

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Perchlorate and Chloride of $[(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{CN})\text{Co}^{\text{III}}]^{2+}$ *

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Received March, 10, 1970

The structures of the perchlorate and chloride of $[(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{CN})\text{Co}^{\text{III}}]^{2+}$ have been determined by three-dimensional single-crystal x-ray analysis. Final conventional and weighted R factors are 0.082 and 0.119 respectively for the perchlorate and 0.080 and 0.105 respectively for the chloride. These structure determinations indicate the cyanide bonding mode is Co—C—N.

Both structures are orthorhombic belonging to space group Cmc₂m. Reduced cell parameters for the perchlorate compound are $a=8.164(1)$, $b=20.737(4)$, $c=7.724(1)$ Å, and those for the chloride are $a=10.190(1)$, $b=8.740(1)$, $c=10.335(2)$ Å.

Introduction

Transition metal cyanide ion coordination has long been the subject of much conjecture between experimenters from various fields. In many cyanide complexes, metal to carbon bonding is often assumed and this assumption is found in many textbooks.¹

Spectral studies attempted thus far have been unable to unambiguously determine the cyanide ion coordination. Results of infrared studies on a series of cyanides favor the metal-ion to carbon atom coordination; however, the alternate coordination cannot be completely rejected.^{2,3} Kuroda and Gentile⁴ have recently analyzed the visible and ultraviolet spectra of two cobalt-cyanide complexes and they interpret their results in terms of Co—N coordination.

Early x-ray diffraction studies of transition metal cyanide complexes, such as the ferrocyanide ion or $\text{KAg}(\text{CN})_2$,⁵ were interpreted to indicate that the metal ion is attached to the carbon atom. However, even with today's modern instrumentation and high speed computers, atoms differing by only one electron can still be difficult to distinguish from one another. Even though neutron diffraction is better suited to this type of problem, only the molecular structures

of $\text{K}_3\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6$,⁶ $\text{K}_2\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_4$,⁷ and $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$ ⁸ have been attempted thus far by neutron diffraction. All of these studies have indicated metal to carbon bonding.

In 1968, Birk and Espenson⁹ reported the chromium(II) oxidation by $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{CN})]^{2+}$. The kinetics and mechanism of the reaction were explained in terms of a C-bonded cobalt(III). However, the N-bonded model is not entirely excluded. Therefore, we decided to undertake the single-crystal x-ray diffraction analysis of $[(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{CN})\text{Co}^{\text{III}}](\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

During the refinement of the above complex the perchlorate ions were found to be disordered. Consequently, we decided to carry on the single-crystal x-ray study of $[(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{CN})\text{Co}^{\text{III}}]\text{Cl}_2$ in conjunction with the above analysis.

Data Taking Procedure. All x-ray intensity data were taken on a Hilger-Watts four-circle diffractometer interfaced to an SDS 910 computer in a real time mode. Zirconium-filtered molybdenum radiation was used.

Data were taken using a θ - 2θ step scan procedure with steps of 0.01 degrees in theta and a counting time of 0.4096 seconds per step. The number of steps through a given reflection varies with theta; $[50 + (2 \times \theta)]$ where θ is the peak center in degrees. Stationary-crystal, stationary-counter background measurements were made at the beginning and end of the step scan, each measurement being made for one-half the total scan time.

As a general check on electronic and crystal stability, the intensities of three standard reflections were measured periodically during the data collection period. Approximately 25 reflections per hour were obtained and logged on an IBM seven track tape.

Experimental Section

$[(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{CN})\text{Co}^{\text{III}}](\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ——— X-ray.

Crystals of pentaaminecyanocobalt^{III} perchlorate were prepared by the method of Siebert.¹⁰ Recrystallization from a water solution yielded red-orange crystals.

(9) J. P. Birk and J. H. Espenson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 1153 (1968).

(10) H. Siebert, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **327**, 63 (1964).

(* Work was performed in the Ames Laboratory of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Contribution No. 2698.

(1) L. Pauling, « The Nature of the Chemical Bond », 3rd. Ed Cornell University Press (1960).

(2) L. Jones, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **26**, 1578 (1957).

(3) L. Jones, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **27**, 468 (1957).

(4) K. Kuroda and P. S. Gentile, *Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Letters*, **3**, 151 (1967).

(5) N. V. Sidgwick, « Chemical Elements and Their Compounds », Vol. 1, Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, p. 671 (1950).

(6) N. A. Curry and W. A. Runciman, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 674 (1958).

(7) A. Sequeria and R. Chidamboram, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 910 (1966).

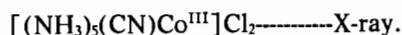
(8) R. C. Seccombe and C. H. Kennard, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **18**, 243 (1969).

Preliminary precession photographs (Mo K α) showed the unit cell to be orthorhombic with systematic absences hkl when $h+k \neq 2n$, and $h0l$ when $l \neq 2n$. These absences are consistent with space groups Cmcm, Cmc2₁, or Ama2 (alternate setting). The unit cell parameters at 25°C are $a=8.164(1)$, $b=20.737(4)$, $c=7.724(1)$ Å. These parameters and their standard deviations were obtained by a least-squares fit to 15 independent reflections. The center of each reflection was found by left-right top-bottom beam splitting on the previously described Hilger-Watts diffractometer. Any error in the instrumental zero was eliminated by centering the reflection at both $+2\theta$ and -2θ . The calculated density of 1.92 g/cm³ based on four molecules per unit cell agrees quite well with the observed density of 1.90 g/cm³ which was determined by flotation techniques.

For data collection a cylindrical crystal with radius 0.08 mm and a height of 0.34 mm was mounted on a glass fiber. The latter direction was the c crystal axis and was coincident with the spindle axis. Complete three-dimensional data to $\sin\theta/\lambda = 0.7035$ at 25°C were taken for the four octants with positive l index. The rest of the experimental arrangement for intensity collection has been discussed in some detail above.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects. The absorption coefficient, μ , is 18.14 cm⁻¹. The maximum and minimum transmission factors are 78.58 and 77.16% respectively, which were calculated using a modified version of Busing and Levy's ABCOR program.¹¹ Therefore, no absorption correction was made.

Of the 4543 possible observations, 1488 were found to be less than three times the standard deviation in the background and were subsequently disregarded. The three sigma criteria were tested on 1154 symmetry extinct reflections and were found to hold 96% of the time. Since four octants of equivalent intensity data were collected, a confidence test¹² was applied. This test was used to determine if any piece of a set of equivalent data should be disregarded. Only 112 of the remaining 3055 possible observations failed this confidence test. The individual values of F_o^2 from given equivalent sets were then averaged to yield 750 independent F_o^2 values. The standard deviations of F_o^2 were estimated from the averages of the individual intensities and their standard deviations.



Crystals of pentaaminecyanocobalt(III) chloride, prepared by the method of Siebert¹⁰ and recrystallized from a water solution, are orthorhombic with cell dimensions $a = 10.190(1)$, $b = 8.740(1)$, $c = 10.335(2)$ Å, $D_m = 1.78$ gm cm³ (by flotation), for $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.76$ gm cm³. Systematic absences (hkl when $h+k \neq 2n$ and $h0l$ when $l \neq 2n$) indicate space groups Cmcm, Cmc2₁, or Ama2 (alternate setting).

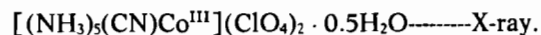
(11) In addition to programs written at this Laboratory, other programs used in this work were Johnson's ORTEP to prepare Figures 1 and 2, Busing and Levy's ORFFE to calculate errors, a modified version of Busing and Levy's ABCOR program and Busing, Martin and Levy's ORFLS program.

(12) R. B. Dean and W. J. Dixon, *Anal. Chem.*, **23**, 636 (1951).

Complete three-dimensional X-ray diffraction intensity data to $\sin\theta/\lambda = 0.904$ were taken at room temperature (Mo K α) using a crystal with dimensions $0.18 \times 0.28 \times 0.28$ mm along the a , b , and c crystal axes respectively, such that the c axis was along the spindle axis. The rest of the experimental arrangement for intensity collection has been previously described.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects and effects due to absorption. The three sigma test was applied to the intensity data and 682 of the 2003 possible observable reflections were rejected.

Solution and Refinement.



A Howells', Phillips' and Rogers' plot¹³ was obtained using all the collected data and indicated the presence of a center of symmetry and hence the appropriate space group was assumed to be Cmcm. An unsharpened Patterson function was calculated and a vector which was assumed to be a Co-Co vector resulting from the c -glide was located on the Harker line. The positions of the cobalt ligand atoms were also indicated from this three-dimensional Patterson function. However, the direction of the cyanide group could not be determined; hence the immediate ligand atoms were all assigned nitrogen scattering factors. Two cycles of positional refinement on the cobalt and immediate ligand atoms produced a conventional R-factor of 0.43.

The initial structure factor and electron density calculation indicated the direction of the cyanide group. It was also evident the perchlorate ions were in two four-fold sets (mm symmetry) instead of an eight-fold set and were disordered. After accounting for all the perchlorate oxygens in disordered positions there was still one peak left about the size of one-fourth an oxygen. This peak was assumed to be part of the water molecule. A difference Fourier was then computed, and it was verified that all non-hydrogen atoms had been accounted for, and some anisotropic motion was evident.

A full-matrix least-squares refinement minimizing the weighted R-factor, $wR = (\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2)^{1/2}$, was initiated with all atoms isotropic using the program of Busing *et al.*¹¹ and the atomic scattering factors of Hanson *et al.*¹⁴ Two trial structures were assumed for refinement, one having the carbon atom of the cyanide group adjacent to the cobalt and the other having the nitrogen atom next to the cobalt. When the conventional R-factor ($R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$) in both cases fell below 0.15, anisotropic refinement on all atoms except the disordered oxygens was begun. Since the temperature factors are a function of the occupancy numbers, it did not seem justifiable to refine the oxygens anisotropically. At this time the weighting scheme was modified from one based on counting statistics such that a plot of $\omega\Delta^2$ versus F_o^2 was a constant. The final convention-

(13) E. R. Howells, D. C. Phillips, and D. Rogers, *Acta Cryst.*, **3**, 210 (1950).

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

Table 1a. Observed and calculated structure factors for $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}](ClO_4)_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$

h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c
1	0	0	144	144	1	0	0	144	144	1	0	0	144	144
2	0	0	288	288	2	0	0	288	288	2	0	0	288	288
3	0	0	432	432	3	0	0	432	432	3	0	0	432	432
4	0	0	576	576	4	0	0	576	576	4	0	0	576	576
5	0	0	720	720	5	0	0	720	720	5	0	0	720	720
6	0	0	864	864	6	0	0	864	864	6	0	0	864	864
7	0	0	1008	1008	7	0	0	1008	1008	7	0	0	1008	1008
8	0	0	1152	1152	8	0	0	1152	1152	8	0	0	1152	1152
9	0	0	1296	1296	9	0	0	1296	1296	9	0	0	1296	1296
10	0	0	1440	1440	10	0	0	1440	1440	10	0	0	1440	1440
11	0	0	1584	1584	11	0	0	1584	1584	11	0	0	1584	1584
12	0	0	1728	1728	12	0	0	1728	1728	12	0	0	1728	1728
13	0	0	1872	1872	13	0	0	1872	1872	13	0	0	1872	1872
14	0	0	2016	2016	14	0	0	2016	2016	14	0	0	2016	2016
15	0	0	2160	2160	15	0	0	2160	2160	15	0	0	2160	2160
16	0	0	2304	2304	16	0	0	2304	2304	16	0	0	2304	2304
17	0	0	2448	2448	17	0	0	2448	2448	17	0	0	2448	2448
18	0	0	2592	2592	18	0	0	2592	2592	18	0	0	2592	2592
19	0	0	2736	2736	19	0	0	2736	2736	19	0	0	2736	2736
20	0	0	2880	2880	20	0	0	2880	2880	20	0	0	2880	2880
21	0	0	3024	3024	21	0	0	3024	3024	21	0	0	3024	3024
22	0	0	3168	3168	22	0	0	3168	3168	22	0	0	3168	3168
23	0	0	3312	3312	23	0	0	3312	3312	23	0	0	3312	3312
24	0	0	3456	3456	24	0	0	3456	3456	24	0	0	3456	3456
25	0	0	3600	3600	25	0	0	3600	3600	25	0	0	3600	3600
26	0	0	3744	3744	26	0	0	3744	3744	26	0	0	3744	3744
27	0	0	3888	3888	27	0	0	3888	3888	27	0	0	3888	3888
28	0	0	4032	4032	28	0	0	4032	4032	28	0	0	4032	4032
29	0	0	4176	4176	29	0	0	4176	4176	29	0	0	4176	4176
30	0	0	4320	4320	30	0	0	4320	4320	30	0	0	4320	4320
31	0	0	4464	4464	31	0	0	4464	4464	31	0	0	4464	4464
32	0	0	4608	4608	32	0	0	4608	4608	32	0	0	4608	4608
33	0	0	4752	4752	33	0	0	4752	4752	33	0	0	4752	4752
34	0	0	4896	4896	34	0	0	4896	4896	34	0	0	4896	4896
35	0	0	5040	5040	35	0	0	5040	5040	35	0	0	5040	5040
36	0	0	5184	5184	36	0	0	5184	5184	36	0	0	5184	5184
37	0	0	5328	5328	37	0	0	5328	5328	37	0	0	5328	5328
38	0	0	5472	5472	38	0	0	5472	5472	38	0	0	5472	5472
39	0	0	5616	5616	39	0	0	5616	5616	39	0	0	5616	5616
40	0	0	5760	5760	40	0	0	5760	5760	40	0	0	5760	5760
41	0	0	5904	5904	41	0	0	5904	5904	41	0	0	5904	5904
42	0	0	6048	6048	42	0	0	6048	6048	42	0	0	6048	6048
43	0	0	6192	6192	43	0	0	6192	6192	43	0	0	6192	6192
44	0	0	6336	6336	44	0	0	6336	6336	44	0	0	6336	6336
45	0	0	6480	6480	45	0	0	6480	6480	45	0	0	6480	6480
46	0	0	6624	6624	46	0	0	6624	6624	46	0	0	6624	6624
47	0	0	6768	6768	47	0	0	6768	6768	47	0	0	6768	6768
48	0	0	6912	6912	48	0	0	6912	6912	48	0	0	6912	6912
49	0	0	7056	7056	49	0	0	7056	7056	49	0	0	7056	7056
50	0	0	7200	7200	50	0	0	7200	7200	50	0	0	7200	7200
51	0	0	7344	7344	51	0	0	7344	7344	51	0	0	7344	7344
52	0	0	7488	7488	52	0	0	7488	7488	52	0	0	7488	7488
53	0	0	7632	7632	53	0	0	7632	7632	53	0	0	7632	7632
54	0	0	7776	7776	54	0	0	7776	7776	54	0	0	7776	7776
55	0	0	7920	7920	55	0	0	7920	7920	55	0	0	7920	7920
56	0	0	8064	8064	56	0	0	8064	8064	56	0	0	8064	8064
57	0	0	8208	8208	57	0	0	8208	8208	57	0	0	8208	8208
58	0	0	8352	8352	58	0	0	8352	8352	58	0	0	8352	8352
59	0	0	8496	8496	59	0	0	8496	8496	59	0	0	8496	8496
60	0	0	8640	8640	60	0	0	8640	8640	60	0	0	8640	8640
61	0	0	8784	8784	61	0	0	8784	8784	61	0	0	8784	8784
62	0	0	8928	8928	62	0	0	8928	8928	62	0	0	8928	8928
63	0	0	9072	9072	63	0	0	9072	9072	63	0	0	9072	9072
64	0	0	9216	9216	64	0	0	9216	9216	64	0	0	9216	9216
65	0	0	9360	9360	65	0	0	9360	9360	65	0	0	9360	9360
66	0	0	9504	9504	66	0	0	9504	9504	66	0	0	9504	9504
67	0	0	9648	9648	67	0	0	9648	9648	67	0	0	9648	9648
68	0	0	9792	9792	68	0	0	9792	9792	68	0	0	9792	9792
69	0	0	9936	9936	69	0	0	9936	9936	69	0	0	9936	9936
70	0	0	10080	10080	70	0	0	10080	10080	70	0	0	10080	10080
71	0	0	10224	10224	71	0	0	10224	10224	71	0	0	10224	10224
72	0	0	10368	10368	72	0	0	10368	10368	72	0	0	10368	10368
73	0	0	10512	10512	73	0	0	10512	10512	73	0	0	10512	10512
74	0	0	10656	10656	74	0	0	10656	10656	74	0	0	10656	10656
75	0	0	10800	10800	75	0	0	10800	10800	75	0	0	10800	10800
76	0	0	10944	10944	76	0	0	10944	10944	76	0	0	10944	10944
77	0	0	11088	11088	77	0	0	11088	11088	77	0	0	11088	11088
78	0	0	11232	11232	78	0	0	11232	11232	78	0	0	11232	11232
79	0	0	11376	11376	79	0	0	11376	11376	79	0	0	11376	11376
80	0	0	11520	11520	80	0	0	11520	11520	80	0	0	11520	11520
81	0	0	11664	11664	81	0	0	11664	11664	81	0	0	11664	11664
82	0	0	11808	11808	82	0	0	11808	11808	82	0	0	11808	11808
83	0	0	11952	11952	83	0	0	11952	11952	83	0	0	11952	11952
84	0	0	12096	12096	84	0	0	12096	12096	84	0	0	12096	12096
85	0	0	12240	12240	85	0	0	12240	12240	85	0	0	12240	12240
86	0	0	12384	12384	86	0	0	12384	12384	86	0	0	12384	12384
87	0	0	12528	12528	87	0	0	12528	12528	87	0	0	12528	12528
88	0	0	12672	12672	88	0	0	12672	12672	88	0	0	12672	12672
89	0	0	12816	12816	89	0	0	12816	12816	89	0	0	12816	12816
90	0	0	12960	12960	90	0	0	12960	12960	90	0	0	12960	12960
91	0	0	13104	13104	91	0	0	13104	13104	91	0	0	13104	13104
92	0	0	13248	13248	92	0	0	13248	13248	92	0	0	13248	13248
93	0	0	13392	13392	93	0	0	13392	13392	93	0	0	13392	13392
94	0	0	13536	13536	94	0	0	13536	13536	94	0	0	13536	13536
95	0	0	13680	13680	95	0	0	13680	13680	95	0	0	13680	13680
96	0	0	13824	13824	96	0	0	13824	13824	96	0	0	13824	13824
97	0	0	13968	13968	97	0	0	13968	13968	97	0	0	13968	13968
98	0	0	14112	14112	98	0	0	14112	14112	98	0	0	14112	14112
99	0	0	14256	14256	99	0	0	14256	14256	99	0	0	14256	14256
100	0	0	14400	14400	100	0	0	14400	14400	100	0	0	14400	14400

Table 1b. Final positional parameters for $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}](ClO_4)_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$

Atom	x	y	z
Co	0.0	0.11100(6)	0.25 ^b
Cl(1)	0.0	0.74530(17)	0.25
Cl(2)	0.0	0.45085(41)	0.25
Cl(3)	0.0	0.38648(35)	0.25
C	0.0	0.02018(65)</	

Table Ic. Final anisotropic temperature coefficients $\times 10^3$ (Standard errors $\times 10^3$ are given in parenthesis after the parameter) ^a

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Co(1)	716(20)	197(3)	919(25)	0	0	0
Cl(1)	1799(61)	261(8)	1883(63)	0	0	0
Cl(2)	838(72)	390(20)	1398(98)	0	0	0
Cl(3)	1436(06)	298(18)	1979(127)	0	0	0
C	2723(308)	227(33)	1064(181)	0	0	0
N(1)	1826(196)	238(27)	1526(187)	0	0	0
N(2)	5392(492)	228(35)	1620(219)	0	0	0
N(3)	1336(79)	375(16)	1559(187)	3(27)	374(70)	-50(28)
O(1)	74(4)	—	—	—	—	—
O(2)	95(5)	—	—	—	—	—
O(3)	98(3)	—	—	—	—	—
O(4)	123(3)	—	—	—	—	—
O(5)	100(6)	—	—	—	—	—
O(6)	76(3)	—	—	—	—	—
O(7)	67(5)	—	—	—	—	—

^aDashed lines indicate that the β_{11} term is the isotropic $B \times 10$ followed by the errors $\times 10$. The form of the anisotropic temperature factor expression is $[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

Table Id. Selected interatomic distances and angles in $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}](ClO_4)_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ ^a

Atoms	Distance, Å	Atoms	Angle, deg.
Co—C	1.883(0.013)	C—Co—N(3)	89.3(0.2)
Co—N(1)	1.999(0.011)	N(3) ^b —Co—N(3)	89.9(0.3)
Co—N(3)	1.972(0.005)	O(4)—Cl(1)—O(6)	83.3(0.7)
C—N(2)	1.138(0.017)	O(4)—Cl(1)—O(4) ^b	87.3(1.1)
Cl(1)—O(4)	1.435(0.015)	O(3)—Cl(2)—O(2)	102.8(0.5)
Cl(1)—O(5)	1.369(0.028)	O(2)—Cl(2)—O(2) ^b	118.3(2.4)
Cl(1)—O(6)	1.421(0.058)	O(3)—Cl(2)—O(3) ^c	128.5(1.2)
Cl(2)—O(2)	1.293(0.026)	O(3)—Cl(3)—O(1)	108.1(0.4)
Cl(2)—O(3)	1.286(0.012)	O(1)—Cl(3)—O(1) ^b	112.2(1.6)
Cl(3)—O(1)	1.418(0.021)	O(3)—Cl(3)—O(3) ^c	112.3(1.0)
Cl(3)—O(3)	1.395(0.013)		

^a See Table Ib. ^b Implies atom transformed to (x, y, z).
^c Implies atom transformed to (x, y, 1/2-z).

weighted R-factors in this case are 0.080 and 0.105.

The observed and calculated structure factors for the Co—C—N model in space group *Cmcm* are given in Table IIa. The final positional, anisotropic temperature factors and standard errors are given in Tables IIb and IIc respectively. The more impor-

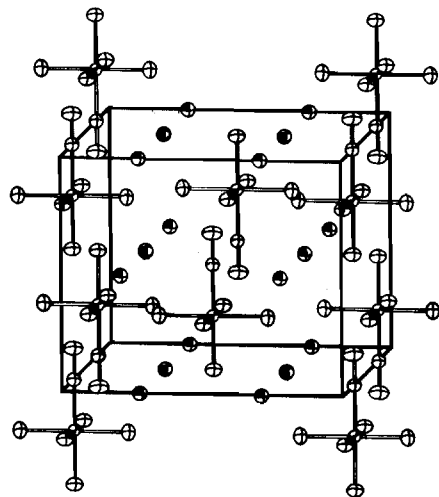


Figure 1. Crystal structure of $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}]Cl_2$, the x-axis points (left to right) across the page, the y-axis points up the page and the z-axis points out of the page.

tant distances, angles and their errors are summarized in Table IIc.

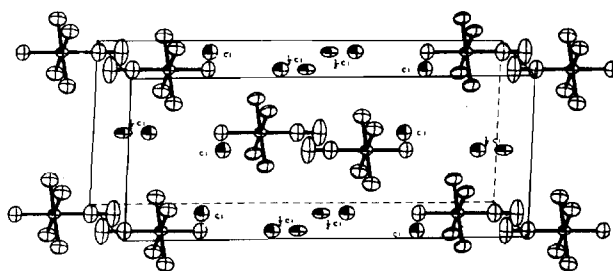


Figure 2. Crystal structure of $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}](ClO_4)_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$, the x-axis points up the page, the y-axis points across the page (right to left) and the z-axis points out of the page.

For this compound the average isotropic B of the ammonia nitrogen is 2.4 \AA^2 . In the Co—C—N model the effective isotropic B 's for C and N are 2.1 and 3.0 \AA^2 respectively and the experimental ratio of C:N integrated electron densities is 0.873. In the Co—N—C model the effective isotropic B 's for C and N are 2.5 and 2.6 \AA^2 respectively, while the experimental ratio of N:C integrated electron densities is 0.900.

Description of the Structure. The crystal structures of $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}]Cl_2$ and $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}](ClO_4)_2$ are depicted in Figures 1 and 2 respectively. In both cases the cobalt atom lies in a position of *mm* crystallographic symmetry with the $[(NH_3)_5(CN)Co^{III}]^{2+}$ having approximately C_{4v} symmetry. In Figure 2 the mirror plane at a quarter in z bisects the four nitrogens in the equatorial plane while in Figure 1 the four-fold nitrogens lie in the mirror planes. The disordered oxygens have been left out of Figure 2. The two chlorines labeled one half in Figure 2 share two oxygen atoms. Hence, one can imagine two tetrahedron joined together on an edge. The disorder about the other chlorine leads to an approximately octahedral arrangement of oxygen atoms. This by no means indicates that the geometry of a perchlorate ion is anything other tetrahedral.

Table IIc. Final anisotropic coefficients $\times 10^3$ (Standard errors $\times 10^3$ are given in parenthesis after the parameter) ^a

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Co	409(5)	470(6)	302(4)	0	0	0
N(1)	857(53)	579(49)	488(35)	0	0	0
N(2)	1046(66)	668(57)	616(43)	0	0	0
N(3)	490(25)	909(42)	535(26)	6(26)	0	0
N(4)	756(33)	813(37)	332(20)	0	0	17(23)
C	561(43)	682(53)	401(35)	0	0	0
Cl	556(8)	735(11)	494(7)	0	0	20(6)

^a See footnote in Table Ic.

Table IIId. Selected interatomic distances and angles in $[(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{CN})\text{Co}^{\text{III}}]\text{Cl}_2$ ^a

Atoms	Distance, Å	Atoms	Angles, deg.
Co—N(1)	1.996(0.0005)	C—Co—N(3)	90.42(0.12)
Co—N(3)	1.965(0.004)	C—Co—N(4)	89.12(0.10)
Co—N(4)	1.975(0.003)	C—Co—N(3)	90.04(0.17)
Co—C	1.908(0.006)		
C—N(2)	1.142(0.008)		

^a See Table Ib.

a) Integrated electron densities of both structures

avored the Co—C—N model.

b) In both cases, the Co—C—N model gave better agreement factors.

c) In both structures, the effective isotropic temperature factor of the atom bonded to the cobalt atom had a tendency to increase when the Co—N—C model was invoked. The trend would, of course, be observed if a nitrogen were input where a carbon should be located.