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Carbon Compounds of the Transition Metals, VII; The Structure of a γ -lactone Bridged Cobalt Carbonyl (triclinic modification).

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The compound of empirical composition $Co_2(CO)_9HCCH$, formed by the reaction of $Co_2(CO)_6HCCH$ with CO under pressure, has been shown to contain an unsaturated lactone ring which bridges the metal atoms. The structure has been determined by three-dimensional Fourier methods and refined by least-squares techniques. The compound crystallised in the triclinic system, spacegroup PI, with unit-cell dimensions $a = 7.279 \pm 0.003$, $b = 8.589 \pm$ ± 0.004 , c = 12.560 ± 0.006 Å, $\alpha = 94^{\circ}39' \pm 6'$, $\beta \pm 115^{\circ}26' \pm 3'$, $\gamma = 93^{\circ}22' \pm 13'$ and two molecules per unit cell. The average bond distances found were Co-Co 2.45 \pm 0.01₅, Co-C(sp² bridging) 1.93 \pm 0.08, $Co-C(sp^3 bridging) 2.02 \pm 0.08$, Co-C(terminal CO) 1.81 ± 0.08 and C-O(terminal) 1.15 ± 0.10 Å, where the limits quoted are three standard deviations. The structure of this molecule is similar in geometry to that found subsequently for $Co_2(CO)_8$.

Introduction

It has been shown from infra-red measurements^{1,2} that both bridging and non-bridging CO groups occur in $Co_2(CO)_8$ and that the absorption frequencies which correspond to the bridging groups (ca. 1860 cm^{-1}) are absent when two molecules of CO are displaced by one molecule of acetylene.³ This derivative, dicobalt acetylene hexacarbonyl Co₂(CO)₆HCCH, reacts further with CO under more energetic conditions⁴ to form dicobalt acetylene nonacarbonyl, Co2(CO)9HCCH, which once more exhibits absorption bands in the 1800 cm⁻¹ region. It was the object of the present investigation to determine the overall geometry of this latter complex.

Experimental Section

Crystal Data. Dicobalt acetylene nonacarbonyl, Co₂(CO)₉HCCH, mol. wt. 396.1, triclinic, $a = 7.279 \pm$ \pm 0.003, $b = 8.589 \pm 0.004$, $c = 12.560 \pm 0.006$ Å,

 $\alpha = 94^{\circ}39' \pm 6', \ \beta = 115^{\circ}26' \pm 3', \ \gamma = 93^{\circ}22' \pm$ $\pm 13', U = 703 \pm 0.5 \text{ Å},^3 D_m = 1.86 \text{ g. cm}^{-1}, D_c = 1.87 \text{ g. cm}^{-1}, Z = 2.$ Systematic absences: none. Spacegroup $P\overline{1}$ (assumed) Linear absorption coefficient (Co- K_{α} radiation) $\mu = 55.4$ cm⁻¹.

A sample of the material was kindly supplied by Dr. H. W. Sternberg. Suitably small crystals ($\mu t < 1$) were cut and used without absorption correction. Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs failed to reveal any detectable symmetry elements. From the arbitrarily chosen axes the Delauney reduced cell was obtained.

The values of the unit cell parameters were refined by a least-squares method similar to that suggested by Cohen.5-7 Measurements were made on accurately set 0k1 and h1l Weissenberg photographs which had been calibrated with NaCl traces. Measurements were restricted to those spots whose α_1 , α_2 doublet was resolved (Co- K_{α} radiation) and from these a 7 \times 7 matrix was formed which involved, in addition to the unit-cell parameters, one parameter which makes allowance for absorption and eccentricity corrections. This latter parameter evaluated very small. Estimates of the standard deviations of the unit-cell parameters were obtained from the diagonal elements of the inverse matrix and the limits quoted in this paper are three times the standard deviations. All reflexions were given unit weight.

Partial three-dimensional data were collected by the multiple film technique from the levels h0l to h3land from 0kl Weissenberg photographs. In this way slightly more than 1000 reflexions were recorded which we considered to be sufficient for a determination of molecular geometry since accurate values of bond lengths were not the prime aim in the analysis. Subsequently it became clear that the crystal had decomposed whilst the h3l data were being collected; the refinement was based on 939 reflexions of which 99 were too weak to be estimated.

Solution and Refinement. The structure was solved by conventional Fourier methods. Individual positional and isotropic thermal parameters were refined by leastsquares methods. The matrix approximation used

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was a 4×4 matrix for each atom and the overall scalefactor was obtained from a 2×2 matrix formed with the overall temperature factor. The individual values of b_i were corrected for their interaction with the overall Six cycles of this treatment reduced scale-factor.⁸ $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$ from 25.6% to 11.2% (nonzero F_o terms only) and 28.5% to 12.5% (all terms), at which stage the shifts were small (~ 0.01 Å). The cobalt atoms were refined anisotropically and the R values were reduced to 10.4 and 11.7 respectively. Full anisotropic refinement of the whole molecule was attempted and whilst this reduced R still further, to 8.8 and 10.1% respectively, we concluded that the intensity data did not warrant this analysis since the bij of some of the light atoms then corresponded to complex thermal vibrational modes.

Discussion

Positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table I together with standard deviations for similar atoms. These values lead to the following average standard deviations in bond lengths and angles:

	σ(Å)		σ(°)
Co-Co	0.00s	Co-C-O	2.3
Co-C	0.025	Co-C-Co	1.2
C-O	0.032	lactone ring	2.0
C-C	0.03	C	

The more important distances and angles are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 whilst Fig. 1 shows the molecule in perspective.

Table I.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	В
Co1	0.3972	.7657	.1803	
Co ₂	.4506	.5084	.2543	
C,	.1797	.8153	.2072	4.90
O4	.0476	.8691	.2234	6.42
Cs	.5661	.9477	.2024	6.14
O ₆	.6666	.0542	.2184	7.47
C ₇	.2561	.7473	.0236	5.10
O ₃	.1597	.7423	0805	7.21
С,	.5632	.6141	.1596	3.88
O ₁₀	.6738	.5838	.1184	5.13
Cu	.3419	.3365	.1404	5.35
O ₁₂	.2780	.2397	.0677	6.86
CB	.6612	.4248	.3535	4.28
O14	.7993	.3644	.4229	5.82
C ₁₅	.2432	.4936	.2967	3.88
Ois	.1134	.4822	.3251	6.17
C ₁₇	.5457	.7270	.3493	3.89
O ₁₅	.4578	.7629	.4272	3.78
C ₁₉	.6186	.8377	.5349	5.08
O ₂₀	.5737	.8746	.6166	5.19
C_{21}	.8088	.8328	.5255	4.44
C ₂₂	.7601	.7691	.4122	4.02

Averaged values of the standard deviations for similar atoms $\sigma_{\rm cobalt} = .003$ Å; $\sigma_{\rm carbon} = .025$ Å; $\sigma_{\rm oxygen} = .020$ Å Allowance was made for anisotropic thermal motion of the cobalt atoms by the expression

 $exp - (b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)$

b ₁₁ b ₂₂ b ₃₃ b ₁₂ b ₁₃ Co ₁ .0204 .0080 .0065 .0033 .0106	
Co. 0204 .0080 .0065 .0033 .0106	b23
Co_2 .0199 .0077 .00620015 .0100	.0011 0004

(8) A. A. Hock and O. S. Mills, Acta Cryst., 14, 139 (1961).

Inorganica Chimica Acta | 1:1 | June, 1967

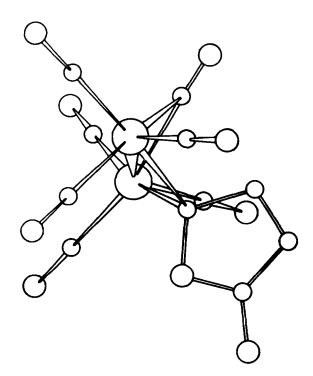


Figure 1. Perspective view of the molecule.

The carbonyl groups fall into four types. Six occur as linear, terminal carbonyls which form, with the two cobalt atoms, two approximately trigonal Co(CO)₃ groups oriented in an eclipsed configuration similar to the Fe(CO)₃ groups in iron enneacarbonyl.⁹ One carbonyl is a bridging group and is staggered with respect to the terminal carbonyl groups. The remaining two carbonyl groups have combined with the original acetylene to form a y-lactone ring which bridges the metal atoms. Within experimental error this ring is planar and the least-squares plane defined by the lactone ring and the bridging carbonyl group is perpendicular to the cobalt-cobalt vector. The molecular symmetry is *m*. None of the atoms which define this plane are more than 0.05 Å ($\sim 2\sigma$) from the plane.

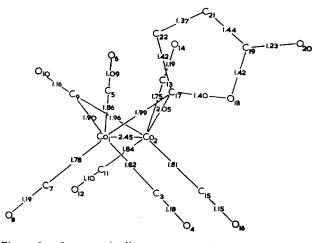


Figure 2. Interatomic distances.

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0 G 1 63 -11	4 543 -506 5 10 91	-3 393 432 -1 D 24	-6 107 89 -7 215 194	-4 83 -76 -5 354 -77 7	-12 22 -47
2 609 -732	6 144 169	-5 0 -50	~0 153 89	~6 165 -139	3 -2
3 422 -460 4 39 36	7 70 &? 8 57 -71	-6 167 -162 -7 280 295	-9 708 -1 <u>98</u> -10 49 -69	-7 48-7 460 -8 0 41	0 155 -128 1 66 -490
5 360 352	5 34 -18 -1 197 -172	-5)47 146 -9 166 -147	-11 '02 109	~9 312 - <i>2</i> 95	2 392 323 3 244 240
6 :46 -122 7 64 -43	-7 326 297	-9 166 -167 -15 184 202	-12 102 173) 2 D	-10 146 -737 -11 34 47	8 396 -418
8 71 -61	-3 ATU -388 -4 133 109	-11 0 47	0 110 77	-17 132 134	5 159 -152 6 0 -21
9 65 -51 10 54 -65	-5 174 161	-12 195 222	7 64 52 2 337 -345	2 -3 0 526 -514	7 96 77
11 95 63 12 101 101	-6 216 199 -7 √7 -86	1 -/ 12 110	3 G 18	221 -194	8 66 59 9 130 -172
0 1	-0 249 -204	331 406	4 60 -72 5 240 232	3 546 606	-1 166 -169
D 463 -519 1 447 511	9 0 8 10 ≠08 179	2 67 63 3 263 ~260	6 52 -58	4 93 96 5 350 -582	-2 (J9 ~14ù -3 8) -62
7 580 615	-11 23 28	9 96 79) 18 -6 6 167 198	8 0 -2	~4 507 350
5 894 -728 4 542 -497	0 6 0 107 -60	5 340 -359 6 744 -260	9 52 -53 10 18: -!76	–1 :35 130 –≥ 108 2517	-5 157 15+ -6 176 -90
5 151 '42	2 172 -52	7 215 212	10 18: -!76 -1 340 -340	-3 77 54	-7 387 -152
6 343 709 T 0 -29	2 +15 -87 3 167 168	a 531 573 5 90 -107	-1 672 -796 -3 290 -336	-4 257 -229 -5 200 -147	-8 0 -44 -9 475 474
6 74 -44	4 155 143	10 168 -191	~3 290 -336 ~4 401 500	-6 195 175	-10 95 91
9 5968 10 367 148	5 269 -274 6 88 -121	11 66 -130 ▶7 502 -558	-5 19 -19 ~6 87 -45	-7 793 -273 5 G	-17 157 -745 -12 165 -156
11 .15 -55	7 172 131	-2 280 -272	-7 25 4	Ø 152 -124	-13 46 43
12 23 13 -) 550 -546	B 185 104 -1 215 -240	-3 382 331 -4 261 223	-8 122 -112	1 234 -21D 2 49 71	4 D ♦ 97 —97
-2 114 95	-2 151 -190 -3 Q 29	-5 621 -399 -6 326 -294	-10 74 56	3 0 -11	1 144 166 2 91 62
-3 93 53 -4 572 574	-4 597 390	-7 120 -65	-12 27 22	4 141 142 3 37 -46	3 21 22
-5 575 589	-5 33 -29 -6 200 -196	⊷e 283 262 ⊷3 109 91	-13 126 -154	6 112 101 7 33 20	4 0 9 5 40 40
-6 £6 ~64 -7 479 -412	-7 79 -68	-10 152 -140	2 1 0 c 1	6 63 -72	6 107 -130
⊶a9 2⊞5 -21? −9 118 134	–B 122 172 ⊶9 7C4 100	-12 0 -25	1 137 • 42 2 329 305	9 18 9 -1 672 106	7 18 -6 -2 340 -364
-10 \54 \42	-10 22 -22	. 2	3 475 504	-2 156 -179	-2 141)62
-1) 0 12 -12 180 -197	0 7 0 242 -257	0 0 5 1 669 666	4 261 -255	-3 360 -348 -4 571 -646	-3 420 493 -4 322 345
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0 351 -950 3 50 -76	7 130 149 7 35 35	3 181 ~165 4 669 -635	7 137 130 8 0 -73	-6 272 299 -7 180 -197	-6 292 -902 -7 269 253
2 671 -706	¥ 0 9	5 .14 94	9 C 29	-8 114 87	-8 1 37 105
3 216 241 4 291 268	5 21 32 5 102 71	5 552 507 7 148 1:7	>0 0 24 -1 193 -197	9 0 -? -10 25 -13	-9 97 -97 -10 48 54
5 315 -312	7 150 -142	8 270 -265 9 0 1	-2 516 508	-11 102 -110	-11 B4366
4 137 -130 7 123 92	~1 34 73 ~2 294 262	10 34 63	-3 274 -293 -4 363 -546	-1⊋ 21 -8 ~13 114 τ47	-12 59 -16 -13 79 -67
8 352 32B	-3 /37 157 -4 286 -285	71 0 44 -7 146 -129	-5 175 157	5 ?	4 4
9 41 -31 10 37 -59	-4 786 -285 -3 194 -182	-2 574 -491	-6 68 -61 -7 346 -309	0 ≱3⊡ 397 1 2/06 1/85	0 ⊉01 –151 1 2497 –≵846
11 81 -75	-6 54 57 -7 7º 69	-3 441 -308 -4 83 -46	-8 120 100	2 279 -195	2 100 -113
-7 577 -344 -9 797 -737	-7 7 69 -8 50 75	-5 207 186	-9 263 255 -10 176 169	3 344 -324 4 366 177	3 315 316 4 27 -36
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-6 386 -343	9 74 -151 3 20 86	-9 0 -15 -10 166 153	2 -1	∎ 76 –69 9 ⊃ –21	-1 150 118 -7 326 330
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-12 35 -30	-3 51 -69 -4 60 -51	0 U 13 1 529 -656	5 72 -94	-5 C -72 -6 136 130	-7 227 -195 -8 164 168
0 5 0 795 -209	-5 114 /11	2 899 1034	6 241 717 53 08 T	-7 145 114	-9 115 116
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3 106 -51	09	5 22 38	9 0 -32 10 93 :22	-10 0 20	-12 D B1
4 37 26 5 228 193	0 45 −45 I 77 118	6 380 390 7 761 255	-1 366 312 -7 271 280	-11 121 140 -18 105 110	-15 100 237 4 -1
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7 169 -167 B 108 -157	-1 0 -54 -2 50 36	>0 29 17	-4 570 -54R -5 767 T61	5 ~1 0 49 -50	1 26 49 2 195 IBD
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-> 628 -569	0 661 -1237 1 318 -328	-) 17 19	-9 56 -5)	t 275 224 5 79 65	6 66 63
-2 70 -40 -3 62 -11	2 516 129	-5 346 -33!	2 2 0 209 191	6 121 -115	7 14) 130 -1 251 244
-4 816 -797	3 355 576 4 0 87	-6 226 197 -7 294 -270	1 555 - 596	7 74 ⊶4-4 18 76 94	-2 80 -76
-5 172 -131 -6 551 321	5 279 -500	-6 310 -315	2 160 -162 3 74 -53	9 102 100	-5 243 -234 -+ 0 29
-7 268 259 -8 34 15	6 0 2 7 251 -263	6/ 21 P-	4 430 436	-1 739 -532 -e 13 51	-5 333 310 ~6 304 -2\$3
-9 29 -48	8 95 -101	-11 Ø 12	6 281 -263	-7 606 605	-1 100 -101
-10 34 17 -11 18 -57	9 69 87 10 164 183	-1Z 768 ⊷76 ````3	7 252 –257 8 Br 74	-4 219 233 -5 289 -268	-8 257 -252 -9 301 292
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0 627 619	-1 3:6 592 -2 6:00 713	2 178 -112	-1 429 409	-7 203 182 -8 312 276	-11 74 -72 -12 0 35
1 60 -49	-3 61 67	3 172 159 4 57 -32	-1 894 726	-9 103 -79	-15 25 -18
2 433 - 598 5 150 108	-4 55 25 -5 236 -220	5 51 24	-4 179 127 -5 4C1 -555	-:c 235 -271 -11 56 69	4 2 0 248 232
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7 96 71 8 179 -135	-9 173 17H -10 21 6	9 90 ~26 10 168 ~145	-9 286 -27C	0 0 24	4 185 174 5 195 142
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10 44 -51 -1 523 436	-12 B1 -94 -13 78 116	-2 115 125 -3 324 271	-12 77 97 -13 30 36	3 22 15 4 352 - 551	7 73 -116 -1 95 -66
-2 104 -67	1 1	-4 738 597	1 ->	5 (79 -184	-2 136 -120
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-6 50 -39 -7 74 -41	3 551 -597 6 672 638	2 223 -146	3 201 -222 4 296 312	-1 63 -49	-6 0 10
~ð û -22	5 332 398	\$ \$27 ~348 \$ 227 752	5 101 85	-3 174 -150	-0 99 79
-9 IA3 -138 -10 0 -15	6 57:35 7 157 -137	5 268 247	6 227 -206 7 187 -154	-5 463 413	-9 307 -306 -10 0 &
-11 56 72	8 25 47	6 166 -197 -1 50 23	8 116 125	-6 64 -57 -7 411 -339	-11 192 165
0 5 0 77 -65	10 4 -25	-2 102 -65	9 97 97 10 5 –21	-6 271 -252	-12 17 30 -13 0 -22
1 335 297	11 9K 98 ∽t 539 60¢	-5 0 -4 -4 0 Z	-1 417 735	-9 376 354 -10 197 192	4 -? 0 35 -64
2 23A 225) 167 -163	-2 446 -445	-5 210 -188	-2 568 555 -3 69 -56	-11 99 -121	1 268 268

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3	226	-236	0	183	176	5	- 1		5	-2		2	141	-126	-5	164	162	-1	106
Â.	168	195	1	147	-171	0	112	108	0	173	-162	3	38	47	-6	0	32	-2	27
5	100	86	2	0	-24	•	56	5	T	222	-198	-1	273	279	-7	42	-30	-3	149
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7	138	-103	4	46	-52	3	39	-16	3	228	241	-3	191	-158	-9	150	-167	-5	78
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-10	0	-3	-9	35	-31	-8	0	12	-8	181	176	6	-1		-3	135	124	-2	0
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-3	103	-99	-3	253	220	-3	23	~31	-5	276	-317	-10	0	7	- 3	71	-51	-4	0
-4	305	-286	-4	123	116	-4	106	91	-6	D	O	-11	95	-103	-4	45	38	-5	0
-5	170	-127	-5	103	-86	-5	44	-47	-7	162	177	-12	34	-22	-5	185	185	-6	0
-6	188	149	-6	28	-16	-6	175	-172	-8	24	8	6	2		-6	66	-76	-7	0
-7	91	82	-7	0	55	-7	121	-131	-9	46	52	0	43	33	-7	195	-199	-8	115
-8	102	101	-8	0	-14	-6	64	67	- † O	92	-98	1	196	194	8	42	26	~9	88
-9	167	145	-9	111	86	-9	247	281	-11	51	54	2	0	-20	-9	41	40	-+0	100
-10	218	-202	-10	106	133	~10	156	~168	-12	55	-58	-1	93	-99	-10	16	25	7	-2
-11	93	-111	-11	62	69	-11	98	-119	6	1		-2	59	~46	-11	19	- 15	0	31
10		50	-12	125	-159	-12	27	- 37	0	61	80	- 3	*7	75	7	1		-1	0

The metal atoms are bonded together with a separation of 2.45 Å. Though this is less than that reported for Co2(CO)810 it is in close agreement with values found in the orthorhombic modification of Co₂(CO)₉HCCH¹¹, Co₂(CO)₄(Bu¹CCH)₂HCCH¹² and in Co₄(CO)₁₀(C₂H₅CCC₂H₅)¹³ which are 2.43 and 2.45 Å in the first two cases and 2 43 and 2 55 in the last interest since the carbon atoms involved must be in different hybridisation states. Though the standard deviation of the bond lengths prevents a decisive comparison of the determined lengths it can be noted that the Co-C(sp^3) lengths, 2.02 Å, are greater than the $Co-C(sp^2)$ lengths, 1.93 Å, a result which is also shown by the orthorhombic modification of the compound. The smaller value is in good agreement with the value reported for $Co_2(CO)_8$ (1.92 Å).

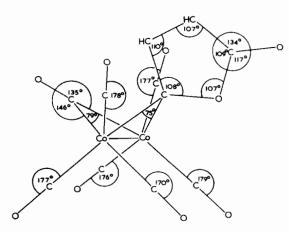


Figure 3. Interatomic angles. In addition to those shown in the diagram the following are also useful:

Co1-C17-C22	120	Co2-C17-C22	117
Co1-C17-O18	119	Co2-C17-O18	115

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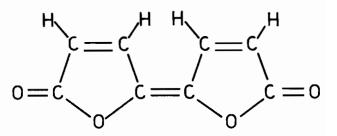
The bond lengths in the lactone ring are in good agreement with those reported for similar ring compounds and correspond formally to a double bond between atoms C_{21} and C_{22} . The presence of this synthesised lactone ring is in accord with the independent observations of Albanesi and Tovaglieri14 and of. Sauer et al 15 who report that cohalt, octacarbonul to form bifurandione

-152 152

-3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10 89 26 26 0 76 35 0

160 15 -76 -97 24 -44 -12 86 -10

7 27 0



The synthesis of this di-lactone is rational from the moiety present in our structure. It is significant that, in the structure reported here, the acetylene residue is no longer bonded directly to the metal atoms, as was the case in the precursor,¹⁶ but is separated by one molecule of carbon monoxide.

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