

## The Crystal Structure of NN'-ethylenebis-(acetylacetoniminato)vinylaquocobalt(III)

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The crystal and molecular structure of NN'-ethylenebis-(acetylacetoniminato)vinylaquocobalt(III) has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. There are four molecules in the monoclinic unit cell, space group  $P2_1/n$ , with dimensions,  $a=9.19 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b=14.32 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c=11.95 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta=99.1^\circ$ . Final refinement was by block-diagonal anisotropic least-squares adjustment to an  $R$  of 0.078. The coordination around the cobalt atom is that of a distorted octahedron. The tetradentate ligand occupies the equatorial coordination sites. A water molecule and a  $\sigma$ -bonded vinyl group in the axial positions complete the coordination polyhedron. The bond lengths are  $1.92 \text{ \AA}$  (mean) for Co-O,  $1.89 \text{ \AA}$  (mean) for Co-N,  $1.89 \text{ \AA}$  for Co-C, and  $2.22 \text{ \AA}$  for Co-OH<sub>2</sub>. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds O-H...O, involving the oxygen atoms of the tetradentate ligand and the water molecule of two complex molecules related by a symmetry centre are found.

### Introduction

In the previous paper<sup>1</sup> the crystal structure determination of the lattice compound between NN'-ethylenebis-(acetylacetoniminato)cobalt(II), Co(BAE), and benzene, carried out as a part of a research program on the structure of some stable organometallic derivatives of cobalt(III) chelates, has been described.

We report here on the crystal structure of NN'-ethylenebis-(acetylacetoniminato)vinylaquocobalt(III) (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Co(BAE)H<sub>2</sub>O).

### Experimental Section

Single red monoclinic crystals elongated along [001], prepared as previously described,<sup>2</sup> were kindly supplied by Professor G. Costa and Dr. G. Mestroni of this Institute.

The cell dimensions, determined from precession photographs, taken with MoK $\alpha$  radiation, are:  $a=9.19 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b=14.32 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c=11.95 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta=99.1 \pm 0.3^\circ$ .

(1) S. Brückner, M. Calligaris, G. Nardin, and L. Randaccio, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **2**, 386 (1968).

(2) G. Costa and G. Mestroni, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **11**, 325 (1968).

The calculated density, assuming four formula units, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Co(BAE)H<sub>2</sub>O, per unit cell, is  $1.40 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  in good agreement with the value of  $1.42 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  of the density measured by flotation method.

Systematic absences,  $h0l$  with  $h+1$  odd and  $0k0$  with  $k$  odd, indicated the space group  $P2_1/n$ .

Intensity data were collected by the equi-inclination Weissenberg method using MoK $\alpha$  radiation. Levels  $h0l$  through  $h15l$  and  $hk0$  through  $hk7$  were recorded by the multiple film technique.

The intensities of 1513 reflections were measured by visual comparison with a standard scale and were placed in a common scale by cross-correlation terms. No correction for absorption was made. Lorentz and polarization factors and the spot shape correction for non-zero levels were applied.

All calculations were carried out on a IBM 7044 computer with programs written by A. Domenicano *et al.*<sup>3,4</sup>

The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*<sup>5</sup> for oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, that of Berghuis *et al.*<sup>6</sup> for nitrogen and that, listed in the International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography,<sup>7</sup> for cobalt.

### Structure Determination

Approximate position of the cobalt atom was readily determined from peak locations on a three-dimensional Patterson map.

A cobalt-phased three-dimensional electron density map showed clearly all the other non-hydrogen atoms. After a cycle of Fourier refinement the  $R$ -value was 0.17 using an overall isotropic temperature factor of  $1.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ . The atomic parameters were then refined by isotropic block-diagonal least-squares method. The  $R$ -value fell to 0.114 after five cycles. Three more cycles of refinement of all atomic coordinates and anisotropic temperature factors for each atom lowered the  $R$ -value to 0.092. At this stage a three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis was calculated. Estimated

(3) V. Albano, A. Domenicano, and A. Vaciego, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, **96**, 922 (1966).

(4) A. Domenicano and A. Vaciego, private communication.

(5) H. P. Hanson, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1040 (1964).

(6) J. Berghuis, I. J. M. Haanappel, M. Potters, B. O. Loopstra, C. H. Gillavry, and A. L. Veenedaal, *Acta Cryst.*, **8**, 478 (1955).

(7) «International Tables for X-ray Crystallography», vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham (1962).

**Table I.** Fractional atomic coordinates and their standard deviations in parentheses. All value are multiplied by 10<sup>4</sup>.

Atom	x	y	z
Co	281 (1)	33 (1)	2119 (1)
N(1)	311 (9)	1183 (5)	2895 (7)
N(2)	-1290 (8)	-311 (5)	2884 (7)
O(1)	1784 (7)	369 (5)	1254 (5)
O(2)	129 (7)	-1110 (5)	1252 (6)
O(3)	-1304 (8)	690 (5)	749 (6)
C(1)	3671 (12)	1233 (9)	600 (11)
C(2)	2478 (11)	1164 (8)	1341 (9)
C(3)	2226 (11)	1878 (7)	2032 (9)
C(4)	1212 (11)	1888 (7)	2817 (9)
C(5)	1163 (14)	2754 (8)	3541 (11)
C(6)	-630 (12)	1170 (7)	3788 (9)
C(7)	-1907 (11)	508 (7)	3377 (8)
C(8)	-3051 (13)	-1325 (8)	3667 (10)
C(9)	-1857 (10)	-1135 (7)	2960 (9)
C(10)	-1369 (12)	-1943 (7)	2376 (9)
C(11)	-503 (10)	-1861 (6)	1528 (8)
C(12)	-309 (12)	-2706 (8)	813 (10)
C(13)	1635 (11)	-529 (7)	3279 (9)
C(14)	3003 (13)	-248 (8)	3671 (11)

**Table II.** Final anisotropic temperature factors and their standard deviations in parentheses. The temperature factor is of the form  $\exp -(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)$ . All values are multiplied by 10<sup>4</sup>.

Atom	B <sub>11</sub>	B <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>
Co	51 (1)	-6 (2)	42 (1)	15 (0)	-3 (2)	38 (1)
N(1)	65 (9)	9 (10)	21 (12)	24 (3)	-9 (8)	40 (6)
N(2)	67 (9)	-18 (9)	37 (11)	19 (3)	-1 (7)	45 (5)
O(1)	75 (7)	-10 (9)	80 (9)	37 (3)	9 (7)	56 (5)
O(2)	60 (7)	-12 (8)	55 (10)	29 (3)	-18 (7)	58 (5)
O(3)	99 (9)	3 (11)	57 (11)	44 (4)	-9 (8)	52 (5)
C(1)	75 (13)	-62 (16)	79 (20)	63 (7)	-24 (15)	102 (11)
C(2)	70 (12)	-35 (14)	25 (16)	40 (5)	12 (11)	54 (7)
C(3)	77 (12)	-44 (13)	34 (16)	37 (5)	9 (11)	56 (8)
C(4)	72 (12)	8 (14)	2 (16)	32 (5)	-5 (10)	50 (7)
C(5)	120 (16)	-4 (16)	44 (21)	38 (6)	-24 (13)	81 (10)
C(6)	90 (12)	13 (13)	64 (15)	32 (5)	-16 (10)	58 (7)
C(7)	114 (12)	22 (12)	91 (13)	23 (4)	-25 (9)	61 (7)
C(8)	127 (14)	-42 (15)	118 (16)	44 (6)	-5 (12)	75 (8)
C(9)	56 (11)	-23 (12)	45 (15)	35 (5)	3 (11)	59 (8)
C(10)	96 (13)	-7 (14)	49 (17)	28 (5)	-10 (10)	64 (8)
C(11)	66 (11)	0 (11)	24 (14)	18 (4)	1 (9)	51 (7)
C(12)	92 (13)	-23 (14)	43 (19)	34 (5)	-30 (12)	80 (10)
C(13)	94 (12)	8 (13)	66 (15)	25 (5)	5 (10)	59 (7)
C(14)	121 (15)	-16 (15)	32 (20)	35 (6)	14 (12)	79 (10)

positions for the hydrogen atoms all occurred in regions of positive electron density. Therefore the hydrogen atoms were included at the calculated positions and a final least-squares refinement lowered the R-value to 0.078. The contribution of the hydrogen atoms was held constant, with an overall isotropic temperature factor of 5 Å<sup>2</sup>. The reflections 110, 002, 112 were omitted from refinement as they most probably suffer from extinction. The weighting scheme used was:

$$w = 1 / (7.10 + 1.00|F_o| + 0.01|F_o|^2)$$

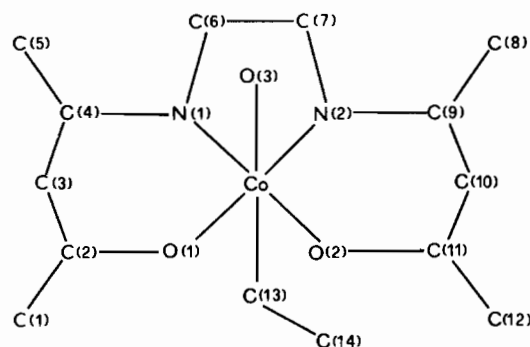
The final parameters of all the non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table I and Table II together with their estimated standard deviations. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms are listed in Table III. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table IV.

**Table III.** Fractional coordinates of hydrogen atoms (multiplied by 10<sup>3</sup>)

Atom	x	y	z
H(1C1)	422	190	77
H(2C1)	321	118	-26
H(3C1)	446	68	85
H(1C3)	286	251	198
H(1C5)	198	324	338
H(2C5)	137	256	443
H(3C5)	8	306	336
H(1C6)	0	90	457
H(2C6)	-102	185	394
H(1C7)	-271	85	276
H(2C7)	-245	29	408
H(1C8)	-332	-205	364
H(2C8)	-402	-92	337
H(3C8)	-265	-113	454
H(1C10)	-169	-262	263
H(1C12)	-94	-328	106
H(2C12)	82	-289	88
H(3C12)	-72	-253	-8
H(1C13)	126	-114	367
H(1C14)	367	-63	433
H(2C14)	345	36	331
H(1O3)	-180	19	24
H(2O3)	-75	108	26

## Results and Discussion

Bond lengths and angles are given in Table V. The numbering scheme for the atoms is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1.** Numbering scheme for the atoms of the complex molecule.

The coordination about the cobalt atom is that of a distorted octahedron with coplanar atoms Co, O(1), O(2), N(1), and N(2) lying in the equatorial plane, and the water molecule and the vinyl group occupying the axial positions. The vinyl group is  $\sigma$ -bonded to the cobalt atom *via* one carbon atom. The Co-C(13) bond length is found to be 1.89 Å. The C(13)-C(14) bond length of 1.33 Å and the Co-C(13)-C(14) bond angle of 127.2° may be indicative that the metal-carbon bond is single. On the other hand the shortening of the Co-C(13) distance with respect to the sum of the covalent radii of octahedral cobalt(III) (1.28 Å)<sup>8</sup> and of the sp<sup>2</sup>-hybridised carbon (0.74 Å) is consistent with the view that this bond has some

(8) R. Mason, and D. R. Russell, *Chem. Comm.*, 182 (1965).

Table IV. Observed and calculated structure factors (x10)

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure factors. The columns are labeled with 'h k l' and 'F' values, indicating observed and calculated data for various crystallographic planes. The data is organized in a grid-like format with alternating positive and negative values.

**Table V.** Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°). Their standard deviations are given in parentheses

Co—N(1)	1.888 (.008) Å	N(1)—Co—N(2)	86.7 (.4) °	Co—O(1)—C(2)	124.3 (.7)
Co—N(2)	1.892 (.008)	N(1)—Co—O(1)	95.2 (.3)	Co—O(2)—C(11)	124.6 (.6)
Co—O(1)	1.913 (.007)	N(2)—Co—O(2)	92.4 (.3)	O(1)—C(2)—C(1)	113.6 (1.)
Co—O(2)	1.930 (.007)	O(1)—Co—O(2)	85.4 (.3)	O(1)—C(2)—C(3)	125.4 (1.)
Co—O(3)	2.221 (.007)	N(1)—Co—O(3)	87.1 (.3)	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	121.0 (1.)
Co—C(13)	1.890 (.010)	N(2)—Co—O(3)	90.3 (.3)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	127.0 (1.)
N(1)—C(4)	1.318 (.013)	O(1)—Co—O(3)	86.6 (.3)	N(1)—C(4)—C(3)	121.5 (.9)
N(1)—C(6)	1.476 (.015)	O(2)—Co—O(3)	88.9 (.3)	N(1)—C(4)—C(5)	120.7 (1.)
N(2)—C(7)	1.466 (.013)	N(1)—Co—C(13)	93.1 (.4)	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	117.8 (.9)
N(2)—C(9)	1.299 (.012)	N(2)—Co—C(13)	89.9 (.4)	N(1)—C(6)—C(7)	106.5 (.8)
O(1)—C(2)	1.301 (.013)	O(1)—Co—C(13)	93.2 (.4)	N(2)—C(7)—C(6)	107.4 (.8)
O(2)—C(11)	1.290 (.012)	O(2)—Co—C(13)	90.9 (.4)	N(2)—C(9)—C(8)	122.5 (.9)
C(1)—C(2)	1.518 (.017)	O(3)—Co—C(13)	179.7 (.4)	N(2)—C(9)—C(10)	122.0 (1.)
C(2)—C(3)	1.357 (.015)	Co—N(1)—C(4)	126.4 (.8)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	115.5 (.9)
C(3)—C(4)	1.423 (.016)	Co—N(1)—C(6)	112.3 (.6)	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	122.5 (.9)
C(4)—C(5)	1.517 (.016)	C(4)—N(1)—C(6)	120.5 (.8)	O(2)—C(11)—C(10)	126.2 (.9)
C(6)—C(7)	1.528 (.014)	Co—N(2)—C(7)	111.0 (.6)	O(2)—C(11)—C(12)	115.2 (.9)
C(8)—C(9)	1.512 (.017)	Co—N(2)—C(8)	128.0 (.7)	C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	118.6 (.9)
C(9)—C(10)	1.458 (.015)	C(7)—N(2)—C(9)	120.9 (.9)	Co—C(13)—C(14)	127.2 (.9)
C(10)—C(11)	1.389 (.015)				
C(11)—C(12)	1.508 (.015)				
C(13)—C(14)	1.333 (.015)				

**Table VI.** Equations of least-squares planes and distances of atoms (in Å) from these planes

(1) Plane through Co, O(1), O(2), N(1), and N(2)					
5.206x−5.737y+7.426z=1.653					
Co	0.048 Å	O(2)	−0.019	N(2)	−0.004
O(1)	−0.005	N(1)	−0.020		
(2) Plane through O(1), N(1), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), and C(6)					
5.435x−5.444y+7.274z=1.699					
O(1)	−0.018 Å	C(2)	−0.010	C(5)	0.010
N(1)	−0.068	C(3)	−0.033	C(6)	0.077
C(1)	0.062	C(4)	−0.019		
(3) Plane through O(2), N(2), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11), and C(12)					
6.044x−2.796y+7.342z=1.309					
O(2)	−0.001 Å	C(8)	−0.090	C(11)	0.030
N(2)	0.116	C(9)	0.060	C(12)	−0.142
C(7)	−0.124	C(10)	0.152		
(4) Plane through Co, O(1), O(2), N(1), N(2), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11), C(12)					
5.306x−5.008y+7.615z=1.778					
Co	−0.032 Å	C(2)	−0.025	C(8)	0.059
O(1)	−0.062	C(3)	0.010	C(9)	0.059
O(2)	−0.201	C(4)	0.064	C(10)	0.278
N(1)	−0.001	C(5)	0.156	C(11)	0.051
N(2)	−0.111	C(6)	0.186	C(12)	0.032
C(1)	0.009	C(7)	−0.473		

double bond character. Thus it is difficult to assess the possible contribution of  $\pi$ -bonding to the total bond order. However, the crystallographic analyses of related complexes currently under investigation in this laboratory might offer the opportunity to elucidate the nature of the Co—C bond. The orientation of the vinyl group is such that C(14) is arranged above the acetylacetoniminato ring Co, O(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), N(1). The dihedral angle between the

planes through Co, C(13), C(14), and C(13), Co, O(1) is 36.2°.

The geometry of the equatorial tetradentate ligand was analysed by considering the equations of the best planes given in Table VI together with the distances of the individual atoms from these planes. The least-squares planes were calculated according to Shomaker *et al.*<sup>9</sup> with unitary weights for all the atoms. The equations are referred to the crystal axes and x, y, z are fractional coordinates. The best planes passing through the two halves of the chelate make a dihedral angle of 11.2°. The deviation from the planarity of the chelate is caused by the gauche conformation of the ethylenediamine bridge. The dihedral angle between the planes passing through N(1)—C(6)—C(7) and C(6)—C(7)—N(2) is 42.6°. Although the parent compound CoBAE has an exact tetracoordinate planar geometry, bond lengths and angles of the quadridentate ligand for the two compounds agree within twice the standard deviations.

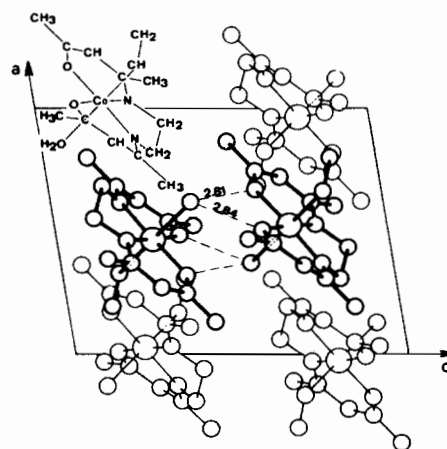


Figure 2. Projection of the structure on (010).

(9) V. Shomaker, J. Waser, R. E. Marsh, and G. Bergman, *Acta Cryst.*, 12, 600 (1959).

Table VII. Non-bonded distances below 4 Å

		Intramolecular distances					
Co—C(14)	2.897 Å	O(1)—C(14)	3.059	C(3)—C(14)	3.629		
N(1)—C(14)	3.233	O(2)—C(14)	3.800	C(4)—C(14)	3.546		
N(2)—C(14)	3.909	C(2)—C(14)	3.413	C(6)—C(14)	3.929		
		Intermolecular distances					
O(1)—O(3)I	2.809 Å	C(1)—C(10)I	3.972	C(5)—C(9)III	3.807		
O(2)—O(3)I	2.839	C(1)—C(11)I	3.662	C(6)—C(10)III	3.953		
Co—O(3)I	3.837	C(1)—C(12)I	3.898	C(7)—C(12)III	3.848		
O(1)—O(2)I	3.394	C(2)—C(11)I	3.752	C(5)—C(2)IV	3.897		
O(1)—C(11)I	3.971	C(2)—C(12)I	3.722	C(9)—C(12)V	3.807		
O(2)—C(11)I	3.605	C(3)—C(12)I	3.765	C(5)—O(3)VI	3.925		
O(2)—C(1)I	3.831	O(2)—C(5)II	3.749	C(6)—C(13)VII	3.874		
O(3)—O(3)I	3.770	C(11)—C(3)II	3.695	C(7)—C(13)VII	3.964		
O(3)—C(2)I	3.688	C(12)—C(3)II	3.565	C(7)—C(14)VII	3.837		
O(3)—C(1)I	3.715	C(12)—C(4)II	3.904	C(9)—C(14)VII	3.892		
O(3)—C(11)I	3.795	C(12)—C(5)II	3.823	C(14)—C(9)VIII	3.941		
O(3)—C(12)I	3.859	C(13)—C(3)II	3.892				
		Asymmetric units					
No label	x	y	z	V	$-\frac{1}{2} + x$	$-\frac{1}{2} - y$	$\frac{1}{2} + z$
I	$-x$	$-y$	$-z$	VI	$\frac{1}{2} + x$	$\frac{1}{2} - y$	$\frac{1}{2} + z$
II	$-\frac{1}{2} - x$	$-\frac{1}{2} + y$	$\frac{1}{2} - z$	VII	$-x$	$-y$	$1 - z$
III	$-\frac{1}{2} - x$	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	$\frac{1}{2} - z$	VIII	$1 + x$	$y$	$z$
IV	$-\frac{1}{2} + x$	$\frac{1}{2} - y$	$\frac{1}{2} + z$				

The mean Co—N bond length (1.89 Å) agrees with the value of 1.87 Å found in CoBAE, while the mean Co—O bond length (1.92 Å) is significantly greater than the value of 1.85 Å found in CoBAE. The hydrogen bonds, in which the coordinated oxygen atoms are involved, may contribute to the lengthening of the equatorial Co—O bonds. In fact pairs of molecules related by a symmetry centre make intermolecular O . . . . O contacts which are of the right order for hydrogen bond formation. The oxygen atoms O(1) and O(2) are at 2.81 and 2.84 Å from the oxygen atom of the water molecule of another complex molecule, as can be seen in Figure 2 where the projection of the structure down the b-axis is shown. The arrangement of the oxygen atoms involved in the hydrogen bond formation implies that one

of the lone-pairs of the water molecule is directed toward the metal atom and the other lone-pair is not specifically directed. Thus the O(1) . . . . H—O'(3) and O(2) . . . . H—O'(3) hydrogen bonds are bent, the angles O . . . . H—O being 141.3° and 142.7° respectively. This orientation of the water molecule is consistent with the difference Fourier map which shows positive regions of the electron density in the postulated positions for the hydrogen atoms.

Non-bonded intramolecular distances and intermolecular distances below 4 Å are given in Table VII.

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