

The Crystal Structure of Copper(II) Chloride Bis(Dimethylsulphoxide)

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$[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}]_2\text{CuCl}_2$ belongs to the orthorhombic system, *Pnma*, with 4 formula groups in a unit cell. The dimensions of the unit cell at 23–24°C are $a = 8.0542 \pm 0.0013$, $b = 11.5464 \pm 0.0105$, $c = 11.3670 \pm 0.0082 \text{ \AA}$. The calculated density of 1.827 g/cc agrees well with the measured value of 1.83 g/cc. Intensities of 1609 independent reflections were measured by counter using θ – 2θ scan technique. Refinement of atomic parameters including hydrogen positional parameters has led to a *R* of 0.075. The crystal structure was determined by the heavy-atom method. It consists of a distorted square planar coordination for copper in which the $\text{Cl}(1)$ – Cu – $\text{Cl}(2)$ angle is $146.13 \pm 0.09^\circ$ and the four bond lengths are: $2.283 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ for Cu – $\text{Cl}(1)$, $2.290 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$ for Cu – $\text{Cl}(2)$, and $1.955 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ for the two equivalent Cu – O bonds.

Introduction

As part of a study of the structural and spectral properties of copper(II) halide species, the crystal structure of the compound $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}]_2\text{CuCl}_2$ or $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ has been determined.

Preparation and Data Collection. Large, green crystals of $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ are easily grown by dissolving anhydrous CuCl_2 in an alcoholic solution dimethylsulphoxide.¹

Examination of X-ray diffraction photographs revealed that the crystal was orthorhombic with *mmm* diffraction symmetry. The lattice constants, measured with Zr filtered $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation with a Picker diffractometer and G. E. single crystal orienter, were found to be $a = 8.054 \pm 0.001$, $b = 11.546 \pm 0.010$, and $c = 11.367 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$. Systematic extinctions [$k+1 = 2n+1$ for $\{0kl\}$, $h = 2n+1$ for $\{hko\}$] limited the choice of space group to *Pnma* or *Pna2*₁. The calculated density ($Z = 4$) of 1.827 g/cc is in good agreement with the observed value of 1.83 g/cc.

A total of 1609 reflections were recorded from a crystal ($0.18 \times 0.18 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$) on a Picker diffractometer equipped with a G.E. single crystal orienter. A θ – 2θ scan technique was used and the time intervals used in the scanning of a peak and its background on both sides are 100 and 10 seconds respec-

tively. Of the reflections examined, 1274 had a net count greater than 5% above the background. Those with a net count of less than this were assigned a net count of 5% of the background and treated as unobserved reflections. The standard deviation for each reflection was calculated by

$$\sigma = F(\text{TC} + \text{BG} + 0.01\text{NC}^2 + 0.01\text{BG}^2)^{1/2} / (2\text{NC})$$

where TC = total counts, BG = background counts, and NC = net counts. The linear absorption coefficient was calculated to be 29.8 cm^{-1} which approximately corresponds to a μR of 0.3. Absorption corrections were neglected.

Structure Determination. The choice of *Pnma* was assumed since the statistical distribution of intensities² approached closer to that predicted for a centrosymmetric structure. From the 3-dimensional Patterson map the copper atoms were found to lie in the 4-fold special positions located at the mirror planes $y = 1/4$ and $y = 3/4$. The possible x and z values for copper atom were derived from the Harker lines at $x = 1/2$, $y = 0$ and at $y = 1/2$, $z = 1/2$. Thereby, the correct copper atomic positions were clearly indicated by the combination of x , y , and z values which gave the lowest *R* value. The resulting lowest *R*₁ value was 0.520 based on all the observed reflections and 0.437 based on the strongest 80% of the observed reflections. It was also observed from the Patterson map that all the chlorine atoms had to lie in the mirror planes. Nevertheless, the positions for the chlorine atoms were easily located from the difference map with contributions from the copper atom subtracted out. These were in agreement with the peaks shown in the Patterson map.

With the positions of the chlorine atoms roughly located, three cycles of least square refinement³ led the *R*₁ value to 0.397 on the basis of 80% of the observed reflections.

The remaining atoms, excluding the hydrogen atoms, were found from the examination of a difference Fourier map using only the largest 80% of the observed reflections. The Busing, Martin, and Levy Least square program³ were used to refine the

(2) R. Dewar and A. Stone, *Fortran Symbolic Addition Programm*, University of Chicago, (1965).

(3) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, *A Fortran Crystallographic Least Square Programm*, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL-TM-305 (1962).

(1) J. Selbin, W. E. Bull, and L. H. Holmes, Jr., *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, 16, 219 (1961).

Table I. Final Parameters for $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}]_2\text{CuCl}_2$ ^{a, b}

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu(1)	0.3209(1)	0.2500	0.3614(1)	0.0084(1)	0.0060(5)	0.0061(5)	-0.0987(1)	-0.2839(7)	-1.7890(4)
Cl(2)	0.4984(3)	0.2500	0.2040(2)	0.0090(3)	0.0022(1)	0.0037(1)	0.0	-0.0010(1)	0.0
Cl(3)	0.2974(3)	0.2500	0.5616(2)	0.0156(4)	0.0042(1)	0.0057(2)	0.0	0.0030(2)	0.0
S(4)	0.1807(2)	0.4826(1)	0.4237(1)	0.0081(2)	0.0048(1)	0.0035(1)	0.0	-0.0003(2)	0.0
O(5)	0.3135(5)	0.4190(3)	0.3523(4)	0.0104(6)	0.0029(1)	0.0046(1)	0.0000(1)	0.0013(1)	0.0000 1
C(6)	0.2932(10)	0.5823(7)	0.5112(8)	0.0149(13)	0.0030(2)	0.0059(3)	0.0004(3)	0.0029(4)	-0.0006(2)
C(7)	0.0890(10)	0.5777(7)	0.3213(6)	0.0163(13)	0.0062(5)	0.0090(7)	-0.0003(7)	-0.0016(8)	-0.0038(5)
H(8)	0.204(13)	0.639(10)	0.542(10)	0.0308 ^b	0.0060(5)	0.0061(6)	0.0039(7)	0.0001(7)	0.0007(4)
H(9)	0.355(14)	0.648(11)	0.464(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—
H(10)	0.369(15)	0.550(11)	0.553(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
H(11)	0.166(14)	0.169(10)	0.292(11)	—	—	—	—	—	—
H(12)	0.035(14)	0.546(10)	0.270(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—
H(13)	0.007(14)	0.653(9)	0.374(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum |F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}|}{\sum |F_{\text{obs}}|} = 0.075$$

$$R_3 = \left[\frac{\sum (|F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}|)^2 w}{\sum |F_{\text{obs}}|^2 w} \right]^{1/2} = 0.077$$

^a Standard deviations on the least significant digit are given in parenthesis. ^b The thermal parameters for H are assumed the same for all H atoms and correspond to an isotropic value of $B = 8$.

atomic parameters. The scattering factor for hydrogen atoms of Stewart⁴ was used while those for the rest of the atoms were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography.⁵ The fact that the copper and chlorine atoms are in special positions at the mirror planes, $y = 1/4$ and $y = 3/4$, has fixed their y-positional parameters and the β_{12} and β_{23} anisotropic thermal parameters. The other atomic parameters were then refined to R_1 of 0.079 using the 1274 observed reflections before the hydrogen atoms were located. At this stage, it was possible to find positions of the hydrogen atoms from the difference Fourier map generated by all the 1609 reflections. These positional parameters were refined further but attempts to refine the temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms yielded unreasonable values. The final R_1 value converged at 0.075 for 1274 observed reflections and at 0.098 with all reflections included. The final parameters are listed in Table I, observed and calculated structure factors are tabulated in Table II, and principal interatomic distances and angles⁶ are given in Table III and IV. The geometry of the unit formula, $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows how a pair of $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$

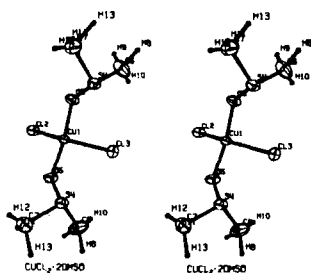


Figure 1. A Stereoscopic Illustration of the $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ Molecule.

(4) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 42, 3178 (1965).

(5) C. H. McGillivray, G. D. Rieck, and K. Lonsdale, « International Tables for X-ray Crystallography », Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962.

(6) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, *A Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program*, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL-TM-306, (1964).

molecules are linked through long Cu-Cl interactions which may be continued to form a chain structure. These stereoscopic illustrations were made on the Washington State University CalComp plotter using the Oak Ridge Fortran Thermal-Ellipsoid Plot Program (ORTEP).⁷

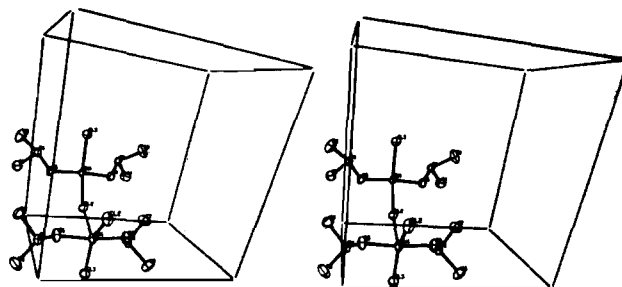


Figure 2. A Stereoscopic Illustration of the Packing in $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$.

Discussion

The crystal structure consists of $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ molecules which, by virtue of long Cu-Cl interactions, are tied together to form chains parallel to the a-axis. Within the $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ molecules, the sulphoxide molecule bonds to the copper atoms through the oxygen atoms. A mirror plane passes through each $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ molecule, the copper and both chlorine atoms lying on the mirror plane. The coordination sphere around the copper atom has approximately C_{2v} symmetry. Each copper atom has five neighbors, four with normal Cu-ligand distances and a fifth at a considerable longer distance. The Cu-O bond lengths are 1.955(4)Å and the O-Cu-O bond angle is 173.0(3)°. The Cu-Cl(2) and Cu-Cl(3) bond distances are 2.290(2) and 2.284(2)Å respectively, while the Cl(2)-Cu-Cl(3) bond angle is 146.1-

(7) C. K. Johnson, *A Fortran Thermal Ellipsoid Plot Program for Crystal Structure Illustrations*, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee (1965).

Table II. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for CuCl₂·DMSO^a

Table with multiple columns containing observed and calculated structure factors for CuCl2.DMSO. The columns are organized by Miller indices (h, k, l) and contain numerical values for observed (F_o) and calculated (F_c) structure factors. The table is split into two main sections, with the second section containing unobserved reflections marked with a minus sign.

^a Unobserved reflections are designed by a minus sign preceding the value for F_o.

Table III. Interatomic Bond Distances and Bond Angles in CuCl₂·2DMSO

Table with columns for Bond, Distance (Å), Angle, Value (°), Angle, and Value (°). It lists interatomic distances and bond angles for Cu(1)-Cl(2), Cu(1)-Cl(3), Cu(1)-O(5), Cu(1)-O(7), O(5)-S(4), S(4)-C(6), and S(4)-C(7).

Table IV. C—H Distances and Associated Bond Angles in $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$

Bond	Bond Distances		Bond Angles		
	Distance (Å)	Angle	Value (°)	Angle	Value (°)
C(6)—H(8)	1.07(11)	S(4)—C(6)—H(8)	105(7)	H(8)—C(6)—H(9)	92(8)
C(6)—H(9)	1.04(12)	S(4)—C(6)—H(9)	115(6)	H(8)—C(6)—H(10)	124(10)
C(6)—H(10)	0.85(12)	S(4)—C(6)—H(10)	114(8)	H(9)—C(6)—H(10)	105(10)
C(7)—H(11)	0.85(12)	S(4)—C(7)—H(11)	108(7)	H(11)—C(7)—H(12)	110(10)
C(7)—H(12)	0.83(11)	S(4)—C(7)—H(12)	114(8)	H(11)—C(7)—H(13)	104(9)
C(7)—H(13)	1.18(11)	S(4)—C(7)—H(13)	108(5)	H(12)—C(7)—H(13)	113(9)

Table V. Observed d—d Transition of the Various Cu^{II} Complexes^a

$\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$	$\text{K}_2\text{CuCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (square planar)	Cs_2CuCl_4 (tetrahedral)	$[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{CuCl}_4]$ (trigonal bipyramidal)
12.9	12.5	4.80	8.3
14.9	13.1	5.55	10.0
		7.90	
		9.50	

^a All numbers are in kK units (1 kK = 1000 cm^{-1}).

(1)°. The long Cu—Cl(2) distance arises from the packing which places one chlorine atom from one complex 2.70(2)Å from the copper atom of the complex adjacent to it along the a-axis.

The complex assumes neither idealized planar nor trigonalbipyramidal geometry. The principle deviations are the Cl—Cu—Cl bond angle of 146° intermediate between the idealized values of 180° and 120° respectively, and the 2.7Å Cu—Cl distance, 0.4Å longer than the normal Cu—Cl bond distance. However, a number of experimental data point very strongly to the fact that the complex can be better described by considering it to be a distorted planar complex. These arguments will be enumerated in the following three paragraphs.

First, the bond distances are more consistent with a planar geometry than a trigonal-bipyramidal structure. The square-planar CuCl_4^{2-} ion in $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CuCl}_4$ has bond distances of 2.30Å,⁸ in very good agreement with those observed in this structure. However, the equatorial Cu—Cl bond lengths in the CuCl_5^{3-} ion in $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{CuCl}_5$ are 2.39Å.⁹ This length is incompatible with the results presented here. Similarly, it can be concluded that the 2.7Å Cu—Cl distance is too long to be normal covalent bond. If only van der Waals interactions are assumed between adjacent molecules, an intermolecular Cu—Cl distance of 2.5Å is calculated. The observed distance is 0.2Å longer than this and so it must be concluded that this is merely a convenient packing site for the location of the Cl(2) atom of the adjacent molecule.

The single crystal polarized spectrum is also consistent with this view. Langs¹⁰ has measured the polarized spectra of $\text{K}_2\text{CuCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ among others. The former compound contains the *trans* planar $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ group. The spectra of both compounds shows two absorption bands in the d—d region, ranging from 12,500 to

15,000 cm^{-1} . On the other hand the d—d bands for the tetrahedral¹¹ and the bipyramidal¹² copper complexes occur at values below 10,000 cm^{-1} . These are summarized in Table V.

Table VI. Comparison of Bond Angles and Bond Distances in Gaseous DMSO its presence in $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$.

	Gaseous DMSO	DMSO in $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$
C—S—C	100° ± 5°	100.4° ± 0.3°
O—S—C	107° ± 5°	104°—105°
S—C	1.82Å	1.77Å
S=O	1.47Å	1.53Å
C—H	1.08Å	0.83—1.18Å

The elongation of the S=O bond correlates well with the shift of the S=O stretching frequency toward a lower value.

The EPR data is also consistent with this interpretation. Reddy *et al.*¹³ have assumed a strict planar grouping in interpreting their EPR data on $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ and concluded that the normal to the plane made an angle of 32° 19' with the a-axis. This is close to the value of 22° found for the angle made by the bisector of the Cl—Cu—Cl bond angle with the a-axis. Knowing the geometry of the species, it is possible to calculate the principal g-values and so we have obtained $g_1 = 2.347$, $g_2 = 2.021$, and $g_3 = 2.107$, with g_1 being parallel to the bisector of the Cl—Cu—Cl bond angle, and g_3 parallel to the b-axis. It is interesting to compare these values with those found for the square-planar coordinated compound $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ ¹⁴ where $g_1 = 2.352$, $g_2 = 2.037$, and $g_3 = 2.080$, and those found for the trigonal-bipyramidal CuCl_5^{3-} ion¹⁵ where $g_1 = 2.234$ and $g_{11} =$

(10) D. A. Langs, « Ph. D. Thesis », University of New York at Buffalo, 1969.

(11) J. Ferguson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 40, 3406 (1964).

(12) G. C. Allen and N. S. Hush, *Inorg. Chem.*, 6, 4 (1967).

(13) T. R. Reddy and R. Srinivasan, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 45, 2714 (1966).

(14) G. E. Pake, « Paramagnetic Resonance », W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, p. 192, 1962.

(15) W. E. Hatfield and T. S. Piper, *Inorg. Chem.*, 3, 841 (1964).

(8) J. Paul Steadman and R. D. Willett, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 4, 367 (1970).

(9) K. N. Raymond, D. W. Meek, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, 7, 1111 (1968).

2.0023. Since the g values depend on the nature of the distribution of the unpaired electron density through spin-orbit coupling terms in the Hamiltonian, the EPR data presents conclusive evidence that the electron distribution in the complex is basically the same as in a planar complex.

The existence of the oxygen coordinated dimethylsulphoxide molecule in $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$ was predicted by Selvin *et al.*, based on the S=O stretching frequency of 1053 cm^{-1} to 980 cm^{-1} for DMSO and $\text{CuCl}_5(\text{DMSO})_2$ respectively.

The structure of DMSO in gas phase has been

determined¹⁶ by the electron diffraction sector method as described by Viervoll.¹⁷ It is interesting to observe that there is little change in the geometry of the gaseous DMSO molecule as compared to the DMSO ligand in the solid state. This may be best appreciated in Table VI. The elongation of the S=O bond correlates well with the shift of the S=O stretching frequency toward a lower value.

(16) O. Bastiansen and H. Viervoll, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 2, 702 (1948).

(17) H. Viervoll, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 1, 120 (1947).