

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of N,N'-Ethylene-
bis-(acetylacetoniminato)methylcobalt(III)

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The crystal structure of N,N'-ethylene-bis-(acetylacetoniminato)methyl-cobalt(III), $\text{CoO}_2\text{N}_2\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}$, has been determined by the heavy atom method and refined to a conventional R-value of 0.090 by the least-squares method using three-dimensional data. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, with four molecules in the unit cell of dimensions $a=5.99\pm 0.01$ Å, $b=13.02\pm 0.02$ Å, $c=17.69\pm 0.03$ Å. The measured and calculated densities were 1.44 and 1.43 g. cm⁻³, respectively.

The crystal consists of monomeric molecules with a five-coordinate stereochemistry. The nearly planar tetradentate ligand occupies the four basal positions of a distorted rectangular-based pyramid, whose axial position is occupied by the methyl group.

The bond lengths are 1.87 ± 0.01 Å (mean) for Co-O, 1.87 ± 0.01 Å (mean) for Co-N, 1.95 ± 0.02 Å for Co-CH₃.

Introduction

One of the more remarkable features of organometallic derivatives of cobalt(III) complexes of bis-(acetylaceton)-ethylendiimine (BAEH₂) is the stability of the cobalt-carbon (alkyl or aryl) bond. In order to elucidate the nature of this bond we have recently reported the crystal structure of the vinylaquo(BAE)-Co^{III}[VACo(BAE)]¹.

As part of this study we have now undertaken the crystal structure analysis of the low-spin pentacoordinate N,N'-ethylene-bis-(acetylacetoniminato)-methyl-cobalt(III)[MeCoBAE].

Experimental Section

The needle-like dark-green crystals elongated along the *b*-axis, were kindly supplied by Professor G. Costa and Dr. G. Mestroni of this Institute.²

The cell dimensions, determined from precession photographs, taken with MoK α radiation, are: $a=5.99\pm 0.01$ Å, $b=13.02\pm 0.02$ Å, $c=17.69\pm 0.03$ Å. The calculated density, assuming four formula

units, $\text{CoO}_2\text{N}_2\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}$, per unit cell is 1.43 g.cm⁻³ in agreement with the value of 1.44 g.cm⁻³ of the density measured by the flotation method. The systematic absences, $h00$ with *h* odd, $0k0$ with *k* odd and $00l$ with *l* odd, indicated the space group $P2_12_12_1$.

Intensity data were collected by the equi-inclination Weissenberg method using CoK α radiation. Levels $0kl$ through $5kl$ and $h0l$ through $h9l$ were recorded by the multiple film technique. The intensities of 819 independent reflections were measured by visual comparison with a standard scale and were placed in a common scale by cross-correlation terms.

The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections and the spot shape correction for non-zero levels were applied. No correction for absorption was made ($\mu=27$ cm⁻¹, $\mu R=0.1-0.4$).

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 7044 computer with programs written by A. Domenicano *et al.*^{3,4}

The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson⁵ *et al.* for oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, that of Berghuis⁶ *et al.* for nitrogen and that listed in the International Tables of X-Ray Crystallography⁷ for cobalt.

Structure determination

The coordinates of Co atom were easily determined from the Harker sections inspection on the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. A set of structure factors calculated using only the cobalt atom gave an R-value of 0.41. From the cobalt-phased three-dimensional Fourier synthesis the remaining non-hydrogen atoms were located.

A structure factors calculation including all non-hydrogen atoms and using an overall temperature factor, *B* of 3 Å², gave an R value of 0.20. The atomic parameters were then refined by isotropic block-diagonal least-squares method. The R-value fell to 0.110 after five cycles.

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(4) V. Albano, A. Domenicano, and A. Vacilago, *Gazz. Chim. It.*, 96, 922 (1966).(5) H. P. Hanson, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, *Acta Cryst.*, 17, 1040 (1964).(6) J. Berghuis, I. J. M. Haanappell, M. Potters, B. O. Loopstra, C. H. MacGillavry, and A. L. Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 8, 478 (1955).

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Table I. Positional parameters of non-hydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses ($\times 10^4$).

	x	y	z
Co	0.0713(4)	-0.1082(2)	0.1232(1)
O(1)	-0.1195(19)	0.0025(8)	0.1030(6)
O(2)	-0.1237(17)	-0.1346(7)	0.2038(6)
N(1)	0.2421(21)	-0.0895(9)	0.0352(7)
N(2)	0.2308(21)	-0.2301(9)	0.1375(7)
C(1)	-0.2740(45)	0.1502(15)	0.0503(10)
C(2)	-0.0993(28)	0.0680(12)	0.0468(9)
C(3)	0.0461(27)	0.0620(13)	-0.0097(9)
C(4)	0.2136(31)	-0.0114(13)	-0.0136(9)
C(5)	0.3839(38)	-0.0082(15)	-0.0843(9)
C(6)	0.4314(32)	-0.1585(15)	0.0274(11)
C(7)	0.4263(35)	-0.2438(14)	0.0859(10)
C(8)	0.3544(32)	-0.3902(15)	0.1988(11)
C(9)	0.2059(32)	-0.2965(13)	0.1933(10)
C(10)	0.0296(25)	-0.2869(14)	0.2475(10)
C(11)	-0.1085(26)	-0.2072(13)	0.2513(8)
C(12)	-0.2966(35)	-0.2025(13)	0.3124(9)
C(13)	0.2772(31)	-0.0273(13)	0.1848(10)

Anisotropic block-diagonal least-squares refinement gave an R -value of 0.095 after three cycles. On a successive three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis, estimated positions of the hydrogen atoms all occurred in regions of positive electron density. Three more cycles of refinement lowered the R -value to 0.090. The contribution of the hydrogen atoms was held constant with an overall temperature factor of 6 \AA^2 .

The weighting scheme used was:

$$w = 1/(5.0 + 1.0 |F_o| + 0.006 |F_o|^2)$$

where the constant values were chosen so that the $w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ value was essentially constant over all ranges of F_o .

No region of electron density exceeded $\pm 0.4 \text{ e. \AA}^{-3}$ on the final $|F_o - F_c|$ synthesis.

Atomic parameters and their standard deviations are listed in Table I, II, and III. The final observed

Table II. Anisotropic temperature factors in the form: $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$. These factors and their estimated standard deviations (given in parentheses) are multiplied by 10^4 .

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Co	293(5)	63(1)	32(1)	-7(7)	0(5)	5(2)
O(1)	348(35)	67(8)	35(4)	-73(32)	38(20)	-37(9)
O(2)	346(33)	52(7)	32(3)	18(28)	38(21)	-8(9)
N(1)	291(35)	56(9)	26(4)	72(37)	57(23)	4(10)
N(2)	304(38)	34(8)	30(4)	-36(33)	-38(27)	16(10)
C(1)	754(96)	71(13)	37(6)	-82(73)	-42(52)	-22(15)
C(2)	303(46)	60(11)	36(5)	-20(48)	-50(33)	3(13)
C(3)	272(47)	76(13)	33(5)	-7(48)	22(32)	-15(14)
C(4)	384(55)	81(14)	25(5)	77(52)	36(32)	4(14)
C(5)	560(74)	94(16)	34(5)	2(73)	103(41)	7(17)
C(6)	336(52)	89(14)	49(7)	-61(59)	37(47)	-18(17)
C(7)	390(56)	61(13)	43(6)	-31(62)	-16(44)	33(15)
C(8)	445(63)	74(14)	50(7)	-6(62)	-53(40)	-10(20)
C(9)	538(59)	54(12)	52(6)	-79(53)	-246(33)	11(17)
C(10)	197(40)	86(14)	45(6)	61(44)	29(31)	22(17)
C(11)	302(46)	72(12)	28(5)	44(48)	-37(33)	-10(13)
C(12)	579(68)	51(12)	35(5)	-6(56)	140(36)	-31(14)
C(13)	396(57)	60(13)	38(6)	-31(53)	-79(37)	-11(15)

Table III. Fractional coordinates of hydrogen atoms multiplied by 10^3 .

	x	y	z
H(1C1)	-270	200	98
H(2C1)	-431	112	52
H(3C1)	-265	195	2
H(C3)	32	115	-54
H(1C5)	380	-80	-110
H(2C5)	547	10	-65
H(3C5)	334	50	-123
H(1C6)	581	-112	34
H(2C6)	434	-188	-28
H(1C7)	578	-243	119
H(2C7)	420	-316	59
H(1C8)	373	-427	145
H(2C8)	278	-444	236
H(3C8)	512	-371	219
H(C10)	7	-347	285
H(1C12)	-309	-275	336
H(2C12)	-451	-182	287
H(3C12)	-258	-147	354
H(1C13)	240	50	180
H(2C13)	439	-41	167
H(3C13)	257	-49	242

and calculated structure factors are listed in Table IV. The e.s.d.'s in coordinates are derived from the residuals and the diagonal elements of the inverse matrix of the final least-squares cycle.

Discussion

Bond lengths are shown in Figure 1 together with the numbering scheme for the atoms. The bond lengths and angles are given in Table V together with their estimated standard deviations.

The crystal consists of monomeric molecules with a five-co-ordinate stereochemistry resulting from bonding to Co atom of a nearly planar tetradentate BAE ligand and a methyl group in the axial position. The projection of the structure onto (100) is shown in Figure 2. The geometry about the cobalt atom is closely represented by a rectangular-based pyramid, with the Co atom on the pyramidal axis, 0.12 \AA above the basal plane of N(1), N(2), O(1), O(2) atoms.

Table IV. Observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$)

Table with columns for H, K, L and F, |F|, phase. The table is split into two main sections: observed data on the left and calculated data on the right, both with 10 columns per section. The data is organized in a grid-like fashion with rows representing different hkl reflections and columns representing intensity and phase.

Table V. Bond lengths (\AA) and bond angles ($^\circ$), with their estimated standard deviations in parentheses

Co-O(1)	1.874(11) \text{\AA}	N(1)-Co-N(2)	86.7(5)^\circ
Co-O(2)	1.871(11)	N(1)-Co-C(13)	92.6(6)^\circ
Co-N(1)	1.876(13)	N(2)-Co-C(13)	93.4(6)^\circ
Co-N(2)	1.870(12)	Co-O(1)-C(2)	125.9(10)^\circ
Co-C(13)	1.952(18)	O(1)-C(2)-C(1)	111.6(14)^\circ
O(1)-C(2)	1.313(19)	O(1)-C(2)-C(3)	126.1(15)^\circ
O(2)-C(11)	1.266(19)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	122.1(15)^\circ
N(1)-C(4)	1.342(20)	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	123.6(15)^\circ
N(1)-C(6)	1.453(23)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	118.6(14)^\circ
N(2)-C(7)	1.494(23)	C(3)-C(4)-N(1)	125.6(15)^\circ
N(2)-C(9)	1.318(21)	C(5)-C(4)-N(1)	115.7(14)^\circ
C(1)-C(2)	1.498(28)	C(4)-N(1)-C(6)	120.5(14)^\circ
C(2)-C(3)	1.325(23)	C(4)-N(1)-Co	124.0(11)^\circ
C(3)-C(4)	1.387(24)	Co-N(1)-C(6)	115.0(10)^\circ
C(4)-C(5)	1.611(25)	N(1)-C(6)-C(7)	111.9(15)^\circ
C(6)-C(7)	1.516(26)	C(6)-C(7)-N(2)	110.0(15)^\circ
C(8)-C(9)	1.513(26)	C(7)-N(2)-Co	114.8(10)^\circ
C(9)-C(10)	1.430(25)	C(7)-N(2)-C(9)	117.7(14)^\circ
C(10)-C(11)	1.329(24)	Co-N(2)-C(9)	126.8(11)^\circ
C(11)-C(12)	1.560(24)	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	117.5(15)^\circ
O(1)-Co-O(2)	84.5(4)^\circ	N(2)-C(9)-C(10)	120.7(16)^\circ
O(1)-Co-N(1)	94.3(5)	N(2)-C(9)-C(8)	121.7(16)^\circ
O(1)-Co-N(2)	172.1(5)	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	124.2(16)^\circ
O(1)-Co-C(13)	94.4(6)	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	121.0(15)^\circ
O(2)-Co-N(1)	173.5(5)	C(10)-C(11)-O(2)	126.5(15)^\circ
O(2)-Co-N(2)	93.5(5)	O(2)-C(11)-C(12)	112.0(13)^\circ
O(2)-Co-C(13)	94.1(6)	C(11)-O(2)-Co	126.5(10)^\circ

The C(13) atom is 2.07 \text{\AA} above this plane and lies, within the experimental errors, at the apex of the rect-

angular-based pyramid. The planes through the two chemically equivalent halves make an angle of 4.0^\circ.

The C(6) and C(7) atoms lie above the plane passing through all the other atoms of the tetradentate ligand (0.20 and 0.15 Å respectively). The ethylenediamine bridge, as in the tetracoordinate parent compound Co(BAE), is in eclipsed conformation, the torsional angle around the C(6)-C(7) bond being 2.3°. The least-squares planes of interest are given in Table VI, together with the distances of the individual atoms from these planes. These planes were calculated according to Schomaker *et al.*⁸ with unitary weights for all the atoms. The equations are referred to the crystal axes and *x*, *y*, *z* are fractional coordinates.

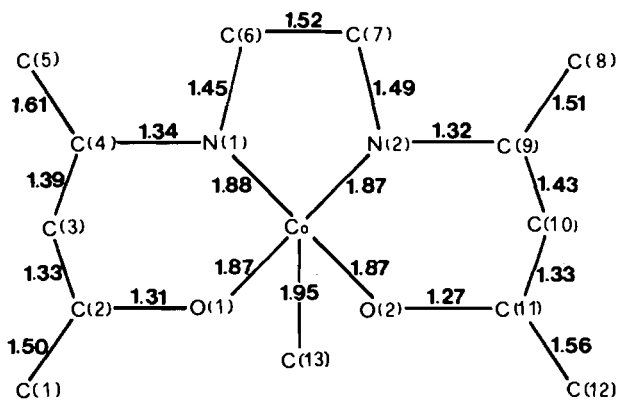


Figure 1. Bond lengths and numbering scheme for the atoms of the molecule.

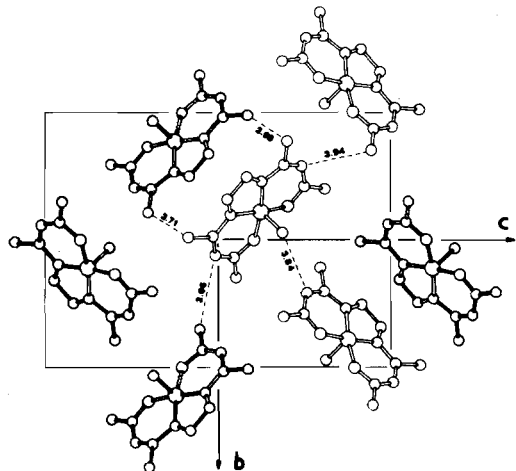


Figure 2. Projection of the structure onto (100).

The displacement of the Co atom above the basal plane is smaller than that found in other square-pyramidal structures involving the cobalt atom [0.39 Å in {(paphyl)Co}Cl₂⁹ and 0.54 Å in Co(NO)-(S₂CN(CH₃)₂)₂¹⁰]. This can be explained in terms of the participation of the cobalt electrons in the π -orbitals of the conjugate system of the chelate rings. In fact, Furlani¹¹ recently reported that a square complex represents perhaps the best condition for efficient π -back-bonding as well as a « regular »

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

1) Plane through O(1), O(2), N(1) and N(2)

$$3.719x - 7.077y + 9.958z = 0.608$$

O(1)	0.009 Å	N(1)	-0.009 Å
O(2)	-0.009	N(2)	0.009

2) Plane through O(1), O(2), N(1), N(2), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11) and C(12)

$$3.740x - 7.088y + 9.876z = 0.565$$

O(1)	0.023 Å	C(4)	0.018 Å
O(2)	0.031	C(5)	-0.021
N(1)	0.052	C(8)	-0.043
N(2)	0.025	C(9)	0.012
C(1)	-0.029	C(10)	-0.044
C(2)	0.007	C(11)	0.042
C(3)	-0.049	C(12)	-0.025

3) Plane through O(1), N(1), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4) and C(5)

$$3.716x - 7.419y + 9.501z = 0.566$$

O(1)	-0.013 Å	C(3)	-0.027 Å
N(1)	0.004	C(4)	0.014
C(1)	0.008	C(5)	-0.001
C(2)	0.014		

4) Plane through O(2), N(2), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11) and C(12)

$$3.750x - 6.783y + 10.228z = 0.720$$

O(2)	-0.012 Å	C(10)	-0.023 Å
N(2)	-0.008	C(11)	0.039
C(8)	-0.004	C(12)	-0.010
C(9)	0.019		

square pyramid, while a distorted pyramid (central atom out of plane) is in a worse situation. The geometry of MeCoBAE seems to be due to a compromise between the necessity of planarity for optimum π -bonding and the best σ -overlap in the Co-C bond. In fact, the Co-CH₃ bond of 1.95 Å seems relatively strong as compared with the other values found for the Co-C σ -bond. The eclipsed conformation of the ethylenediamine bridge is in agreement with this hypothesis. This conformation is very similar to that found for the tetracoordinate Co(BAE),¹² which adopts an exact planar geometry in spite of the more stable gauche conformation of the ethylenediamine bridge. It seems likely that in the octahedral VACo(BAE)¹ the π -effect imposes less strict conditions (the ethylenediamine bridge is twisted) because of the steric effects of the σ -bonded vinyl group on the tetradentate ligand.

After correction for the different covalent radii of the sp^2 and sp^3 carbon atom, the value of the Co-CH₃ bond length is greater than that of the Co-C(sp^2) bond found in the VACo(BAE). This lengthening, if significant (~ 0.04 Å), can be discussed *via* electrostatic model or *via* $d_{\pi} \rightarrow p_{\pi}$ back-donation (metal to ligand).

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Table VII. Non-bonded distances below 4 Å

C(8)—C(12)	I	3.79(3)	O(2)—C(8)	VI	3.87(2)
C(9)—C(12)	I	3.85(3)	C(1)—C(10)	VI	3.94(3)
O(1)—C(6)	II	3.66(2)	C(5)—C(8)	VII	3.71(3)
O(1)—C(13)	II	3.91(2)	C(5)—C(9)	VII	3.73(3)
O(2)—C(7)	II	3.69(2)	C(6)—N(1)	VII	3.93(2)
O(2)—C(13)	II	3.87(2)	C(6)—N(2)	VII	3.71(2)
C(1)—C(4)	II	3.89(3)	C(6)—C(6)	VII	3.95(3)
C(1)—C(5)	II	3.75(3)	C(6)—C(7)	VII	3.79(3)
C(2)—C(5)	II	3.99(3)	C(7)—N(1)	VII	3.58(2)
C(3)—C(12)	III	3.93(2)	C(7)—C(4)	VII	3.84(3)
C(13)—C(8)	IV	3.50(3)	C(7)—C(6)	VII	3.84(3)
C(1)—C(3)	V	3.96(3)	C(8)—C(5)	VII	3.99(3)
O(1)—C(10)	VI	3.84(2)			
no label	x, y, z		V	$-\frac{1}{2} + x, -\frac{1}{2} - y, -z$	
I	1+x, y, z		VI	$-x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$	
II	-1+x, y, z		VII	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -z$	
III	$-\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$				
IV	1-x, $-\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$				

However, we believe that many factors, which are usually neglected, as the different co-ordination about the metal atom and the different nature of of the other coordinated ligands, affect the metal-carbon distances. Therefore it is not surprising that, for example, the Co—CH₃ distance of 1.95 Å is very different from the Co—CH₂COOCH₃ distance of 2.05 Å in the octahedral O-methyl-(Co—C)carboxymethyl-(bis-dimethylglyoximate)pyridinate-cobalt(III).¹³

If one considers that the lengthening of the Co—O distances in VACo(BAE) can be ascribed to the inter-

molecular hydrogen bonds in which these oxygen atoms are involved, no significant difference can be noted in the bond lengths and angles of the tetradentate ligand and in those involving the cobalt atom, for this and related complexes.

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

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