

The Crystal and Molecular Structures of Bis(2,4-pentanedionato)chromium

F. A. COTTON, C. E. RICE and G. W. RICE

Department of Chemistry, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, U.S.A.

Received January 12, 1977

Bis(2,4-pentanedionato)chromium(II) has been prepared in crystalline form by slow sublimation in a sealed tube at 105–110 °C. There are two equivalent molecules in the monoclinic unit cell, space group $P2_1/n$, with the following dimensions: $a = 11.445(4)$, $b = 4.748(1)$, $c = 10.325(3)$ Å, $\beta = 91.60(3)^\circ$, $V = 560.8(5)$ Å³, $d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.48$ g/cm³. The chromium atom lies on an inversion center and has planar coordination by four oxygen atoms at a mean Cr–O distance of 1.98 Å. There are weak interactions (3.05 Å) with carbon atoms of ligands in adjacent molecules to complete a severely tetragonally distorted octahedral coordination sphere about chromium. The chromium compound is isomorphous with bis(2,4-pentanedionato)copper(II).

Introduction

The initial publication of the synthesis of bis(2,4-pentanedionato)chromium(II), $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$, by Costa and Puxeddu [1] mentioned that the substance has low solubility and a magnetic moment of 4.99 B.M., consistent with a high spin d^4 metal ion. On the basis of these data, it has been suggested [2, 3] that the compound is polymeric, presumably with distorted octahedral coordination about chromium, attained through bridging acetylacetonato oxygen atoms. In the absence of direct structural data on $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ itself, the presumption was not unreasonable in view of the polymeric structures known for $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2]_4$ [4], $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2]_3$ [5] and $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2]_3$ [6].

We became interested in the structure of this compound in connection with our studies of carboxylato-bridged Cr(II) compounds [7, 8], and we have determined its crystal and molecular structures by conventional X-ray crystallographic methods.

Experimental

Synthesis of $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$

This was prepared *via* chromium(II) acetate by a standard method [9]. A small portion of the light yellow–brown product was transferred in an inert-atmosphere box to a 12 × 70 mm glass tube. The sample was dried at 100 °C under vacuum for 6 hours

and the tube was sealed under vacuum. Sublimation at 105–110 °C for 40 hours in a small muffle furnace yielded a sublimate composed of an approximately 2:1 mixture of separate purple and light brown crystals. The sublimation tube was opened in the inert-atmosphere box and the crystals were immediately covered with heavy, degassed mineral oil. Specimens of each crystal type were coated with epoxy cement and mounted in glass capillaries. The purple crystals were identified as $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ by a cell constant determination, which gave constants identical within experimental error limits to published values [10].

X-ray Data Collection for $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$

The crystal selected was a needle with dimensions 0.15 × 0.15 × 0.6 mm. Data were collected on a Syntex PI automated diffractometer using Mo $K\alpha$ radiation monochromatized with a graphite crystal monochromator in the incident beam. The automatic centering and indexing procedures followed have been described [11]. The monoclinic cell parameters are $a = 11.445(4)$, $b = 4.748(1)$, $c = 10.325(3)$ Å, $\beta = 91.60(3)^\circ$, $V = 560.8(5)$ Å³, $d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.48$ g/cm³ for $Z = 2$ and a formula weight of 250.22.

A total of 1234 unique reflections with $0^\circ < 2\theta \leq 55^\circ$ were collected using the θ – 2θ scan technique, variable scan rates from 4.0 to 24.0°/min, and a scan range from 2θ ($\text{MoK}\alpha_1$) -1.0° to 2θ ($\text{MoK}\alpha_2$) $+1.0^\circ$. Intensities of three standard reflections measured after every 40 reflections showed no significant variation during data collection. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied [12] but absorption corrections were deemed unnecessary (absorption coefficient = 10.53).

Solution and Refinement of the Structure [12]

The structure was solved in the space group $P2_1/n$ and refined using only those 740 reflections for which $F_o^2 > 3\sigma(F_o^2)$. The positions of the chromium atom and one oxygen atom were determined using a three-dimensional Patterson function. After refining these positions by least-squares, a difference Fourier map revealed the positions of the remaining oxygen atom and three of the five carbon atoms. The remaining carbon atoms were found by successive refinements and Fourier difference maps. Isotropic refine-

TABLE II. Positional and Thermal Parameters^a and Their Estimated Standard Deviations.

Atom	X	Y	Z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cr	0.0 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.00602(8)	0.0267(4)	0.00652(9)	-0.0051(5)	0.0031(1)	-0.0021(6)
O(1)	0.1364(3)	0.2084(8)	-0.0656(3)	0.0065(3)	0.029(2)	0.0079(4)	-0.003(1)	0.0043(5)	-0.001(1)
O(2)	0.0102(3)	0.2157(8)	0.1640(3)	0.0070(3)	0.032(2)	0.0065(3)	-0.005(1)	0.0033(5)	-0.003(1)
C(1)	0.2832(5)	0.552(1)	-0.0896(6)	0.0080(5)	0.050(4)	0.0089(5)	-0.014(2)	0.0065(8)	-0.003(2)
C(2)	0.1876(5)	0.420(1)	-0.0128(5)	0.0049(4)	0.029(2)	0.0079(5)	-0.001(2)	-0.0001(7)	0.002(2)
C(3)	0.1596(4)	0.536(1)	0.1071(5)	0.0058(4)	0.037(3)	0.0061(4)	-0.001(2)	0.0001(7)	-0.004(2)
C(4)	0.0758(4)	0.426(1)	0.1888(5)	0.0048(4)	0.029(2)	0.0071(5)	0.004(2)	-0.0015(7)	0.001(2)
C(5)	0.0563(5)	0.567(1)	0.3196(5)	0.0082(5)	0.047(3)	0.0059(4)	-0.003(2)	0.0014(8)	-0.009(2)

^aThe form of the anisotropic thermal parameter is: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$. ^bThe chromium position is fixed by the symmetry of the space group.

TABLE III. Interatomic Distances and Angles.

Intramolecular Distances (Å)		Bond Angles (°)	
Cr–O(1)	1.984(3)	O(1)–Cr–O(1')	90.3(1)
Cr–O(2)	1.979(3)	O(1)–Cr–O(2')	89.7(1)
O(1)–C(2)	1.276(5)	Cr–O(1)–C(2)	127.0(3)
O(2)–C(4)	1.272(5)	Cr–O(2)–C(4)	126.8(3)
C(2)–C(3)	1.401(6)	O(1)–C(2)–C(3)	125.1(4)
C(4)–C(3)	1.397(6)	O(2)–C(4)–C(3)	125.7(4)
C(2)–C(1)	1.508(6)	O(1)–C(2)–C(1)	115.8(4)
C(4)–C(5)	1.528(6)	O(2)–C(4)–C(5)	114.9(4)
		C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	124.3(4)
Intermolecular Distance ^a		C(3)–C(2)–C(1)	119.1(4)
Cr–C(3'')	3.048(5)	C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	119.4(4)
		Intermolecular angles ^a	
Cr–C(3'')–C(2'')	96.6(3)	O(1)–Cr–C(3'')	90.8(1)
Cr–C(3'')–C(4'')	94.3(3)	O(2)–Cr–C(3'')	92.5(1)

^aThe atom C(3'') is in the molecule centered at (010).

ment of all non-hydrogen atoms to convergence gave discrepancy indices of $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o| = 0.099$, $R_2 = [\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2]^{1/2} = 0.135$

The function minimized during all least-squares refinements was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where the weighting factor is $w = 4F_o^2 / \sigma(F_o^2)^2$. A value of 0.07 was used for p in the calculation of σ [12].

Anisotropic refinement led to convergence in two full-matrix least squares cycles, with final discrepancy factors of $R_1 = 0.051$ and $R_2 = 0.074$. No attempt was made to locate hydrogen atoms. A final Fourier difference map revealed no peaks greater than 0.5 electrons per Å³. The error in an observation of unit weight was 1.479. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table I.

Results and Discussion

The positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table II. The molecular structure and atom numbering scheme are shown in Figure 1, while the pertinent bond lengths and angles are given in Table III. The presence of an inversion center at the chromium atom requires the CrO₄ unit to be rigorously planar. The dihedral angle between the planes defined by the two CrO₄ units in the cell is 87.7°.

As often occurs in acetylacetonato complexes [6, 13], the C₃O₂ ligand skeleton is essentially planar but the metal atom is displaced slightly from the plane. In this case, the displacement of the chromium atom from the least-squares mean plane defined by O(1), O(2), C(2) and C(4) is 0.155 Å. The deviation of C(1) and C(5) from this plane is statistically insignificant,

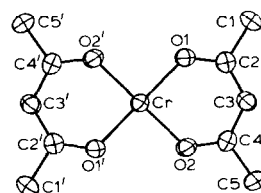


Figure 1. An Ortep drawing of the Cr(C₅H₇O₂)₂ molecule. Thermal ellipsoids enclose 50% of the electron density.

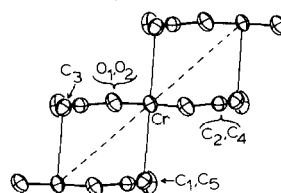


Figure 2. A simplified Ortep drawing of the stacking interactions in Cr(C₅H₇O₂)₂. The dotted lines represent the b axis.

but C(3) is out of the plane by a barely significant 0.034(5)Å. The existence of this distortion is evident in Figure 2, which shows the stacking of the molecules in the b direction. As the data in Table III indicate, the C(3) carbon atoms of the acetylacetonato ligands are located so as to occupy the axial positions with respect to the chromium atoms of adjacent molecules. The Cr–C distance, 3.048(5)Å, is much longer than the Cr–O distances, and the Cr–C(3)–C(2,4) angles average 95.4° and it is unlikely that there is much Cr–C σ bonding. This may be contrasted with the situation in $\{\text{Pt}(\text{CH}_3)_3[\text{CH}(\text{OCC}_3\text{H}_7)_2]\}_2$ where $d(\text{Pt}-\text{O}) = 2.15\text{Å}$ vs. $d(\text{Pt}-\text{C}) = 2.39\text{Å}$, the Pt–C–C angles are 102°, and a genuine Pt–C σ bond is thought to exist [14]. The displacement of C(3) from the ligand plane is toward the chromium atom of the adjacent molecule, which may indicate that there is very weak bonding. One might also note that the contact distance between ligand planes is $3.048 + 0.155 + 0.034 = 3.24\text{Å}$, rather less than the interplanar distance of 3.35Å in graphite [15] but greater than the very short 3.17Å stacking distance found for the radical anion of 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane in the TTF–TCNQ compound, where very strong intermolecular interactions have been demonstrated [16].

Comparison of the positional parameters in Table II with those published [17, 18] for $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ indicates that the compounds are isomorphous. The chromium compound thus becomes only the second example of a first row $\text{M}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ complex known to be essentially a planar monomer, albeit with weak axial interactions in each case. Both $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ and $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ appear to be isomorphous [19] with $\text{Pd}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ [20].

The other first-row transition metal $\text{M}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ complexes whose structures have been determined are polymeric with bridging oxygen atoms giving higher coordination numbers to the metals. Thus the nickel and zinc compounds are trimers [5, 6] (with quite different geometries), while the cobalt compound is a tetramer [4]. For the other first row metals, the structures remain uncertain.

The chemistry of the vanadium compound seems to be restricted to complexes such as $\text{V}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot (\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2$ [21]. On the basis of spectroscopic data it has been suggested that $\text{Ti}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ "may" adopt the trimeric structure of the nickel complex [22], and a similar assumption has been made from molecular weight measurements on $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ in hydrocarbon solvents [19, 23], X-ray powder diffraction studies have, however, shown that $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ is not isomorphous with the Zn, Ni, Co or Cu compounds. For $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2]_x$ in benzene, x varies from 1 to 6 as a function of concentration [24]. Since, however, spectroscopic and molecular weight data on $\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ in solution [25] were not very suggestive of the tetrameric solid state struc-

ture which was ultimately demonstrated [4], not only the structures of the Ti, Mn and Fe complexes, but even their degrees of oligomerization must be regarded as unknown. One thus has a situation in which the literature on three $\text{M}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ complexes, which are among the simplest examples of a widely studied and important class of compounds, that have been the subjects of at least three reviews [2, 3, 26], is devoid of some basic structural information.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported, in part, by the National Science Foundation.

References

- 1 G. Costa and A. Puxeddu, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **8**, 104 (1958).
- 2 J. P. Fackler, Jr., *Prog. Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 361 (1966).
- 3 R. H. Holm and M. J. O'Connor, *Prog. Inorg. Chem.*, **14**, 241 (1971).
- 4 F. A. Cotton and R. C. Elder, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1145 (1965).
- 5 G. J. Bullen, R. Mason and P. Pauling, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 456 (1965).
- 6 M. J. Bennett, F. A. Cotton and R. Eiss, *Acta Cryst.*, **B24**, 904 (1968).
- 7 F. A. Cotton, B. G. DeBoer, M. D. LaPrade, J. R. Pipal and D. A. Ucko, *Acta Cryst.*, **B27**, 1644 (1971).
- 8 F. A. Cotton, C. E. Rice and G. W. Rice, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, in the press.
- 9 L. R. Ocone and B. P. Block, *Inorg. Synth.*, **8**, 125 (1966).
- 10 B. Morosin, *Acta Cryst.*, **19**, 131 (1965).
- 11 F. A. Cotton, B. A. Frenz, G. Deganello and A. Shaver, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **50**, 227 (1973).
- 12 Computer programs used on a PDP 1145 computer at the Molecular Structure Corporation, College Station, Texas, were those of the Enraf–Nonius structure determination package.
- 13 E. C. Lingafelter and R. L. Braun, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2951 (1966).
- 14 A. G. Swallow and M. R. Truter, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, **254**, 205 (1960).
- 15 F. A. Cotton and G. Wilkinson, "Advanced Inorganic Chemistry", 3rd Ed., Wiley–Interscience, New York (1972) p. 288.
- 16 T. E. Phillips, T. J. Kistenmacher, J. P. Ferraris and D. O. Cowan, *Chem. Comm.*, 471 (1973).
- 17 L. F. Dahl as quoted by T. S. Piper and R. L. Belford, *Mol. Phys.*, **5**, 169 (1962).
- 18 Z. A. Starikova and E. A. Shugam, *Zh. Strukt. Khim.*, **10**, 290 (1969).
- 19 R. H. Holm and F. A. Cotton, *J. Phys. Chem.*, **65**, 321 (1961).
- 20 A. N. Knyazeva, E. A. Shugam and L. M. Shkol'nikova, *Zh. Strukt. Khim.*, **11**, 938 (1970).
- 21 Y. Torii, H. Iwaki and Y. Inamura, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **40**, 1550 (1967).
- 22 J. J. Salzmann, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, **51**, 601 (1968).
- 23 D. P. Graddon and G. M. Mockler, *Aust. J. Chem.*, **17**, 1119 (1964).
- 24 D. A. Buckingham, R. C. Gorges and J. T. Henry, *Aust. J. Chem.*, **20**, 281 (1967).
- 25 F. A. Cotton and R. H. Soderberg, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 1 (1964).
- 26 D. P. Graddon, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, **4**, 1 (1969).