Ni(BO) ₂ Cl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	1.500 (3)	1.279 (2)	1.419 (2)	a
Cu(BO) ₂ Cl ₂	1.503 (2)	1.286 (4)	1.418 (4)	a
Ni(DMG) ₂	1.51 (2)	1.30 (1)	1.36 (1)	b
Pd(DMG) ₂	1.51 (4)	1.31 (1)	1.35 (2)	c
DMG	1.479 (15)	1.253 (11)	1.321 (21)	d
Ni(G) ₂		1.303 (6)	1.347 (4)	e
		1.277 (7)		
		1.300 (10)	1.341 (7)	f
Pd(G) ₂		1.321 (12)	1.337 (12)	g
		1.273 (13)	1.384 (12)	
		1.271 (15)	1.277 (13)	
		1.319 (16)	1.372 (12)	
G		1.284 (5)	1.397 (4)	h
Ni(AO) ₂ Cl·H ₂ O	1.50 (2)	1.30 (1)	1.36 (1)	i
Co(AO) ₂ Cl ₂	1.485 (10)	1.278 (10)	1.347 (10)	j
Cu(salox) ₂	1.25 (2)	1.45 (2)	1.45 (2)	k
Cu(5-Cl-salox)		1.256 (14)	1.418 (14)	l
Ni(salox) ₂		1.351 (10)	1.363 (9)	m
(CoBF(DMG) ₂ BF) ₂	1.472 (6)	1.287 (6)	1.363 (4)	n
O-MeC(DMG)PyCo	1.51 (1)	1.28 (1)	1.37 (1)	o
	1.50			p
		1.29		q

^a This work. ^b DMG = dimethylglyoxime; D. E. Williams, G. Wolhauer, and R. E. Rundle, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 755 (1959). ^c C. Panattoni, E. Frasson, and R. Zannotti, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, **89**, 2132 (1959). ^d W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **14**, 95 (1961). ^e G = glyoxime; M. Calleri, G. Ferraris, and D. Viterbo, *ibid.*, **22**, 468 (1967). ^f R. K. Murmann and E. O. Schlemper, *ibid.*, **23**, 667 (1967). ^g M. Calleri, G. Ferraris, and D. Viterbo, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **1**, 297 (1967). ^h M. Calleri, G. Ferraris, and D. Viterbo, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **20**, 73 (1966). ⁱ Bis-(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanoneoximato)nickel(II) chloride monohydrate. ^j E. O. Schlemper, S. J. LaPlaca, and W. C. Hamilton, Abstracts, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., 1969, No. C6. ^k salox = salicylaldoxime. ^l Reference 19. ^m Reference 10. ⁿ G. A. Zakrzewski, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1969. ^o Carboxymethylbis(O-methyl)dimethylglyoximato)pyridinecobalt(III); P. G. Lenhart, *Chem. Commun.*, 980 (1967). ^p Theoretical value for C(sp²)–C(sp³): N. S. Ham, *Rev. Pure Appl. Chem.*, **11**, 159 (1961). ^q C–N distance in salicylaldehyde chelates: E. C. Lingafelter and R. L. Braun, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2951 (1966).

table shows the C–C and C–N distances to agree. However there is a wide range of values for the N–O distances, with those in the IBO complexes being considerably longer than most of the others. We are unable to suggest an explanation for these differences.

Since the IBO molecule contains both amine and oxime functional groups, the planarity of the chelate rings is of some interest. In all reported structures of ethylenediamine complexes the chelate rings have the *gauche* configuration. The degree of twist in the ring is often described by considering the dihedral angle between the plane defined by one nitrogen atom and the two carbon atoms, and the plane defined by the two carbon atoms and the other nitrogen atom. This

(20) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, p 281.

(21) H. C. Freeman, J. E. W. L. Smith, and J. C. Taylor, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **14**, 407 (1961).

(22) H. C. Freeman and J. E. W. L. Smith, *ibid.*, **20**, 153 (1966).

(23) S. C. Chang, D. Y. Park, and N. C. Li, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2144 (1968).

(24) A. Masuko, T. Nomura, and Y. Saito, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **40**, 511 (1967).

(25) J. R. Wiesner, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1966.

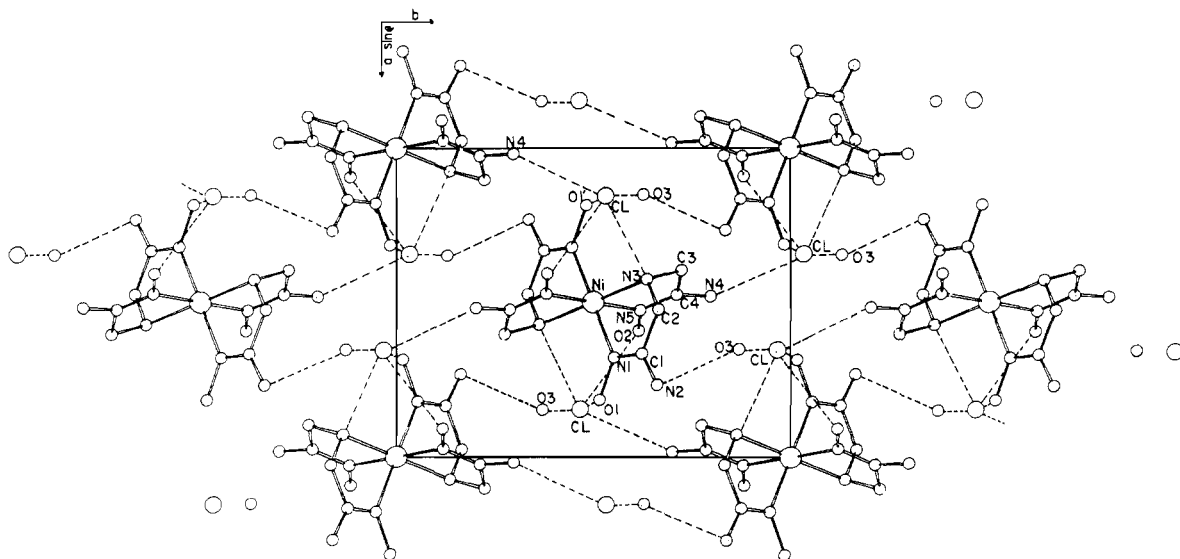


Figure 7.—Projection down 001 axis in $\text{Ni}(\text{BO})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. One layer of anions and cations and hydrogen bonds involving atoms in this layer are shown. The hydrogen bonds $\text{N}(4)\text{---O}(3)$ and $\text{O}(1)\text{---O}(3)$ which involve atoms in adjacent layers along the z axis are not shown.

angle ranges from 45 to 58° in ethylenediamine complexes.^{26–28}

On the other hand the dioxime structures which have been reported are fairly planar. Nickel dimethylglyoxime was solved on the basis of only partial three-dimensional data and was assumed strictly planar by the authors.²⁹ More recently, nickel glyoxime was reported to show small but significant deviations from planarity.³⁰ The “*gauche*” angle, calculated as described above, is 1.3° .

The “*gauche*” angles in the IBO complexes are the following (atoms in plane 1, atoms in plane 2, angle): $\text{Ni}(\text{BO})_2^{2+}$: $\text{N}(1)\text{---C}(1)\text{---C}(2)$, $\text{N}(3)\text{---C}(1)\text{---C}(2)$, 14.5° ; $\text{N}(3)\text{---C}(3)\text{---C}(4)$, $\text{N}(5)\text{---C}(3)\text{---C}(4)$, 17.5° . $\text{Cu}(\text{BO})_2^{2+}$: $\text{N}(1)\text{---C}(1)\text{---C}(2)$, $\text{N}(3)\text{---C}(1)\text{---C}(2)$, 11.6° ; $\text{N}(3)\text{---C}(3)\text{---C}(4)$, $\text{N}(5)\text{---C}(3)\text{---C}(4)$, 12.5° ; $\text{N}(6)\text{---C}(5)\text{---C}(6)$, $\text{N}(8)\text{---C}(5)\text{---C}(6)$, 21.1° ; $\text{N}(8)\text{---C}(7)\text{---C}(8)$, $\text{N}(10)\text{---C}(7)\text{---C}(8)$, 30.8° . For the bidentate complex bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanone oximato)nickel(II) chloride monohydrate,⁹ which also contains oxime and amine groups, the angles are 17.2 and 19.0° for the two chelate rings.

Also of some interest is the “bite” distance, the distance between the coordinated nitrogen atoms. In the nickel complex both the $\text{N}(1)\text{---N}(3)$ and $\text{N}(3)\text{---N}(5)$ distances are 2.64 \AA . In the copper complex there is less agreement. The distances for $\text{N}(1)\text{---N}(3)$, $\text{N}(3)\text{---N}(5)$, and $\text{N}(6)\text{---N}(8)$ are 2.54 , 2.61 , and 2.60 \AA , respectively. The $\text{N}(8)\text{---N}(10)$ distance in the uncoordinated arm is 2.78 \AA .

The hydrogen bonding in these IBO complexes is quite extensive. Lists of intermolecular distances for which hydrogen bonds are postulated are given for Ni-

$(\text{BO})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in Table X and for $\text{Cu}(\text{BO})_2\text{Cl}_2$ in Table XI. The most significant feature of the hydrogen bonding in both compounds is the large degree of participation by the chloride ions. In the nickel compound four hydrogen-chloride distances are less than 3.0 \AA , the sum of the van der Waals radii for hydrogen and chlorine.³¹ Since the $\text{O}(3)\text{---Cl}$ distance

TABLE X
A. Hydrogen Bonding in $\text{Ni}(\text{BO})_2\text{Cl}_2$

Atom A	Atom B	Hydrogen	Å			A-H-B, deg
			A-B	A-H	H-B	
N(4)	Cl	H(10)	3.328	0.981	2.381	162.2
N(3)	Cl	H(6)	3.184	0.862	2.328	172.9
O(1)	Cl	H(1)	3.145	0.947	2.211	168.7
O(2)	Cl	H(11)	3.128	0.900	2.228	177.0
O(3)	Cl	<i>a</i>	3.125			
N(2)	O(3)	H(3)	3.118	0.912	2.273	153.9
N(4)	O(3)	H(9)	2.938	0.908	2.128	143.9
O(3)	O(1)	<i>a</i>	2.897			

B. Hydrogen-Bond Angles (deg) around O(3) and Cl

Chloride ion		Water of hydration	
N(4)---Cl---N(3)	142.1	Cl---O(3)---N(2)	84.7
N(4)---Cl---O(1)	98.0	Cl---O(3)---N(4)	146.1
N(4)---Cl---O(2)	76.0	Cl---O(3)---O(1)	118.7
N(4)---Cl---O(3)	94.1	N(2)---O(3)---N(4)	106.7
N(3)---Cl---O(1)	68.7	N(2)---O(3)---O(1)	143.9
N(3)---Cl---O(2)	68.3	N(4)---O(3)---O(1)	70.0
N(3)---Cl---O(3)	101.5		
O(1)---Cl---O(2)	87.3		
O(1)---Cl---O(3)	168.0		
O(2)---Cl---O(3)	95.6		

^a Bonding is through hydrogen atoms of water molecule which were not resolved.

(O(3) belonging to the water of hydration) is 3.11 \AA , well within the range of $2.86\text{--}3.21 \text{ \AA}$ listed by Pimentel and McClellan for $\text{O}\text{---H}\text{---Cl}$ hydrogen-bonded distances,³² a fifth hydrogen bond to the chloride ion may be assumed, although the positions of the hydrogen

(26) K. N. Raymond, P. W. R. Corfield, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 842 (1968).

(27) D. L. Cullen and E. C. Lingafelter, *ibid.*, **9**, 1858 (1970).

(28) Mazar-ul-Haque, C. N. Caughlan, and K. Emerson, personal communication.

(29) D. E. Williams, G. Wolhauer, and R. E. Rundle, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 755 (1959).

(30) M. Calleri, G. Ferraris, and D. Viterbo, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **22**, 468 (1967).

(31) L. Pauling, ref 20, p 260.

(32) G. C. Pimentel and A. L. McClellan, “The Hydrogen Bond,” W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, Calif., and London, 1960, p 290.

atoms of the water molecule were not resolved. The other O-Cl distances also lie in this range. Similarly the N-Cl distances lie within the range 2.91-3.41 Å listed in the same source.

Table X also summarizes the A-H-Cl (A = N or O) angles. These angles show that the hydrogen bonds are not strictly linear but fall in the range 144-177°.

The hydrogen-bonding scheme in the unit cell of the nickel compound can be seen by reference to the packing diagram (Figure 7) which shows one layer of anions and cations as viewed along the *c* axis and by reference to Figure 8. The scheme is best described as an infinite chain (O(1)-Cl-O(3))_n with adjacent chains linked by two hydrogen bonds to N(4), which are approximately perpendicular to these chains. In addition, there are two more bonds to the chloride ion and one to O(3) that are not part of the chain.

There is also a large degree of hydrogen bonding involving the chloride ions in the copper compound. Here, however, Cl(1) has only two hydrogen bonds, while Cl(2) has five. The unusually short H(11)-Cl(2) distance quoted in Table XI is probably not signifi-

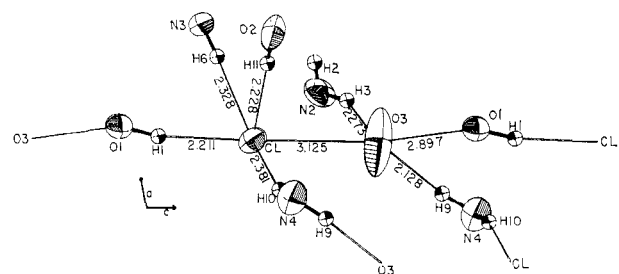


Figure 8.—Detail drawing of hydrogen-bonding scheme in Ni-(BO)₂Cl₂·2H₂O as viewed down the 010 axis.

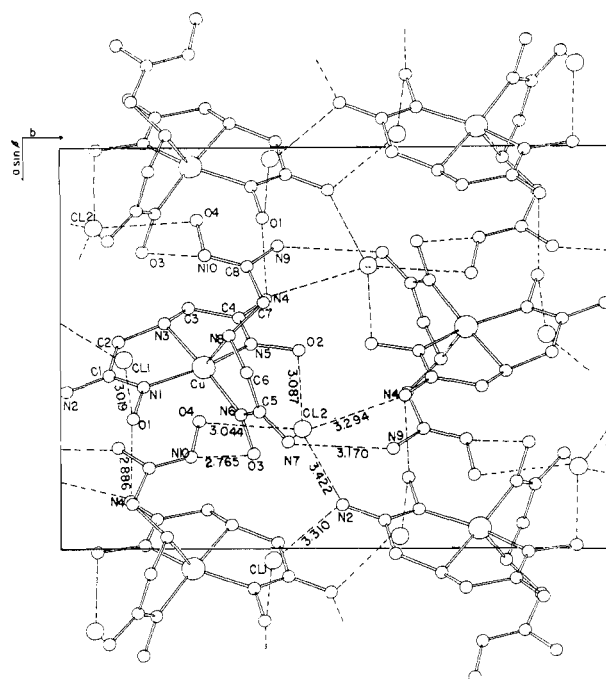


Figure 9.—Projection down 001 axis in Cu(BO)₂Cl₂.

TABLE XI

A. Hydrogen Bonding in Cu(BO)₂Cl₂

Atom A	Atom B	Hydrogen	Å			A-H-B, deg
			A-B	A-H	H-B	
O(1)	Cl(1)	H(1)	3.019	0.727	2.297	172.8
N(2)	Cl(1)	H(3)	3.310	0.965	2.402	156.7
O(2)	Cl(2)	H(11)	3.087	1.152	2.057	147.0
O(4)	Cl(2)	H(22)	3.044	0.829	2.221	171.9
N(2)	Cl(2)	H(2)	3.422	0.828	2.601	171.8
N(4)	Cl(2)	H(10)	3.294	0.791	2.659	138.6
N(7)	Cl(2)	H(13)	3.306	0.940	2.384	167.0
N(4)	O(1)	H(9)	2.886	0.951	2.018	150.9
O(3)	N(10)	H(12)	2.765	0.678	2.120	159.7
N(9)	N(7)	H(21)	3.170	0.737	2.526	147.0

B. Hydrogen-Bond Angles (deg) around Atoms Involved in Two or More Bonds

Cl(1)		O(1)	
O(1)-Cl(1)-N(2)	82.9	Cl(1)-O(1)-N(4)	96.2
Cl(2)		N(2)	
O(2)-Cl(2)-O(4)	81.6	Cl(2)-N(2)-Cl(1)	121.8
O(2)-Cl(2)-N(2)	96.4		
O(2)-Cl(2)-N(4)	86.6	N(4)	
O(2)-Cl(2)-N(7)	135.7	Cl(2)-N(4)-O(1)	68.5
O(4)-Cl(2)-N(2)	109.6		
O(4)-Cl(2)-N(4)	155.2		
O(4)-Cl(2)-N(7)	88.5		
N(2)-Cl(2)-N(4)	93.4		
N(2)-Cl(2)-N(7)	127.4		
N(4)-Cl(2)-N(7)	84.9		

cant, because of the large uncertainty in this hydrogen position. All A-Cl distances are within the range given by Pimentel and McClellan,³² although the N(2)-Cl(2) distance is at the upper end of this range. There is more deviation from linearity in the A-H-Cl angles in the copper compounds than in the nickel complex.

As can be seen from Figure 9, the *c* axis projection of the unit cell of Cu(BO)₂Cl₂, and from Figure 10, all but four of the listed hydrogen bonds are part of a finite cyclic arrangement, with the plane of each cycle ap-

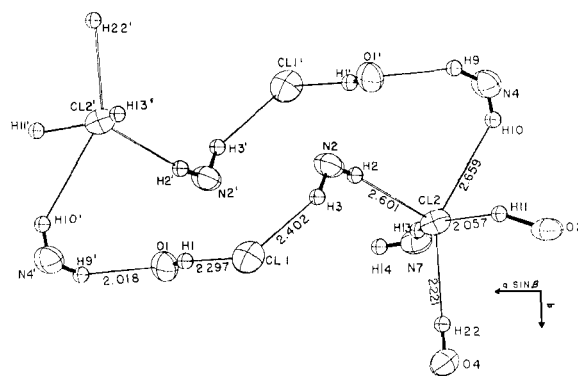


Figure 10.—Detailed drawing of the cyclic part of the hydrogen-bonding scheme as viewed down the 001 axis. The hydrogen bonds N(7)-N(9) and N(10)-O(3) are not shown.

proximately normal to the *z* axis. The O(4)-H(22)-Cl(2) and O(2)-H(11)-C(2) bonds could be considered as side arms to this cycle. The remaining two hydrogen bonds are approximately parallel to the *y* axis.

Acknowledgment.—The authors wish to thank Professor L. P. Eddy for the samples used in this study and for valuable information about them. This work was supported in part by National Science Foundation Grant GP 7866.