

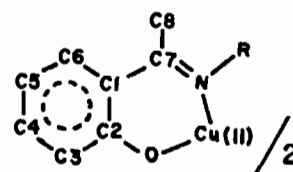
The Crystal Structure of Copper(II) Complexes  
with N-substituted *o*-Hydroxyacetophenone Imines:  
R = Methyl, *n*-Octyl, Benzyl, and 2-Phenylethyl

R. M. Kirchner, G. D. Andreetti,<sup>1</sup> D. Barnhart,<sup>2</sup> F. D. Thomas II,<sup>3</sup> D. Welsh  
and E. C. Lingafelter\*

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Crystal structures have been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data for a series of copper(II) complexes of N-substituted *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imines, HO-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NR, with R = methyl, *n*-octyl, benzyl, and 2-phenylethyl. The methyl complex was studied in two different crystalline forms. The structures of the complexes with R = isobutyl and H have been previously reported. In the yellow-brown, triclinic form of the methyl complex, the copper(II) has achieved 5-coordination by dimer formation through long (2.378Å) Cu-O bonds. In all other cases the copper is 4-coordinate, planar for R = H, CH<sub>3</sub>, *i*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>, distorted tetrahedral for R = CH<sub>2</sub>Φ, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Φ. All of the complexes show deviations from planarity by exhibiting either a "twist" in the coordination polyhedron from planar toward tetrahedral geometry, a "step", or some combination of "twist" and "step". The largest "twist" is 29.6° (for R = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Φ). The largest "step", defined as the distance by which the Cu atom is out of the plane defined by the benzene ring of the *o*-hydroxyacetophenone residue, is 1.33 Å (for R = *n*-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>). There are correlations between the "twist" and the chelate "bite" distance, and between the "step" and the values of the angles adjacent to the coordination polyhedron. The C-C bond adjacent to the benzene ring of the *o*-hydroxyacetophenone residue is significantly lengthened, up to 1.473(4)Å. The benzene ring itself is slightly distorted from planarity, exhibiting a tendency toward a "boat" conformation, and also contains three long and three short C-C bonds in the ring. These complexes are compared to a similar series of copper(II) complexes, the N-substituted salicyaldimines. The two series show similar structural properties, except that the values for the "step" are larger for the N-substituted *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine complexes.

form bis-chelates with copper(II), whose crystal and molecular structure in the solid state depend upon the



substituent, R. The colors of these solid Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes are various shades of green or brown, a phenomenon extensively investigated by Professors D. Hall and T. N. Waters<sup>1</sup> for a similar series of complexes, the bis-chelates of N-substituted salicyaldimines. We have now completed the study of complexes where R = CH<sub>3</sub> (two crystalline forms, a yellow-brown five-coordinate form and a brown four-coordinate form), R = *n*-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> (red-brown), R = CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (green), and R = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (tan). These complexes are compared with the previously reported structures in this series where R = H (red-brown),<sup>2</sup> the unsubstituted compound, and R = *i*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub> (brown).<sup>3</sup>

The stereochemistry of bis-chelates of metal(II) complexes has been summarized in an extensive review,<sup>4</sup> and the general features of the stereochemistry of the *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine complexes reported here agree with those features found for similar previously reported complexes.

The complexes will be referred to by an abbreviation derived from their imine substituent, R. For example the two forms of the methyl substituted imine will be referred to as CH<sub>3</sub>(5) and CH<sub>3</sub>(4), to designate the five-coordinate and four-coordinate methyl complexes. A phenyl group will be abbreviated as Φ. The numbering system for the independent atoms of each molecule will be as illustrated above, with the addition that the R group carbon atoms will be numbered sequentially beginning with C9 attached to the nitrogen atom, and that the second ligand moiety, when not related by symmetry to the

## Introduction

### N-substituted ortho-hydroxyacetophenone imines

- (1) Istituto di Chimica Fisica, Via D'Azeglio 85, 43100 Parma, Italy.  
(2) Department of Physical Sciences, Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana 59101.  
(3) Department of Chemistry, University of Montana, Missoula Montana 59801.

- (1) D. Hall, S.V. Sheat, and T.N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc.*, A1968, 460 (1968).  
(2) G. Marongiu and E.C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, B27, 1195 (1971).  
(3) Carlo A. Ghilardi and E.C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, B26, 1807 (1969).  
(4) R.M. Holm and M.J. O'Connor, « The Stereochemistry of Bis-Chelate Metal (II) Complexes », *Progress in Inorganic Chemistry*, 14, 241 (1971).

first, has its atom numbers larger by +20 except for the nitrogen and oxygen atoms which are simply N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>, respectively.

## Experimental Section

All the complexes were synthesized by Professor F. D. Thomas II. In general, equimolar amounts of *o*-hydroxyacetophenone and the appropriate primary amine were dissolved in 50 ml. absolute methanol to give a 1 M solution which was gently heated just to boiling, after which heating was discontinued. Fifty ml. of .25 M copper(II) acetate monohydrate in water was added dropwise with stirring. This was followed by dropwise addition of approximately 25 ml. of .5 M sodium acetate, and then 25 ml. of .5 M sodium hydroxide. Generally a dark oil would separate which solidified on cooling. The yield, based upon amount of copper acetate, was almost 100%. As the molecular weight of the primary amine increased, it became unnecessary to use the solutions of sodium acetate and/or sodium hydroxide to help the metal complex to precipitate. The solid complex was separated and recrystallized from either methanol, ethanol, or butanol.

A careful recrystallization of small green crystals of the methylsubstituted complex, obtained as described above, yielded two different crystalline forms. Slow evaporation of a green saturated solution of complex in ethanol gave yellow-brown crystals, CH<sub>3</sub>(5), suitable for a single crystal X-ray study, as well as small brown crystals. Dissolving the methyl complex in tert-butanol gave a brown solution from which larger brown crystals, CH<sub>3</sub>(4), were obtained. A powder pattern of the small green crystals showed that they were different in structure from either the yellow-brown or the brown crystals. No suitable green crystals of the methyl-complex were obtained.

The procedures used in general for solving the structures for all the complexes will be described. The collection of data was made with Mo K $\alpha$  radiation, filtered through 0.001 inch of niobium foil, on a Picker automated diffractometer equipped with a scintillation counter and pulse-height discriminator. The take-off angle was set at 3.5°. The cell constants and their estimated standard deviation were obtained by a least squares fit of about 24 2 $\theta$  values (averages of +2 $\theta$  and -2 $\theta$ ). For each crystal a density measured by flotation (using pentane and CCl<sub>4</sub>) was compared to a calculated density, providing a check of the molecular weight and giving the number of molecules per unit cell, Z.

The intensity data were collected at room temperature (~24°C) by the  $\theta$ -2 $\theta$  scan method using the formula of Alexander and Smith:<sup>5</sup>

$$\text{scan range} = A + 1.0 \tan \theta.$$

The value of A was determined by measuring the width of some low order intense reflections. Stationary background measurements were made at the start and finish of each scan. Periodically the intensities of four or five standard reflections were remeasured after each group of about 150 reflections, and these

values were used to calculate a scale factor for each group and also a stability constant, k, for all of the data collection. Intensities were measured in the range  $0 < 2\theta < 55^\circ$ . Measurements were recorded in truncated deka counts and the intensities and their estimated standard deviations were calculated from:

$$I = S - \frac{ts}{2t_b}(B_1 + B_2) - 0.45(2\frac{ts}{2t_b} - 1)$$

$$\sigma_i^2 = \frac{1}{10} [S + (-\frac{ts}{2t_b})(B_1 + B_2)] + k^2 [S + \frac{ts}{2t_b}(B_1 + B_2)]^2 + 0.25.$$

S = deka counts recorded during scan times  $t_s$

B<sub>1</sub> = deka counts recorded during background time  $t_b$

k = empirical stability constant

The terms 0.45 and 0.25 are corrections for the truncation of the counts to deka counts. Lorentz and polarization factors were applied.

All calculations were carried out on either an IBM 7040-7094 direct coupled system (for the complexes abbreviated according to their imine substituent, as CH<sub>3</sub>(5), n-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> $\phi$ ) or its successor, CDC 6400 system (for CH<sub>3</sub>(4) and CH<sub>2</sub> $\phi$ ). The sets of programs used were written or adopted by J. M. Stewart; XRAY-63<sup>6</sup> for the direct coupled system and XRAY-70<sup>7</sup> for the CDC system. Scattering factors for copper, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon atoms were taken from Doyle and Turner<sup>8</sup> except for n-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> which used those from Cromer and Waber.<sup>9</sup> The hydrogen atom scattering factors were taken from Table 2 of Stewart, Davidson and Simpson.<sup>10</sup>

The copper positions for the various complexes were determined either from symmetry considerations or from three-dimensional Patterson syntheses. All other non-hydrogen atoms were located from three-dimensional Fourier syntheses. Refinement was by full-matrix least squares for CH<sub>3</sub>(4), but the matrix for each of the other structures had to be divided into two blocks. The specific function minimized in the least squares program is given in Table I for each complex. Hydrogen atom positions were revealed by three-dimensional difference Fourier syntheses when possible; otherwise they were put in calculated positions. Least squares refinement, using anisotropic thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms and isotropic for the hydrogen atoms, was considered complete when the shift/error < 1.0 for all parameters. There was no evidence of secondary extinction except in the data for CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> $\phi$ . The thirty-eight reflections which suffered from secondary extinction were coded as such and had weights equal to zero in the least squares refinement. Final three-dimensional difference Fourier syntheses revealed no unusual peaks.

(5) L.E. Alexander, and G.S. Smith, *Acta Cryst.*, 17, 1195 (1964).

(6) J.M. Stewart, « Crystal Structure Calculation System X-Ray-63 for the IBM 709, 7090, 7094 », Technical Report TR-64-6, Computer Science Center, University of Maryland and Research Computer Laboratory, University of Washington (1964).

(7) J.M. Stewart, « The X-Ray System of Crystallographic Programs for an Computer having a Pidgeon FORTRAN Compiler », Version of July 70, Computer Science Center, University of Maryland (1970).

(8) P.A. Doyle, and P.S. Turner, *Acta Cryst.*, A24, 390 (1968).

(9) D. Cromer, and J. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, 18, 104 (1965).

(10) R.F. Stewart, E.R. Davidson, and W.T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 42, 3175 (1965).

Table I. Summary of experimental data.

		CH <sub>3</sub> (5)	CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> φ	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ
shape		wedge	rectangular prism		hexagonal plate	flat plate
crystal dimensions in mm. along	a	0.36	0.28		0.4	
	b	0.20	0.10		0.4	
	c	0.32	0.16		0.1	
systematic absence		none	0k0 absent for k = odd; h0l absent for h = odd	none	0k0 absent for k odd; h0l absent for h+1=odd	hkl absent for h+k+l = odd; h0l absent for h = odd
space group		P1 <sup>(1)</sup>	P2 <sub>1</sub> /a	P1 <sup>(1)</sup>	P2 <sub>1</sub> /n	P2 <sub>1</sub> /a
reflections used for cell constant determination		28	28	23	20	23
cell dimensions with standard deviations	$\bar{A}$					
	a <sub>0</sub>	9.194(2)	14.6999(9)	8.078(2)	17.645(6)	25.455(4)
	b <sub>0</sub>	9.951(3)	7.8478 (4)	15.787(4)	8.465(3)	8.420(3)
	α	9.040(3)	6.899(1)	6.778(1)	16.509(3)	12.469(6)
	β					
	γ	90.89(2)	—	100.76(3)	—	—
	c <sub>0</sub>	100.35(2)	93.282(6)	114.38(3)	97.17(1)	94.02(3)
	degrees	100.12(2)	—	78.40(5)	—	—
volume, Å <sup>3</sup>		800.04	794.73	765.90	2446.31	2665.90
Z		2	2	1	4	4
calculated density g . cm <sup>-3</sup>		1.452	1.461	—	1.41	1.32
experimental density g . cm <sup>-3</sup>		1.452	1.499	—	1.39	1.34
<b>Data Collection</b>						
approximate reflections per data group		300	130	120	100	140
scan constant, A, degrees		2.3	2.0	—	.9	2.0
group scale factor variation, %		±2.0	±3	±3.5	±6.9	±1.8
stability factor used		.003	.004	.009	.01	.004
unique reflections measured		3440	1811	2877	4426	3050
type of special reflections		-1 <sup>(2)</sup>	-1	unobserved <sup>(6)</sup>	-1 <sup>(6)</sup>	-1
special reflections		195	96	286	279	362
rejected reflections		0	5	—	6	38
type of R		R <sub>w</sub> F <sup>2</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>	R <sub>w</sub> I <sup>(5)</sup>	R <sub>w</sub> R <sup>(7)</sup>	R <sub>w</sub> F	R <sub>w</sub> F <sup>2</sup>
R value		.076	.061	.037	.037	.063
GOF		4.23 <sup>(4)</sup>	2.14	1.87	1.77	2.63
MoKα absorption coefficient, cm <sup>-1</sup>		14.4	14.4	7.6	9.7	8.7
max-min transmission factors		.75-.59	.87-.80	—	.90-.68	—
absorption correction		no	yes <sup>(9)</sup>	no	no	no
anomalous dispersion correction		no	yes	no	yes	no

<sup>1</sup>No evidence for higher symmetry found. This is the reduced primitive cell. <sup>2</sup>All data were considered observed. Those with net negative intensity were coded as such to be included as negative F<sub>o</sub>'s in the least squares refinement. <sup>3</sup>The function minimized was  $\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$  where F<sub>c</sub> is the calculated structure value and w is the statistical weight defined to be  $(1/\sigma_{F_o})^2$ . The weighted residual index, R<sub>w</sub>F<sup>2</sup>, is defined as  $[\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$ . <sup>4</sup>GOF is the «goodness of fit», the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight:  $GOF = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / (n_o - n_v)]^{1/2}$  where n<sub>o</sub> = number of observations and n<sub>v</sub> = number of variables. <sup>5</sup>Refinement based upon minimizing  $[\sum w(I_o - I_c)^2]$  with all reflections (±1) considered observed. Replace the F<sup>2</sup> by I in footnotes (2) and (3) to get the comparable I functions. <sup>6</sup>Reflections having intensity less than twice their estimated standard deviations were coded as «unobserved» and assigned intensity values of I+2σ<sub>I</sub> for special treatment in the least squares refinement. <sup>7</sup>The function minimized in the least squares refinement was  $[\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2]$  with w =  $(1/\sigma_F)^2$  except that any unobserved reflection with F<sub>c</sub> < F<sub>o</sub> was given w = 0. The function used to calculate the residual was  $R_w F = [\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / \sum w F_o^2]^{1/2}$  and the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight is calculated by  $GOF = [\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / (n_o - n_v)]^{1/2}$ . <sup>8</sup>The refinement was carried out as a conventional F refinement as in (6) except that there were no «unobserved» reflections and the 279 reflections that had net negative intensity had their F<sub>o</sub> set equal to 0.00. <sup>9</sup>Using the Tompa absorption program,<sup>11</sup> as modified by D. Cullen and E. Adman at the University of Washington.

Information specific to each complex is given in Table I. Final atomic parameters are listed in Tables II, III, IV, V and VI; observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Tables VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, for the complexes with R = CH<sub>3</sub>(5), CH<sub>3</sub>(4), n-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>φ and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ, respectively.

## Discussion

All of the o-hydroxyacetophenone imine Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes studied could be crystallized as discrete four-coordinate monomers, consisting of two bidentate li-

gands arranged trans to each other. In addition, the methyl complex is unique in that it could be crystallized in a second form in which the Cu<sup>II</sup> is five-coordinate through long Cu-O bonds from one molecule to another, forming dimers, and could also be obtained in a third form for which no suitable crystals could be grown. Table XII gives general information about all of the complexes, and in particular gives the abbreviations used for the various unique parts of the unit cell of each complex.

The coordination of the ligand donor atoms about

(11) H. Tompa, «The Absorption Correction in Crystal Structure Analysis», IBM 1620 General Program Library, 8.4.014 (1966).

**Table II.** Final parameters of the five-coordinate form of bis-(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone methyliminato)copper(II), CH<sub>3</sub>(5).

Atom	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	B11	B22	B33	B12	B13	B23
Positional parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10^2$ ).									
CU	41517( 5)	61609( 5)	55903( 6)	202( 2)	269( 2)	299( 2)	-55( 1)	39( 1)	-26( 2)
N 1	49767(34)	75964(30)	43303(34)	369(16)	286(15)	256(16)	10(12)	0(12)	28(12)
N 2	30060(32)	48567(30)	67886(34)	274(14)	322(16)	253(16)	-34(12)	43(12)	12(12)
O 1	44598(27)	75085(26)	71670(31)	336(13)	381(14)	448(15)	-110(11)	178(11)	-140(12)
O 2	36310(23)	48072(22)	39551(25)	189(10)	324(12)	297(12)	-54( 9)	49( 9)	-45(11)
C 1	66174(39)	88591(35)	64365(42)	287(17)	225(17)	333(20)	-19(13)	71(14)	23(14)
C 2	57374(41)	83831(37)	75050(44)	329(18)	236(18)	347(21)	-24(14)	76(15)	-17(15)
C 3	62039(50)	88790(42)	90221(50)	486(24)	377(23)	365(24)	-65(18)	127(18)	-45(17)
C 4	75501(54)	97421(46)	94792(59)	562(27)	447(26)	348(25)	-76(20)	-30(21)	-68(20)
C 5	84602(56)	101348(51)	84593(57)	424(25)	468(27)	494(28)	-168(20)	-30(21)	-23(20)
C 6	80109(46)	97346(43)	69912(57)	361(21)	367(22)	450(26)	-81(16)	94(19)	42(19)
C 7	60930(41)	85775(37)	48297(41)	343(19)	257(18)	341(21)	54(14)	132(15)	49(15)
C 8	68555(77)	95003(66)	37852(76)	462(30)	543(33)	446(33)	0(25)	183(24)	116(24)
C 9	43296(65)	74954(57)	27118(60)	657(32)	435(28)	426(28)	-37(23)	12(24)	92(22)
C 21	12682(36)	37879(37)	46157(43)	198(16)	243(17)	325(20)	-33(13)	49(14)	-20(14)
C 22	22069(36)	41623(34)	35622(40)	201(15)	257(17)	326(19)	0(12)	38(13)	-22(14)
C 23	16536(43)	38433(43)	20423(48)	265(18)	466(23)	295(21)	-39(16)	53(16)	-50(17)
C 24	1927(45)	31851(44)	15275(48)	328(20)	517(25)	385(23)	-21(17)	-37(17)	-128(18)
C 25	-7390(48)	28484(47)	25414(55)	207(18)	491(25)	583(28)	-80(17)	-17(18)	-150(20)
C 26	-2254(42)	31179(41)	40300(55)	216(17)	357(21)	523(27)	-55(14)	115(17)	-71(18)
C 27	17851(40)	40082(37)	62357(44)	280(17)	267(18)	371(21)	-5(14)	129(15)	20(15)
C 28	8491(55)	32561(53)	72812(58)	546(26)	459(28)	524(28)	-149(22)	250(21)	34(22)
C 29	35288(57)	49990(60)	84207(54)	512(27)	554(30)	315(24)	-32(22)	26(19)	72(22)
Positional parameters ( $\times 3$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10$ ).									
H 3	553(4)	861(4)	975(4)	43( 9)					
H 3	776(4)	1000(4)	1055(5)	57(11)					
H 5	922(5)	1067(4)	876(5)	62(13)					
H 6	853(3)	1000(3)	621(3)	31( 7)					
H 81	648(5)	933(4)	283(5)	67(11)					
H 82	763(5)	932(4)	381(5)	75(12)					
H 83	644(6)	1040(6)	397(6)	131(18)					
H 91	502(6)	721(6)	208(7)	112(21)					
H 92	405(5)	845(5)	232(5)	71(13)					
H 93	338( )	680( )	260( )	95( )					
H 23	226(3)	404(3)	133(3)	23( 7)					
H 24	-14(4)	304(4)	40(4)	42( 9)					
H 25	-167(5)	252(4)	222(5)	57(11)					
H 26	-85(4)	294(4)	481(4)	42( 9)					
H 281	35(6)	382(5)	764(6)	84(19)					
H 282	145(5)	290(5)	823(6)	85(16)					
H 283	48(4)	250(4)	690(4)	43(11)					
H 291	355(4)	413(4)	896(5)	58(12)					
H 292	457( )	555( )	864( )	70( )					
H 293	289(5)	551(5)	888(6)	77(15)					

Parameters come from a  $F^2$  refinement. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Parameters without a standard deviation were not refined and are calculated or estimated parameters.

Anisotropic thermal parameters are of the form:  $\exp(-1/4 \sum \sum B_{ij} h_i h_j a_i^* a_j^*)$

Isotropic thermal parameters are of the form:  $\exp(-B(\sin^2\theta)/\lambda^2)$

the copper atom is exactly planar for HI, CH<sub>3</sub>(4), *i*-C<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>9</sub> and *n*-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>, where the copper atom of each of these molecules is at a crystallographic center of symmetry. The other molecules are distorted from planarity by having some amount of "twist" in the coordination polyhedra from planar toward tetrahedral coordination. The other molecule of the asymmetric unit of the unsubstituted imine (designated as H2 and H3) is in a general position, but is nevertheless close to the planarity of HI with a "twist" of only 7.8 degrees. The two complexes with the largest imine substituent groups, CH<sub>2</sub>φ and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ, show a considerable "twist" toward tetrahedral coordination. The five-coordinate CH<sub>3</sub>(5) has the basal plane of the square pyramidal coordination polyhedron also twisted toward tetrahedral coordination.

The *N*-substituted bis(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone iminato)Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes reported here are quite similar to *N*-substituted bis(salicylaldiminato)Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes. The difference in the ligand itself is small, the C7 atom in the former complexes has a methyl group (C8) attached to it, while for the latter complexes there is a hydrogen atom at this position. The salicylaldimine complexes are also discrete four-coordinate monomers, except for bis(*N*-methyl salicylaldiminato)Cu<sup>II</sup> for which three different crystalline forms,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ , have been reported. These three forms are possibly directly comparable to the three forms found for bis-(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone methyliminato)Cu<sup>II</sup>. The green  $\alpha$ -form<sup>12</sup> consists of exactly planar four-coordinate

(12) E.C. Lingafelter, G.L. Simmons, B. Morosin, C. Scherlinger, and C. Freiburg, *Acta Cryst.*, **14**, 1222 (1961).

**Table III.** Final atomic parameters for the four-coordinate form of bis-(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone methylimino)copper(II), CH<sub>3</sub>(4)

Atom	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	B11	B33	B22	B12	B13	B33
Positional parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ).									
Cu	0( )	0( )	0( )	275( 2)	245( 2)	228( 2)	-39( 3)	49( 1)	-39( 3)
O 1	417(1)	1125(3)	-2173(3)	524(12)	314(10)	233( 9)	-148(10)	90( 9)	-57( 8)
N 1	129(1)	2176(3)	1470(3)	297(11)	245(12)	218(10)	12(10)	79( 9)	-33( 9)
C 1	1342(2)	3184(4)	-407(4)	247(13)	223(14)	316(14)	9(11)	10(11)	47(12)
C 2	1133(2)	2127(4)	-2021(4)	304(15)	220(14)	289(14)	50(12)	62(12)	56(12)
C 3	1715(3)	2203(5)	-3585(5)	540(20)	300(17)	311(17)	88(16)	146(15)	27(15)
C 4	2473(3)	3199(6)	-3514(7)	392(20)	504(23)	556(23)	110(18)	267(18)	244(21)
C 5	2689(3)	4182(6)	-1926(7)	308(18)	586(24)	612(23)	-80(17)	51(17)	191(20)
C 6	2135(2)	4191(5)	-403(6)	360(17)	398(18)	445(18)	-98(14)	-34(14)	62(16)
C 7	729(2)	3325(4)	1200(4)	304(14)	201(13)	241(13)	22(12)	-29(11)	-7(11)
C 8	813(3)	4879(7)	2460(6)	559(21)	236(18)	426(17)	-41(22)	-24(16)	-72(19)
C 9	-525(3)	2439(6)	2976(7)	490(23)	400(22)	382(21)	43(19)	163(18)	-74(18)
Positional parameters ( $\times 3$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10$ ).									
H 3	158(2)	157(3)	-453(4)	18( 2)					
H 4	275(2)	315(4)	-453(5)	42( 4)					
H 5	324(2)	467(4)	-185(4)	38( 4)					
H 6	228(2)	479(4)	69(4)	42( 4)					
H 81	34(3)	500(8)	309(6)	127(17)					
H 82	88(2)	581(5)	189(5)	51(11)					
H 83	131(3)	476(7)	325(6)	96(14)					
H 91	-29(2)	223(4)	401(4)	33( 9)					
H 92	-77(2)	355(4)	283(4)	40( 9)					
H 93	-104(3)	181(5)	261(5)	77(13)					

Parameters come from  $\pm 1$  refinement. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Parameters fixed by symmetry considerations have no standard deviations. Thermal parameters are as given in Table II.

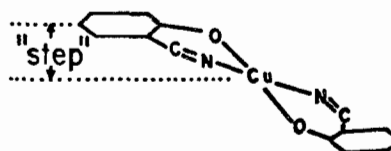
monomers stacked such that the copper atoms are only 3.3 Å apart, and possibly the small green crystals, from which CH<sub>3</sub>(4) and CH<sub>3</sub>(5) were obtained by recrystallization, are of this form. The  $\beta$ -form,<sup>1</sup> whose color was not reported, consists of discrete four-coordinate monomers, as does CH<sub>3</sub>(4). The brown  $\gamma$ -form<sup>14</sup> has square pyramidal five-coordination through the formation of dimers by long Cu-O bonds (2.4 Å), just as in the yellow-brown CH<sub>3</sub>(5).

Table XII shows that the planar, or nearly planar, complexes of *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine studied in this series are brown or red-brown. As the coordination undergoes a "twist" from square planar to tetrahedral, there tends to be a color change away from brown.

The O-N chelate "bite" distances, given in Table XVI for all the complexes, show a large range of values [from 2.691(4) to 2.771(3) Å]. However, there is a linear correlation between the oxygen-nitrogen atom chelate "bite" distance and the "twist" in the coordination polyhedron. The "bite" increases as the coordination becomes more tetrahedral. This trend can be understood in that the copper atom utilizes orbitals for square planar bonding that are directed 90 degrees apart, whereas for tetrahedral bonding the orbitals are directed 109 degrees apart. Hence, assuming a constant Cu-(donor atom) bond distance, as the coordination becomes more tetrahedral the "bite" increases.

All of the complexes show marked distortion of

each molecule from planarity. In addition to the "twist" in the coordination polyhedron that some molecules show, all molecules exhibit a "step" effect where atoms are progressively found out of the plane



defined by the atoms in the benzene ring of the *o*-hydroxyacetophenone residue. The *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine residue is hereafter referred to as the molecular skeleton since for every complex it consists of the same atoms. Table XIII gives the distances of various atoms from each unique benzene ring least squares plane. With respect to the coordination polyhedron, the two benzene rings of the molecular skeleton of each molecule are tipped in opposite directions except for CH<sub>2</sub>φ and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ which are tipped in the same direction, giving an umbrella effect to the molecular skeleton.

The atoms defining the least squares plane of the benzene ring for the moieties R = H1, H2, H3, CH<sub>3</sub>(5)2 and CH<sub>2</sub>φ2 all lie within -0.11 to +0.12 Å (approximately  $\pm 3\sigma$ ) from the least square plane. The remaining moieties, CH<sub>3</sub>(5)1, CH<sub>3</sub>(4), *i*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, *n*-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>φ1 and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ, have their benzene ring atoms lying within a somewhat greater range of distances from -0.24 to +0.36 Å, which constitutes a significant deviation from the least square plane. The data to be noted are that similar atoms in the benzene

(13) E.N. Baker, D. Hall, and T.N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 680 (1966).

(14) E. Frasson, C. Panattoni, and L. Sacconi, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 63, 1908 (1959).

**Table IV.** Final atomic parameters for bis-(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone octyliminato)copper(II),  $n\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{17}$ 

Atom	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	B11	B22	B33	B12	B13	B23
Positional parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ).									
Cu	5000( )	5000( )	5000( )	515( 2)	367( 2)	327( 2)	—74( 2)	184( 2)	51( 1)
N 1	3612(3)	4481(1)	1999(3)	568(12)	390(10)	404(10)	—97( 8)	216( 9)	36( 8)
O 1	2967(2)	5902(1)	4600(3)	618(10)	496( 9)	368( 8)	—18( 7)	260( 7)	84( 6)
C 1	2512(3)	5903(1)	851(4)	373(12)	448(12)	353(11)	—60( 9)	166( 9)	71( 9)
C 2	2519(3)	6327(2)	2907(4)	379(12)	447(12)	414(12)	—42( 9)	189(10)	68(10)
C 3	2027(4)	7230(2)	3106(5)	557(14)	463(12)	487(13)	14(10)	243(11)	53(11)
C 4	1707(4)	7715(2)	1476(5)	603(15)	437(14)	674(17)	7(11)	252(13)	148(12)
C 5	1820(4)	7311(2)	—457(5)	595(15)	564(15)	570(15)	—11(11)	238(12)	246(13)
C 6	2172(3)	6426(2)	—776(4)	485(13)	559(14)	410(12)	—58(10)	207(10)	119(10)
C 7	2729(3)	4949(2)	408(4)	431(13)	469(13)	363(11)	—84(10)	202(10)	35(10)
C 8	1823(4)	4557(2)	—1919(4)	715(17)	575(15)	377(12)	—136(13)	158(12)	—25(11)
C 9	3656(5)	3529(2)	1722(5)	761(18)	395(12)	442(13)	—154(12)	248(13)	—3(10)
C 10	3079(4)	3280(2)	3379(5)	485(14)	410(12)	600(15)	—89(11)	263(12)	49(10)
C 11	3256(5)	2306(2)	3378(5)	581(16)	402(12)	584(15)	—97(11)	268(13)	45(11)
C 12	2881(5)	2076(2)	5216(5)	615(16)	428(13)	651(16)	—82(12)	324(14)	77(11)
C 13	3039(5)	1109(2)	5263(6)	819(20)	451(14)	764(19)	—110(14)	462(17)	71(13)
C 14	2530(6)	884(2)	6997(6)	808(21)	522(15)	757(20)	—110(15)	424(17)	124(14)
C 15	2680(5)	—74(2)	7068(6)	1037(24)	560(17)	952(23)	—149(16)	526(20)	159(15)
C 16	2079(6)	—281(3)	8740(7)	1223(30)	840(23)	1132(29)	—256(21)	552(24)	348(20)

Positional parameters ( $\times 3$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10$ ).

H 3	206(3)	748(2)	446(4)	53(7)
H 4	153(3)	837(2)	176(4)	63(7)
H 5	160(3)	767(2)	—163(4)	62(6)
H 6	223(3)	615(1)	—211(4)	46(6)
H 81	195( )	386( )	—227( )	79( )
H 82	36( )	479( )	—247( )	79( )
H 83	235( )	479( )	—290( )	79( )
H 91	505(3)	323(2)	197(4)	64(7)
H 92	288(3)	333(2)	37(4)	51(7)
H 101	192(4)	352(2)	318(4)	50(7)
H 102	386(3)	356(1)	488(4)	50(6)
H 111	457(3)	203(1)	354(4)	50(6)
H 112	238(4)	205(2)	196(4)	59(6)
H 121	160(4)	234(2)	511(4)	63(7)
H 122	376(4)	234(2)	664(4)	65(7)
H 131	435(4)	82(2)	546(5)	92(9)
H 132	220(4)	83(2)	376(5)	85(8)
H 141	112(4)	115(2)	666(5)	97(9)
H 142	333(4)	116(2)	833(5)	68(8)
H 151	410( )	—35( )	739( )	79( )
H 152	183( )	—34( )	548( )	79( )
H 161	223( )	—95( )	883( )	79( )
H 162	299( )	0( )	1039( )	79( )
H 163	72( )	1( )	848( )	79( )

Parameters come from a F refinement. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Parameters fixed by symmetry considerations or not refined upon have no standard deviations. Thermal parameters are as given in Table II.

rings of the various moieties tend to be out of the least squares plane in the same direction. For the second group, where the deviations are more significant, only one atom does not follow the overall pattern. Atom C4 of the  $\text{CH}_2\phi 1$  benzene ring is a very small positive .001 Å out of the plane rather than being negative. Even for the first group, where the deviations are small, the trend is generally followed.  $\text{CH}_3(5)2$  follows the pattern completely. H3 follows the pattern except for atom C6.  $\text{CH}_2\phi 2$  follows the pattern except for atoms C1 and C4. Only H1 and H2 do not follow the pattern very well. Thus, the benzene ring tends to be bent, with atoms C2 and C5 "up" a mean of .015 and .011 Å, respectively, giving a "boat" conformation to the ring. The distortion of the benzene ring is a result of the various amounts of "step" and "twist" strain being transferred to the benzene ring through the O and C7 atoms. As will

be discussed later under bond lengths, the benzene ring also has three long and three short bonds.

A comparison of the way other atoms in the ligand deviate from the plane defined by the benzene ring reveals some general trends for all the complexes. The distance by which the copper atom lies out of the plane defined by the benzene ring, hereafter simply called the "step", ranges from 0.109 Å (H3) to an extreme of 1.33 Å ( $n\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{17}$ ), the largest value yet reported in the chemical literature. The "step" in the independent molecule H1 is just the average of the values for H2 and H3, which comprise the two halves of the other independent molecule in the asymmetric unit. The O1 atom is always out of the benzene ring least square plane in a direction opposite to that of the C7 atom. The same relationship holds for the O2 and C27 atoms. The copper atom is always out of the plane in a direction arbitrarily de-

fined as positive, but the other atoms are out of the plane in both positive and negative directions, for

example atom C9(C29) shows a range of deviations from +.38 to -.39 Å. A larger range of deviations

**Table V.** Final atomic parameters for bis (*o*-hydroxyacetophenone benzyliminato)copper(II), CH<sub>2</sub>φ.

Atom	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	B11	B22	B33	B12	B13	B23	
Positional parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10^2$ ).										
Cu	1	1709( 2)	3742( 4)	23723( 2)	302( 1)	355( 2)	319( 1)	-6( 1)	9( 1)	77( 1)
N	1	-6695(11)	-10008(26)	18825(13)	267(10)	370(12)	367(11)	-12( 8)	45( 8)	107( 9)
N	2	7913(12)	18421(27)	31284(12)	394(11)	320(12)	288(10)	34( 9)	42( 9)	17( 9)
O	1	-1396(11)	20211(23)	16358(11)	573(11)	372(10)	395(10)	-56( 9)	-133( 9)	114( 8)
O	2	7201(10)	-13652(22)	28547(11)	323( 9)	363(10)	437(10)	-4( 7)	-73( 7)	61( 8)
C	1	-8416(13)	3962(37)	5973(15)	237(11)	433(14)	307(12)	44(12)	29( 9)	70(12)
C	2	-4229(14)	17627(36)	8715(16)	287(12)	421(16)	357(14)	48(11)	-8(11)	102(12)
C	3	-3461(18)	29624(43)	3047(21)	457(17)	444(19)	500(19)	-40(15)	-54(14)	177(15)
C	4	-6094(19)	28010(50)	-5073(21)	452(17)	592(22)	468(19)	74(16)	28(14)	262(17)
C	5	-9885(19)	14660(48)	-7821(21)	459(17)	624(23)	329(16)	126(16)	6(13)	88(16)
C	6	-11025(15)	3123(37)	-2423(16)	385(13)	488(16)	388(13)	26(13)	17(11)	2(13)
C	7	-10076(14)	-8879(34)	11354(17)	266(12)	411(15)	388(14)	0(11)	50(11)	7(12)
C	8	-15888(29)	-21138(65)	8040(29)	518(21)	729(28)	488(21)	-258(20)	-24(18)	38(21)
C	9	-8651(17)	-23280(40)	24135(21)	306(15)	392(17)	475(17)	-44(13)	18(13)	116(14)
C	10	-15080(15)	-19371(35)	28986(16)	304(13)	379(15)	352(13)	-47(11)	-6(10)	142(12)
C	11	-21959(18)	-27227(41)	27748(19)	411(16)	506(18)	391(16)	-122(14)	49(13)	3(14)
C	12	-27767(23)	-24126(47)	32362(23)	360(17)	647(23)	537(19)	-134(16)	68(15)	90(17)
C	13	-26782(23)	-12877(48)	38350(24)	526(20)	582(22)	556(20)	87(18)	168(17)	145(17)
C	14	-19985(23)	-4833(47)	39685(23)	706(23)	471(19)	474(18)	-63(18)	74(16)	-18(16)
C	15	-14193(19)	-7961(40)	35081(20)	397(16)	467(19)	477(17)	-120(14)	-1(14)	47(14)
C	21	18500(14)	512(32)	34171(15)	316(12)	375(16)	272(11)	5(10)	18( 9)	53(10)
C	22	14590(15)	-13077(34)	30878(14)	342(13)	384(15)	230(11)	17(12)	32(10)	76(10)
C	23	18824(18)	-26917(40)	30168(17)	448(17)	377(17)	316(14)	38(14)	-1(12)	21(12)
C	24	26540(19)	-27491(48)	32388(19)	453(18)	552(20)	359(15)	187(16)	57(13)	70(14)
C	25	30376(19)	-14409(49)	35583(20)	318(16)	667(24)	533(18)	65(17)	-0(13)	109(16)
C	26	26428(18)	-865(45)	36473(20)	379(15)	513(21)	475(16)	-51(14)	-42(13)	18(14)
C	27	14675(16)	15648(34)	35083(16)	384(14)	368(15)	293(13)	-64(12)	45(11)	16(11)
C	28	18885(29)	28020(56)	40499(31)	601(24)	505(22)	538(23)	-59(19)	-79(20)	-41(19)
C	29	4025(19)	33511(38)	32300(19)	509(17)	309(15)	365(15)	15(14)	50(13)	50(12)
C	30	-1578(15)	32710(32)	38437(16)	382(13)	287(13)	314(13)	-4(11)	-6(11)	-23(11)
C	31	-8279(22)	40876(43)	37078(25)	581(20)	479(19)	534(20)	84(15)	107(17)	202(16)
C	32	-13380(24)	41292(48)	42697(29)	556(21)	617(24)	888(27)	174(18)	268(20)	203(20)
C	33	-11952(25)	33084(48)	49883(25)	653(23)	572(22)	562(21)	-38(18)	273(18)	-36(17)
C	34	-5375(23)	24699(51)	31254(23)	554(21)	821(26)	333(17)	9(18)	45(15)	75(17)
C	35	-265(20)	24393(45)	45675(20)	418(17)	719(23)	382(16)	109(16)	30(14)	101(15)
Positional parameters ( $\times 3$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10$ ).										
H	3	-7(2)	383(3)	47(2)	43( 7)					
H	3	-52(2)	361(4)	-82(2)	53( 8)					
H	5	-114(2)	134(3)	-130(2)	52( 8)					
H	6	-130(1)	-64(3)	-41(1)	29( 7)					
H	81	-190(2)	-231(4)	119(2)	74(11)					
H	82	-138(3)	-286(6)	55(3)	132(20)					
H	83	-195(2)	-173(5)	42(2)	87(13)					
H	91	-40(1)	-250(3)	277(2)	35( 6)					
H	92	-96(1)	-328(3)	211(2)	36( 7)					
H	11	-223(1)	-354(3)	238(1)	34( 6)					
H	12	-321(1)	-290(3)	318(2)	38( 7)					
H	13	-307(2)	-107(4)	417(2)	61( 9)					
H	14	-191(2)	23(4)	438(2)	57( 8)					
H	15	-95(1)	-26(3)	356(2)	39( 7)					
H	23	162(1)	-354(3)	282(1)	25( 6)					
H	24	289(2)	-375(4)	315(2)	51( 8)					
H	25	358(2)	-149(3)	368(2)	60( 8)					
H	26	288(2)	77(4)	385(2)	50( 8)					
H	201	155(2)	343(5)	433(2)	86(14)					
H	282	215(2)	236(4)	445(2)	77(12)					
H	283	217(2)	341(5)	373(2)	80(13)					
H	291	15(1)	381(3)	270(2)	50( 7)					
H	292	77(1)	415(3)	336(1)	31( 6)					
H	31	-90(2)	450(4)	329(2)	48( 9)					
H	32	-177(2)	473(4)	418(2)	65( 9)					
H	33	-156(2)	331(4)	533(2)	65( 9)					
H	34	-47(2)	193(4)	559(2)	60( 9)					
H	35	42(2)	184(3)	466(2)	50( 7)					

Parameters come from a F refinement. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Parameters with no standard deviations were not refined upon. Thermal parameters are as given in Table II.

**Table VI.** Final atomic parameters for bis(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone phenylethyliminato)copper(II), CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ

Atom	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	B11	B22	B33	B12	B13	B23
Positional parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ).									
Cu	25000( )	-4277( 6)	0( )	370( 3)	467( 3)	255( 2)	0( )	-2( 2)	0( )
N	1 29134( 8)	-9133(26)	13617(17)	354(12)	520(16)	308(11)	49(10)	14( 9)	48(10)
O	1 18930( 6)	-823(22)	7218(12)	392( 9)	754(14)	272( 8)	103( 9)	-3( 7)	-53( 9)
C	1 23055(10)	3149(32)	25017(19)	410(14)	343(14)	268(12)	-51(13)	29(10)	31(12)
C	2 18825(10)	4380(34)	17143(20)	405(14)	351(14)	298(12)	-12(13)	61(11)	28(13)
C	3 14050(11)	10879(33)	20047(23)	430(17)	499(18)	416(16)	70(13)	20(13)	-17(13)
C	3 13579(13)	16888(37)	29994(30)	546(20)	531(20)	576(21)	74(15)	160(17)	-33(16)
C	5 17689(16)	16569(39)	37478(26)	813(25)	535(20)	394(18)	-1(18)	114(18)	-134(14)
C	6 22310(12)	9639(33)	35068(22)	559(18)	431(19)	330(15)	-29(13)	21(13)	-39(12)
C	7 27919(10)	-5115(33)	23162(20)	370(14)	416(15)	295(12)	-54(13)	-34(11)	91(13)
C	8 31424(11)	-9503(34)	33111(22)	550(17)	703(22)	360(14)	92(14)	-60(12)	75(13)
C	9 34005(13)	-19030(34)	12140(24)	561(19)	476(18)	429(17)	-52(15)	-53(14)	6(13)
C	10 38830(13)	-8888(33)	12988(23)	653(20)	461(20)	505(17)	-109(16)	-66(14)	-7(13)
C	11 43673(13)	-19035(40)	11462(30)	412(18)	567(21)	605(21)	137(15)	-7(17)	15(16)
C	12 45589(14)	-29128(48)	19539(32)	527(22)	759(25)	919(28)	131(19)	-177(19)	194(20)
C	13 50064(21)	-37720(56)	18275(48)	634(31)	740(29)	1515(46)	234(24)	-394(27)	-21(29)
C	14 52752(19)	-36355(68)	9275(63)	473(28)	710(33)	2017(71)	96(23)	-194(32)	-469(39)
C	15 50820(21)	-26343(69)	1397(48)	715(34)	945(39)	1338(44)	-93(25)	376(29)	-369(29)
C	16 46246(17)	-17871(46)	2286(35)	687(26)	720(26)	811(26)	160(20)	172(21)	-2(20)

Positional parameters ( $\times 1$ ) and Thermal parameters ( $\times 10$ ).

H	3	112(1)	113(3)	152(2)	35( 8)
H	4	106(1)	198(4)	317(3)	44( 9)
H	5	176(2)	205(4)	431(3)	54(12)
H	6	252(1)	101(3)	401(2)	43( 8)
H	81	339(1)	-160(4)	315(3)	60(13)
H	82	330(1)	3(4)	362(3)	69(13)
H	83	289(1)	-126(4)	386(3)	72(12)
H	91	349(1)	-283(4)	170(2)	35( 8)
H	92	338(1)	-245(4)	54(3)	44( 9)
H	101	385(1)	-18(4)	78(2)	47( 9)
H	102	392(1)	-37(4)	204(3)	58( 9)
H	12	425(3)	-331(8)	217(5)	174(29)
H	13	519(2)	-455(7)	238(4)	150(18)
H	14	559(2)	-427(7)	85(4)	158(22)
H	15	520(2)	-250(7)	-36(4)	92(22)
H	16	445(2)	-113(5)	-35(3)	93(16)

Parameters come from an  $F^2$  refinement. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Parameters without a standard deviation are fixed by symmetry considerations. Thermal parameters are as given in Table II.

from the plane (+.03 to -.89Å) occurs for C8(C28). The distance of atom C8(C28) out of the plane is that same plane. As the "step" increases the C8 atom is found increasingly out of the plane in the opposite direction.

Plots of the "step" vs. the deviations of atoms other than C8(C28) from the benzene ring least squares plane give scattered data points. For example, there is no good correlation between the "step" and the nitrogen atom deviation from the plane, perhaps because of the different substituent groups which are attached to the nitrogen atom. However, there are good correlations to be found if the deviations of atoms from the benzene ring plane are plotted vs. the deviation of the C7 atom from the benzene ring plane. The C7 atom is of interest because it is located in the middle of the "most crowded" part of the ligand. Figure 1 shows plots of the deviations of Cu, N, O, C8 and C9 atoms vs. deviation of the C7 atom from the benzene ring plane. With the exception of H(1,2,3), only the non-planar complexes are included in this plot. The data points for the planar complexes show considerable scatter and no conclusions can be drawn from them. Considering all non-planar complexes and H(1,2,3),

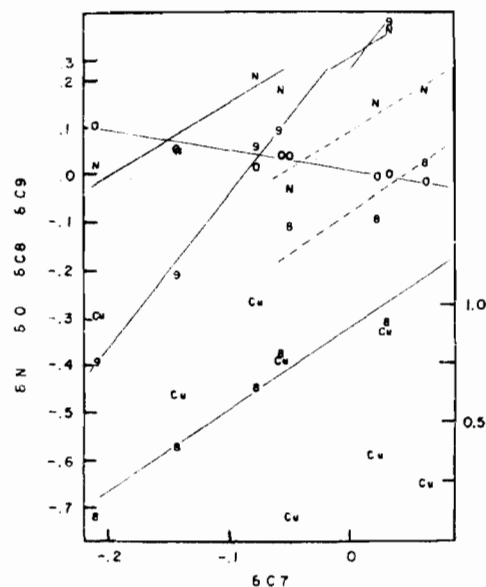


Figure 1. Correlations between the deviations of atoms Cu, O, N, C8 and C9 (designated as Cu, O, N, 8 and 9 in the figure) vs. the deviation of atom C7 from the benzene ring least squares plane. [The dotted lines represent the correlation for H(1,2,3) atoms.]





Table VII. (Continued)

No.	Structure		Formula		M.P.	Solubility	Crystal System	Space Group	Z	Density	Calculated	Found	Elemental Analysis
	Diagram	Description	Chemical	Molecular									
1	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
2	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
3	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
4	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
5	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
6	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
7	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
8	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
9	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
10	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
11	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
12	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
13	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
14	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
15	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
16	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
17	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
18	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
19	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
20	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
21	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
22	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
23	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
24	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
25	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
26	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
27	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
28	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
29	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0
30	[Diagram]	[Description]	[Chemical]	[Molecular]	110-115	Insoluble	Trigonal	R $\bar{3}m$	1	1.54	1.54	1.54	C 60.0, H 4.0, N 36.0

Table VII. (Continued)

Table with multiple columns containing chemical structures and numerical data. The structures are complex, featuring various functional groups and substituents, including imine, hydroxy, and imino groups, and are arranged in a grid-like format. The table is rotated 90 degrees counter-clockwise.

Table VIII. CH<sub>3</sub>(4) Observed and calculated structure factors. Columns are h, 10|F<sub>o</sub>| and 10F<sub>c</sub>. I values used can be obtained from the F values by I = Lp F<sup>2</sup>. Reflections marked N had negative net intensity. Dispersion included in F<sub>c</sub> values. The sign given F<sub>c</sub> is the sign of the real part of the structure factor.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The table is organized into several sections, each with a header (e.g., H, 10|F<sub>o</sub>|, 10F<sub>c</sub>) and rows of data points. Some rows are marked with 'N' for negative net intensity. The data includes observed and calculated values for various reflections.

**Table IX.**  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_{17}$ . Observed and calculated structure factors. Columns are  $k$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10F_c$ . Reflections marked \* are « unobserved ».

$k$	$10 F_o $	$10F_c$
000	0	0
010	100	100
020	200	200
030	300	300
040	400	400
050	500	500
060	600	600
070	700	700
080	800	800
090	900	900
100	1000	1000
110	1100	1100
120	1200	1200
130	1300	1300
140	1400	1400
150	1500	1500
160	1600	1600
170	1700	1700
180	1800	1800
190	1900	1900
200	2000	2000
210	2100	2100
220	2200	2200
230	2300	2300
240	2400	2400
250	2500	2500
260	2600	2600
270	2700	2700
280	2800	2800
290	2900	2900
300	3000	3000
310	3100	3100
320	3200	3200
330	3300	3300
340	3400	3400
350	3500	3500
360	3600	3600
370	3700	3700
380	3800	3800
390	3900	3900
400	4000	4000
410	4100	4100
420	4200	4200
430	4300	4300
440	4400	4400
450	4500	4500
460	4600	4600
470	4700	4700
480	4800	4800
490	4900	4900
500	5000	5000
510	5100	5100
520	5200	5200
530	5300	5300
540	5400	5400
550	5500	5500
560	5600	5600
570	5700	5700
580	5800	5800
590	5900	5900
600	6000	6000
610	6100	6100
620	6200	6200
630	6300	6300
640	6400	6400
650	6500	6500
660	6600	6600
670	6700	6700
680	6800	6800
690	6900	6900
700	7000	7000
710	7100	7100
720	7200	7200
730	7300	7300
740	7400	7400
750	7500	7500
760	7600	7600
770	7700	7700
780	7800	7800
790	7900	7900
800	8000	8000
810	8100	8100
820	8200	8200
830	8300	8300
840	8400	8400
850	8500	8500
860	8600	8600
870	8700	8700
880	8800	8800
890	8900	8900
900	9000	9000
910	9100	9100
920	9200	9200
930	9300	9300
940	9400	9400
950	9500	9500
960	9600	9600
970	9700	9700
980	9800	9800
990	9900	9900
1000	10000	10000

Table X. CH<sub>2</sub>F. Observed and calculated structure factors. Columns are h, 10|F<sub>o</sub>| and 10F<sub>c</sub>. Reflections marked N had negative net intensity. Dispersion included in F<sub>c</sub> values. The sign given F<sub>c</sub> is the sign of the real part of the structure factor.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The table is organized into several vertical sections, each with a header indicating the reflection indices (h, k, l) and the corresponding observed (F<sub>o</sub>) and calculated (F<sub>c</sub>) values. The data is presented in a grid-like format with varying column widths and some text-based labels interspersed.

Table X. (Continued)

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and chemical labels such as H2-2,19, H2-2,12, H2-2,11, H2-2,10, H2-2,9, H2-2,8, H2-2,7, H2-2,6, H2-2,5, H2-2,4, H2-2,3, H2-2,2, H2-2,1, H2-2,0, H2-2,-1, H2-2,-2, H2-2,-3, H2-2,-4, H2-2,-5, H2-2,-6, H2-2,-7, H2-2,-8, H2-2,-9, H2-2,-10, H2-2,-11, H2-2,-12. The table is organized into a grid of these labels with associated numerical values.

Table X. (Continued)

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and labels such as H2-C7, H2-C8, H2-C9, H2-C10, H2-C11, H2-C12, H2-C13, H2-C14, H2-C15, H2-C16, H2-C17, H2-C18, H2-C19, H2-C20, H2-C21, H2-C22, H2-C23, H2-C24, H2-C25, H2-C26, H2-C27, H2-C28, H2-C29, H2-C30, H2-C31, H2-C32, H2-C33, H2-C34, H2-C35, H2-C36, H2-C37, H2-C38, H2-C39, H2-C40, H2-C41, H2-C42, H2-C43, H2-C44, H2-C45, H2-C46, H2-C47, H2-C48, H2-C49, H2-C50, H2-C51, H2-C52, H2-C53, H2-C54, H2-C55, H2-C56, H2-C57, H2-C58, H2-C59, H2-C60, H2-C61, H2-C62, H2-C63, H2-C64, H2-C65, H2-C66, H2-C67, H2-C68, H2-C69, H2-C70, H2-C71, H2-C72, H2-C73, H2-C74, H2-C75, H2-C76, H2-C77, H2-C78, H2-C79, H2-C80, H2-C81, H2-C82, H2-C83, H2-C84, H2-C85, H2-C86, H2-C87, H2-C88, H2-C89, H2-C90, H2-C91, H2-C92, H2-C93, H2-C94, H2-C95, H2-C96, H2-C97, H2-C98, H2-C99, H2-C100.

there are some remarkable trends revealed. The deviations of atoms N, C8 and C9 all show a similar correlation with respect to the deviation of atom C7. The slopes of the lines for H(1,2,3) for atoms N and C8 are parallel to, but closer together than, the corresponding lines for the non-planar substituted complexes, suggesting a smaller interaction when there is only a hydrogen atom on the imine nitrogen atom. The oxygen atom, which is on the other side of the ligand chelate, shows a correlation with an inverse slope. The copper atom deviation vs. the C7 deviation does not show a good correlation but the "up and down" scatter of the individual copper atom data points about their line has a pattern that is duplicated generally in this plot with other individual data points go "up and down" in this plot (except for the oxygen atom). Hence as the C7 atom deviation becomes more positive (in the direction of the copper atom), the other atoms also move in this direction, except the oxygen atom which does the opposite, with a smooth correlation except for some "up-down" scatter which is correlated with the "step".

Another way of looking at the "step" is to consider the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the plane defined by the benzene, oxygen and copper atoms on the same side of the coordination polyhedra as the benzene ring. These "step" angles are

given in Table XIII.

In a review<sup>4</sup> on bis-chelate metal(II) complexes, Holm and O'Connor conclude that for four-coordinate complexes with donor atoms O1, N1, O2 and N2 arranged *trans* about the copper atom, the stereochemistry (geometry of the coordination) of the complexes is planar when there are no substituent groups on the donor atoms larger than a hydrogen atom; and that when there are substituent groups on the ligand donor atoms larger than hydrogen, the stereochemistry of the complex is either stepped planar or pseudo-tetrahedral (twisted toward tetrahedral). Hence the expectation for imine-substituted bis(o-hydroxyacetophenone iminato)Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes is that they would show various amounts of "step" and "twist". Presumably these complexes undergo "step" and "twist" effects to reduce strains in the molecule. The largest strains are postulated<sup>13</sup> as being primarily due to intramolecular forces, close contacts between atoms in the ligands about the same metal ion. Specific intermolecular forces may or may not be important.

The magnitude of the values of the "step" for the bis(o-hydroxyacetophenone iminato)Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes are, in general, much larger than for similar types of complexes. The complexes which are most similar are the N-substituted bis(salicylaldiminato)Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes, and a comparison listing of the "twist" and



Table XI. CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ. Observed and calculated structure factors. Columns are I, 10|F<sub>o</sub>| and 10F<sub>c</sub>. F<sup>2</sup> values used are obtained by squaring the F values in table. Reflections marked N had negative F<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure factors and reflections. The table is organized into several vertical sections, each with a header label (e.g., 1,0,0, 2,0,0, 3,0,0, etc.) and rows of values. Some values are marked with 'N' for negative F<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>.



Table XI. (Continued)

Table with approximately 10 columns of numerical data. Each column contains multiple rows of values, some with column headers like 27,9,4, 7,6,L, etc., indicating different data series or parameters.

**Table XII.** Description of *n*-substituted *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine copper(II) complexes.

Imine Substituent Group R	Space Group Z	Coordination Number	« Twist » <sup>e</sup>		Color Transmitted	Color Reflected	The C1-C7 bond « Rotation » in Degrees
				Degrees			
H1 <sup>a</sup>	3	P1	4	0.	brown	red-brown	4.3
H2			4	7.8			6.3
H3			4		yellow-brown	yellow-brown	1.6
CH <sub>3</sub> (5)1 <sup>b</sup>	2	P1	5	11.0			17.2
CH <sub>3</sub> (5)2			4	0.	brown	brown	16.5
CH <sub>3</sub> (4) <sup>c</sup>	2	P2 <sub>1</sub> /a	4	0.	red-brown	redder-brown	18.7
<i>i</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	2	P2 <sub>1</sub> /a	4	0.	red-brown	redder-brown	24.1
<i>n</i> -C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	1	P1	4	0.	green	pale green	17.3
CH <sub>2</sub> φ <sup>d</sup>	4	P2 <sub>1</sub> /n	4	26.44			15.7
CH <sub>2</sub> φ <sup>2</sup>			4	29.6	tan	black	16.0
CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ	4	12/a	4				14.2

<sup>a</sup>This is one crystal (designated as H(1.2,3)). The unit cell has three independent parts designated H1, H2 and H3, which give two independent molecules, H1 associated with a copper atom located at a center of symmetry, and H2 and H3 associated with a copper atom in a general position. <sup>b</sup>This is the five-coordinate dimer form of R=CH<sub>3</sub>. The two molecules of the dimer are related by a center of symmetry. Each molecule is composed of two independent parts (the ligands), hence CH<sub>3</sub>(5)1 and CH<sub>3</sub>(5)2 corresponding to the higher numbered atoms. <sup>c</sup>This is the four-coordinate form of R=CH<sub>3</sub>. <sup>d</sup>One crystal of R=CH<sub>2</sub>φ with one independent molecule in the unit cell. Each molecule is composed of two independent parts (the two ligands), hence the 1 and 2, where the 2 corresponds to the higher numbered atoms. <sup>e</sup>The « twist » is defined as the dihedral angle between the plane defined by the atoms N1, O1 and Cu and the plane defined by the atoms N2, O2 and Cu.

**Table XIII.** Distances<sup>a</sup> of atoms out of the benzene ring least squares plane.

	H1	H2	H3	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)1	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)2	CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	<i>i</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	<i>n</i> -C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> φ <sup>1</sup>	CH <sub>2</sub> φ <sup>2</sup>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ
C1 <sup>b</sup>	.011 Å	.001	-.005	-.024	-.006	-.011	-.010	-.020	-.009	.002	-.019
C2	.003	-.002	.006	.032	.010	.017	.020	.036	.019	.005	.028
C3	-.007	.001	-.002	-.012	-.003	-.010	-.014	-.022	-.015	-.008	-.015
C4	.008	.000	-.003	-.015	-.008	-.004	-.004	-.009	.001	.005	-.009
C5	.001	.001	.004	.023	.012	.010	.015	.026	.009	.002	.018
C6		-.001	.000	-.003	-.005	-.003	-.008	-.010	-.005	-.006	-.004
C7	.062	.023	-.050	-.208	-.076	-.123	-.141	-.177	-.057	.034	-.143
C8	.025	-.093	-.115	-.718	-.451	-.633	-.781	-.888	-.380	-.314	-.573
C9				-.393	.059	-.072	.000	-.050	.097	.378	-.213
O1	-.021	-.010	.034	.093	.022	.024	.042	.139	.037	-.003	.049
N1	.173	.153	-.033	.017	.026	.172	.251	.244	.173	.366	.048
Cu <sup>c</sup>	.239	.368	.109	.966	1.026	.955	1.119	1.332	.777	.899	.608
Step Angles, given in degrees											
	13.3	4.8	41.1	41.1	38.9	43.4	54.5	30.3	33.9	24.7	

<sup>a</sup>All distances given in Å. The direction of the Cu atom out of the plane defined to be positive. <sup>b</sup>Atoms defining the benzene ring are in brackets. <sup>c</sup>This is the « step » distance, the distance the Cu atom is out of benzene ring plane.

**Table XIV.** « Step » and « Twist » values for the *n*-substituted salicylaldimine copper(II) complexes.

R	Ref.	(N-R sim) <sub>2</sub> Cu <sup>II</sup> <sup>a</sup>		(hap R-imine) <sub>2</sub> Cu <sup>II</sup> <sup>b</sup>	
		« step » Å	« twist » (°)	« step » Å	« twist » (°)
H	13	.15	0.	.239 <sup>c</sup>	5.2 <sup>c</sup>
CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	14	— <sup>d</sup>	0.	.955	0.
CH <sub>3</sub> (5)	1	.12	12.	.996 <sup>c</sup>	11.0
α-form C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	15	.12 <sup>c</sup>	9.4 <sup>c</sup>		
β-form C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	16, 17	.27	35.6		
<i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	18	.13	0.	1.119	0.
<i>i</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	19	.17 <sup>e</sup>	59.7		
<i>n</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	20	.37	0.	1.332	0.
<i>i</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	21	.34 <sup>c</sup>	53.6	.838 <sup>c</sup>	26.4
<i>n</i> -C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	22	.45	0.	.608	29.6
φ					
CH <sub>2</sub> φ					
CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ					

<sup>a</sup>N-substituted bis(salicylaldiminato)Cu<sup>II</sup>. <sup>b</sup>Imine-substituted bis(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone iminato)Cu<sup>II</sup>. <sup>c</sup>Average value. <sup>d</sup>Only reported as being isomorphous with the Ni analog. <sup>e</sup>Atom C7 included as part of benzene ring least squares plane.

(15) G.R. Clark, D. Hall, and T.N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 2808 (1969).

(16) C. Panattoni, G. Bombieri, and R. Graziani, *Acta Cryst.*, 23, 537 (1967).

(17) E.N. Baker, G.R. Clark, D. Hall, and T.N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 251 (1967).

(18) G. Bombieri, C. Panattoni, E. Forsellini, and R. Graziani, *Acta Cryst.*, B25, 1208 (1969).

**Table XV.** Nonbonding Distances (Å) in the Region about C8(C28).

Sum of van der Waals Radii		H1	H2	H3	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)1	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)2	CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> φ1	CH <sub>2</sub> φ2	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ
4.0 <sup>a</sup>	C8-C9				2.796(8)	2.770(7)	2.784(7)	2.844	2.904(4)	2.807(6)	2.835(6)	2.856(4)
3.5	C8-N1	2.407	2.419	2.420	2.450(7)	2.429(6)	2.429(6)	2.467	2.457(3)	2.443(5)	2.447(5)	2.460(4)
3.2	C8-H6	2.417	2.493	2.524	2.43 (3)	2.47 (3)	2.55 (3)	2.574	2.64 (3)	2.47 (3)	2.50 (3)	2.49 (3)
3.4	C9-O2 <sup>b</sup>				2.929(6)	2.818(6)	2.858(5)	2.956	2.999(4)	2.917(4)	2.912(4)	2.912(4)
2.9	N1-O2 <sup>b</sup>	2.659	2.706	2.674	2.822(4)	2.727(4)	2.764(3)	2.795	2.812(3)	2.775(3)	2.790(3)	2.786(3)

<sup>a</sup> Values for the radii are taken from Pauling<sup>23</sup>. The radii are C8(methyl group) = 2.0 Å, C9(methylene) = 2.0 Å, N = 1.5 Å, O = 1.40 Å and H = 1.2 Å. <sup>b</sup> Interligand distances.

**Table XVI.** Molecular skeleton bond distance in Å.

	H1	H2	H3	CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	
Cu-O	1.876(2)	1.894(2)	1.898(2)	1.873(2)	1.891(2)	1.906(2)	
Cu-N	1.922(3)	1.926(3)	1.917(3)	1.990(2)	2.003(2)	1.982(2)	
N-C7	1.281(4)	1.284(4)	1.289(4)	1.282(4)	1.294(3)	1.291(3)	
C7-C1	1.456(5)	1.449(5)	1.453(5)	1.473(4)	1.465(4)	1.470(3)	
C7-C8	1.515(8)	1.512(7)	1.506(7)	1.498(6)	1.514(4)	1.508(3)	
C1-C2	1.422(6)	1.418(6)	1.419(6)	1.408(4)	1.419(4)	1.427(4)	
C2-C3	1.416(5)	1.409(5)	1.421(5)	1.416(5)	1.416(4)	1.398(3)	
C3-C4	1.363(5)	1.365(5)	1.368(5)	1.360(6)	1.375(4)	1.369(5)	
C4-C5	1.390(6)	1.386(7)	1.393(7)	1.362(5)	1.376(4)	1.377(5)	
C5-C6	1.369(5)	1.360(6)	1.361(6)	1.366(6)	1.368(4)	1.363(4)	
C6-C1	1.409(5)	1.406(4)	1.415(5)	1.408(5)	1.412(4)	1.404(4)	
C2-O	1.310(4)	1.311(3)	1.314(4)	1.314(4)	1.313(3)	1.321(3)	
N-C9				1.471(5)	1.482(3)	1.475(3)	
O-N	2.715(4)	2.706(4)	2.728(4)	2.702(3)	2.714(3)	2.687(3)	
	CH <sub>2</sub> φ1	CH <sub>2</sub> φ2	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)1	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)2	Range	Weighted Mean
Cu-O	1.886(2)	1.884(2)	1.865(2)	1.890(3)	1.920(2)	.055 (.033)	1.889 1.886 <sup>a</sup>
Cu-N	1.977(2)	1.990(2)	1.977(2)	1.973(3)	1.985(3)	.086 (.030)	1.975 1.986 <sup>b</sup>
N-C7	1.305(3)	1.298(3)	1.295(3)	1.296(4)	1.294(4)	.024	1.293
C7-C1	1.457(4)	1.465(4)	1.453(4)	1.452(5)	1.457(5)	.024	1.461
C7-C8	1.513(6)	1.511(5)	1.522(4)	1.505(8)	1.511(7)	.024	1.511
C1-C2	1.408(4)	1.415(4)	1.409(3)	1.404(6)	1.409(5)	.023	1.414
C2-C3	1.402(5)	1.402(4)	1.403(4)	1.415(6)	1.388(5)	.033	1.406
C3-C4	1.370(5)	1.366(5)	1.353(5)	1.368(6)	1.381(5)	.028	1.368
C4-C5	1.362(5)	1.369(5)	1.352(5)	1.370(8)	1.370(7)	.041	1.371
C5-C6	1.354(5)	1.359(5)	1.365(5)	1.349(7)	1.350(7)	.020	1.362
C6-C1	1.407(4)	1.408(4)	1.392(4)	1.420(5)	1.420(5)	.028	1.408
C2-O	1.321(3)	1.313(3)	1.315(3)	1.317(4)	1.355(4)	.025	1.316
N-C9	1.492(4)	1.469(4)	1.516(4)	1.472(6)	1.464(6)	.052	1.482
O-N	2.771(3)	2.753(3)	2.754(3)	2.691(4)	2.726(4)	.084	2.725
Cu-O2 <sup>c</sup>				2.378(2) <sup>c</sup>			

<sup>a</sup> with the CH<sub>3</sub>(5)2 Cu-O2 distance deleted. <sup>b</sup> with the R=H1, H2 and H3 distances deleted. <sup>c</sup> the 5-coordinate link that forms the dimer.

“step” values for these two similar types of Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes is given in Table XIV. The bis difference between the ligands comprising these two types of complexes is given in Table XIV. The big difference acetophenone imine ligand has an additional methyl group (C8, C28). Assuming that this extra methyl group adds appreciably to the intramolecular force or strain that gives rise to large values of the “step”, the nonbonding distances between accurately located

atoms in the region about the methyl groups (C8, C28) were examined. As shown in Table XV each nonbonding distance is significantly less than the sum of the van der Waals radii. It can be seen that in all cases the nonbonding distances increase when the value for the “step” is greater than 1.0 Å.

There seems to be no simple relationship between the imine substituent group, R, and either the “twist” or the “step”. Likewise the “twist” has no simple relationship to the “step”. Crystal packing forces and intramolecular forces which vary with the different substituted imine R groups are difficult to assess.

Bond distances within that part of the molecule that is similar for all complexes, the molecular skeleton, are tabulated in Table XVI. The range of values

- (19) P.L. Orioli and L. Sacconi, *J.A.C.S.*, **88**, 277 (1966).  
 (20) D. Hall, R.H. Sumner, and T.N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 420 (1969).  
 (21) T.P. Cheeseman, D. Hall, and T.N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 685 (1966).  
 (22) L. Wei, R.M. Stogsdill, and E.C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1058 (1964).  
 (23) L. Pauling, *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*, Cornell University Press; Ithaca, New York, 3rd Edition, p. 260.

Table XVII. Bond angles in main skeleton.

	H1	H2	H3	CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	i-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub>
O-Cu-N	91.3(1)	90.2(1)	91.3(1)	88.70(9)	88.30(20)	87.40(7)
Cu-O-C2	128.5(2)	128.0(2)	127.9(2)	121.1(2)	118.4(2)	114.8(2)
Cu-N-C7	130.8(2)	131.4(3)	131.3(3)	125.2(3)	123.4(2)	122.0(2)
O-C2-C1	124.9(3)	124.6(3)	125.4(3)	123.6(3)	123.2(2)	122.8(2)
O-C2-C3	117.1(3)	118.0(3)	117.1(3)	118.7(3)	118.9(2)	119.5(2)
C3-C2-C1	118.0(3)	117.5(3)	117.6(3)	117.7(3)	117.8(2)	117.7(3)
C2-C3-C4	122.4(4)	122.1(4)	122.3(4)	121.7(3)	121.1(2)	122.1(3)
C3-C4-C5	119.5(4)	120.2(4)	120.0(4)	120.5(4)	120.9(2)	119.9(3)
C4-C5-C6	120.0(4)	119.5(4)	119.1(4)	120.0(4)	119.4(2)	119.8(3)
C5-C6-C1	122.2(4)	122.2(4)	123.0(4)	121.7(4)	121.9(2)	122.1(3)
C2-C1-C6	117.9(3)	118.6(3)	118.0(3)	118.4(3)	118.5(2)	118.0(2)
C2-C1-C7	121.8(3)	122.4(3)	122.5(3)	121.6(3)	121.0(2)	120.8(3)
C6-C1-C7	120.3(3)	119.0(3)	119.6(3)	119.9(3)	120.2(2)	121.1(2)
N-C7-C1	121.9(3)	121.3(3)	121.4(3)	120.8(3)	121.0(2)	119.9(2)
N-C7-C8	118.4(3)	118.9(3)	118.8(3)	121.5(3)	122.7(2)	122.6(2)
C1-C7-C8	119.7(3)	119.9(3)	119.8(3)	117.7(3)	116.2(2)	117.5(2)
C7-N-C9				119.1(3)	119.5(2)	122.7(2)
Cu-N-C9				115.7(2)	116.9(2)	115.3(2)
O1-Cu-N2				91.30(9)	91.60(20)	92.60(7)

	CH <sub>2</sub> φ1	CH <sub>2</sub> φ2	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)1	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)2	Range	Ave.
O-Cu-N	91.65(9)	90.53(9)	91.54(8)	88.26(12)	88.51(1)	4.25	89.79
Cu-O-C2	122.8(2)	122.3(2)	125.4(2)	120.8(3)	119.2(2)	13.7	122.7
Cu-N-C7	125.1(2)	126.2(2)	126.0(2)	123.9(3)	124.4(3)	9.4	126.3
O-C2-C1	124.6(3)	124.2(3)	124.5(2)	123.3(3)	123.0(3)	2.1	124.0
O-C2-C3	117.1(3)	117.7(3)	116.6(2)	117.2(4)	117.5(3)	2.4	117.8
C3-C2-C1	118.4(3)	118.2(2)	118.8(2)	119.5(3)	119.5(3)	2.0	118.2
C2-C3-C4	121.9(3)	122.1(3)	121.1(3)	120.8(4)	121.7(4)	1.3	121.8
C3-C4-C5	120.1(4)	120.2(4)	120.7(3)	119.8(5)	119.2(4)	1.7	120.1
C4-C5-C6	119.1(3)	119.3(3)	119.6(3)	120.7(4)	120.5(4)	1.6	119.7
C5-C6-C1	123.7(3)	123.1(3)	122.7(3)	122.4(5)	122.4(4)	1.6	122.5
C2-C1-C6	116.7(3)	117.2(3)	116.9(2)	116.6(4)	116.7(4)	2.0	117.6
C2-C1-C7	123.4(2)	122.8(2)	122.8(2)	122.4(3)	123.0(3)	2.0	122.2
C6-C1-C7	119.8(3)	120.0(3)	120.2(2)	120.7(4)	120.3(4)	2.1	120.1
	121.9(2)	121.1(2)	122.2(2)	120.7(4)	121.3(4)	1.3	121.2
N-C7-C8	120.1(3)	121.0(3)	121.4(2)	121.9(4)	119.8(4)	4.3	120.6
C1-C7-C8	118.1(3)	117.9(3)	116.4(2)	117.4(3)	119.0(3)	3.7	118.1
C7-N-C9	119.9(2)	121.1(2)	120.4(2)	118.5(4)	119.6(4)	4.2	120.1
Cu-N-C9	114.8(2)	112.7(2)	113.6(2)	117.5(3)	115.6(3)	4.8	115.3
O1-Cu-N2	92.04(9)	91.88(9)	92.16(8)	89.41(12)	92.90(11)	7.5	91.74
			N-Cu-O2'	94.2(1)			
			N2-Cu-O2'	95.6(1)			
			O1-Cu-O2'	104.1(1)			
			O2-Cu-O2'	81.5(1)			

in bond distances for the coordination polyhedra is 1.865 to 1.920 Å for Cu-O bonds and 1.917 to 2.003 Å for Cu-N bonds. The Cu-O2 distance for CH<sub>3</sub>(5) is long at 1.920 Å but this is the oxygen atom that gives dimer formation. By participating as the fifth coordinating ligand atom in another molecule, the Cu-O2 bond is weakened, as is the O2-C22 bond, which will be discussed later. The distance of this oxygen atom of one molecule to the copper atom of the other molecule is 2.378(2) Å. The shorter Cu-N distances for H(1,2,3) are similar to those found for the corresponding Ni<sup>II</sup> and Cu<sup>II</sup> unsubstituted salicylaldimines and have been previously discussed<sup>2</sup> as being "normal" for an unsubstituted imine. Omitting the Cu-O distance for CH<sub>3</sub>(5) and the Cu-N distances for H(1,2,3) for the reasons discussed above, the range of the remaining values is .041 Å (approximately 20 sigma) for the Cu-O bond distances and .030 Å (approximately 10 sigma) for the Cu-N bond distances. Hence there are significant variations in the bond lengths in the coordination polyhedra. However, there is no simple correlation between Cu-O

or Cu-N bond distances with either "step", "twist", or imine substituent (other than H(1,2,3)). Other series of complexes, for example the salicylaldimines,<sup>24</sup> show a similar range of values for the bond lengths in the coordination polyhedron, and we conclude that this is a normal range.

A comparison of the bond distance for each bond type other than Cu-O and Cu-N for each molecule in the series with respect to the weighted average for that bond type shows reasonable values and no unusual trends despite the variations in "step" and "twist" for each molecule. There are only two individual bond distances that differ from the weighted mean bond length by more than four standard deviations ( $\Delta/\sigma > 4$ ). The first exception is the C22-O2 bond distance in CH<sub>3</sub>(5),  $\Delta/\sigma = 10$ , but this is the oxygen atom that participates in the five-coordination. The other exception is the N-C9 bond distance for CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ ( $\Delta/\sigma = 8.5$ ). There is no apparent explanation for this latter case.

(24) E.C. Lingafelter and R.L. Braun, *J.A.C.S.*, **88**, 2951 (1966).

The C1-C7 bond distances for these *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine Cu<sup>II</sup> complexes are generally longer than those found in salicylaldehyde complexes.<sup>24</sup> An analysis of the angles in the system C2-C6-C1-C7-C9-N shows (Table XII) that the "p<sub>z</sub>" orbitals on C1 and C7 are rotated out of alignment by up to 24.1 degrees. There is no correlation between the rotation and the bond length, contrary to the suggestion of Ghilardi and Lingafelter,<sup>3</sup> but the rotation increases linearly as the "step" increases.

The C-C bonds in the benzene ring of the molecular skeleton fall into two groups, as is found in salicylaldehyde complexes.<sup>24</sup> The three C-C bonds nearest to the metal atom are longer than the three farthest C-C bonds. Figure 2 compares the experimental and theoretical bond length values and shows that they agree satisfactorily except for the previously noted C1-C7 distances.

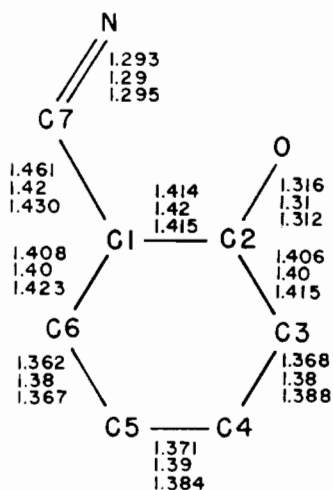


Figure 2. Bond distances in the molecular skeleton. Upper values are weighted mean values found for the *o*-hydroxyacetophenone imine complexes. The middle values are theoretical values calculated by the simple Hückel M.O. method.<sup>24</sup> The lower values are the mean experimental values found for the comparable salicylaldehyde complexes.

An analysis of the bond angles in the molecular skeleton shows a normal range of bond angle values for each type of bond angle except for those in the coordination polyhedra. Table XVII shows that the Cu-O-C2 bond angle has the largest range of values (114.8° to 128.4°, approximately 70 sigma) for a bond type in this series. Figure 3 shows however, that there is a correlation between the Cu-O-C2 bond angle and the "step". As the copper atom "steps" out of the plane, the Cu-O-C2 angle decreases. In Figure 3 the dotted line shows a theoretical curve calculated to show for a simple model the relationship between the "step" and the Cu-O-C2 angle. The model assumes the O, C7, and N atoms to be held fixed to a rigid benzene ring. All bond lengths are held constant and the variation in the bond angle Cu-O-C2 is calculated as a function of the distance the copper atom is out of the plane defined by the benzene ring. The calculated curve does not present the experimental points, but does show that the relationship be-

tween the Cu-O-C2 bond angle and "step" is curved and not linear. There is no simple relationship between the Cu-O-C2 bond angle and "twist".

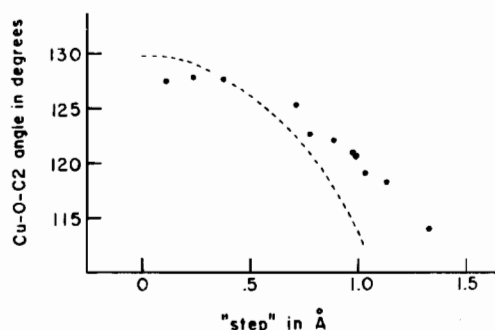


Figure 3. Plot of the Cu-O-C2 bond angle value vs. the «step», the distance the Cu Atom is out of the benzene ring plane. A simple rigid model calculation for this relationship is given by the dotted line.)

The Cu-N-C7 bond angle shows the second largest range of values (122.0° to 131.4°, approximately 30 sigma) for a given type of bond in the molecular skeleton of this series. This bond angle also decreases as the "step" increases, but with a linear rather than the curved relationship that is shown in Figure 3. The more linear relationship may be deceiving however, since throughout this series of complexes there is a range of values for (1) the amounts by which C7 and N atoms (as well as the Cu atom) are out of the plane defined by the benzene ring, (2) the rotation about the C1-C7 bond, and (3) the "twist".

It was previously noted that the O-N "bite" increases as the "twist" increases. It would be expected that as the bite increases the O1-Cu-N1 angle would

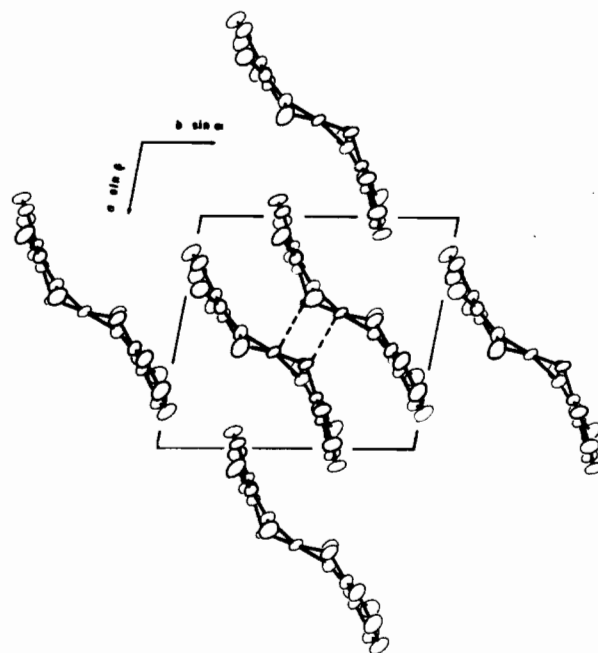


Figure 4. Packing diagram of the five-coordinate form of bis(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone methyliminato)Cu<sup>II</sup>, CH<sub>3</sub>(5). The dotted lines show the dimer linkage. View is down the *c* axis.

increase, and this relationship holds. The "bite" distances for H(1,2,3) are smaller since the Cu-N

bond distances tend to be shorter for the unsubstituted complex.

Table XVIII. R Group bond distances (Å) and angles (de-grees).

R = n-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>17</sub>							
C9-C10	1.518(6)	C11-H112	.99(2)	N1-C9-C10	109.6(2)	C11-C12-H121	111(2)
C10-C11	1.514(4)	C12-H121	1.01(3)	C9-C10-C11	113.6(3)	-H122	109(2)
C11-C12	1.520(6)	C12-H122	1.01(2)	C10-C11-C12	112.4(3)	C12-C13-H131	110(2)
C12-C13	1.512(4)	C13-H131	1.03(3)	C11-C12-C13	114.0(3)	-H132	109(2)
C13-C14	1.513(7)	C13-H132	1.04(3)	C12-C13-C14	113.8(3)	C13-C14-H141	108(2)
C14-C15	1.503(5)	C14-H141	1.07(3)	C13-C14-C15	114.6(3)	-H142	105(2)
C15-C16	1.510(7)	C14-H142	.95(3)	C14-C15-C16	113.5(3)	C14-C15-H151	108 <sup>a</sup>
C9-H91	1.09(3)	C15-H151	1.09 <sup>a</sup>	N1-C9-H91	107(1)	-H152	108
C9-H92	.91(2)	C15-H152	1.08	-H92	112(2)	C15-C16-H161	114
C10-H101	.90(3)	C16-H161	1.07	C9-C10-H101	111(2)	-H162	108
C10-H102	1.02(2)	C16-H162	1.12	-H102	108(2)	-H163	111
C11-H111	1.03(3)	C16-H163	1.06	C10-C11-H111	109(1)		
				-H112	110(1)		

R = CH <sub>3</sub>					
C9-C10	1.505(4)	<sup>b</sup> 1.503(4)	N1-C9-C10	113.1(3)	<sup>b</sup> 113.2(3)
C10-C11	1.377(4)	1.364(5)	C9-C10-C11	121.6(3)	119.7(3)
C10-C15	1.389(4)	1.381(4)	C9-C10-C15	120.9(3)	123.6(3)
C11-C12	1.376(5)	1.371(6)	C10-C11-C12	122.0(3)	122.0(4)
C12-C13	1.368(6)	1.367(6)	C11-C12-C13	119.8(3)	120.4(4)
C13-C14	1.373(6)	1.355(6)	C12-C13-C14	119.4(4)	118.4(4)
C14-C15	1.373(5)	1.367(6)	C13-C14-C15	120.7(4)	121.2(4)
			C14-C15-C10	120.7(4)	121.3(3)
C9-H91	.95(2)	1.01(3)	N1-C9-H91	104(2)	113(2)
C9-H92	.96(3)	.94(2)	N1-C9-H92	112(2)	109(2)
C11-H11	.95(3)	.77(3)	C10-C11-H11	117(1)	122(2)
C12-H12	.89(3)	.93(3)	C11-C12-H12	124(2)	121(2)
C13-H13	.97(3)	.92(3)	C12-C13-H13	120(2)	118(2)
C14-H14	.91(3)	.88(3)	C13-C14-H14	120(2)	115(2)
C14-H15	.92(3)	.93(3)	C14-C15-H15	124(2)	121(2)

<sup>a</sup> No standard deviation means the hydrogen atom position was not refined.

<sup>b</sup> These are values for the second half of the asymmetric unit for this column.

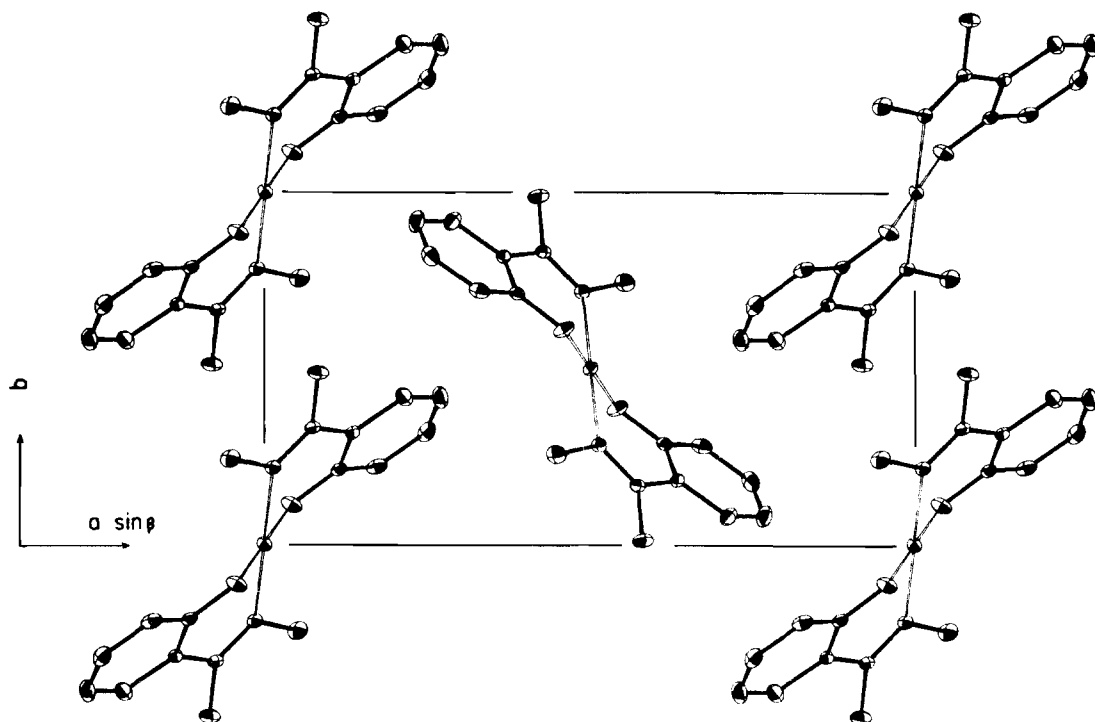


Figure 5. Packing diagram of the four-coordinate form of bis (*o*-hydroxyacetophenone methyliminato)Cu<sup>II</sup>, CH<sub>3</sub>(4). View is down the *c* axis. The copper atom of the molecule in the center of the figure is at (1/2, 1/2, 1/2).



The other angles where there is a moderate range of bond angle values (four to five degrees, which is approximately 13 sigma) involve the C7-C8 bond and the N-C9 bond. This is the region where the different substituent groups, R, are attached to the imine and where various amounts of "step" and "rotation" are present. More importantly, this is also the region that suffers most from close intramolecular contacts. Considering this, the range of values is not surprising,

but there are no simple correlations to be found among these factors. All other remaining bond angles of the molecular skeleton show a range of values (1.3 to 2.4 degrees, which is approximately three sigma) that may be considered to be a normal distribution about a given mean bond angle value.

Bond angles and distances for atoms not in the molecular skeleton and for the hydrogen atoms, are presented in Tables XVIII and XIX.

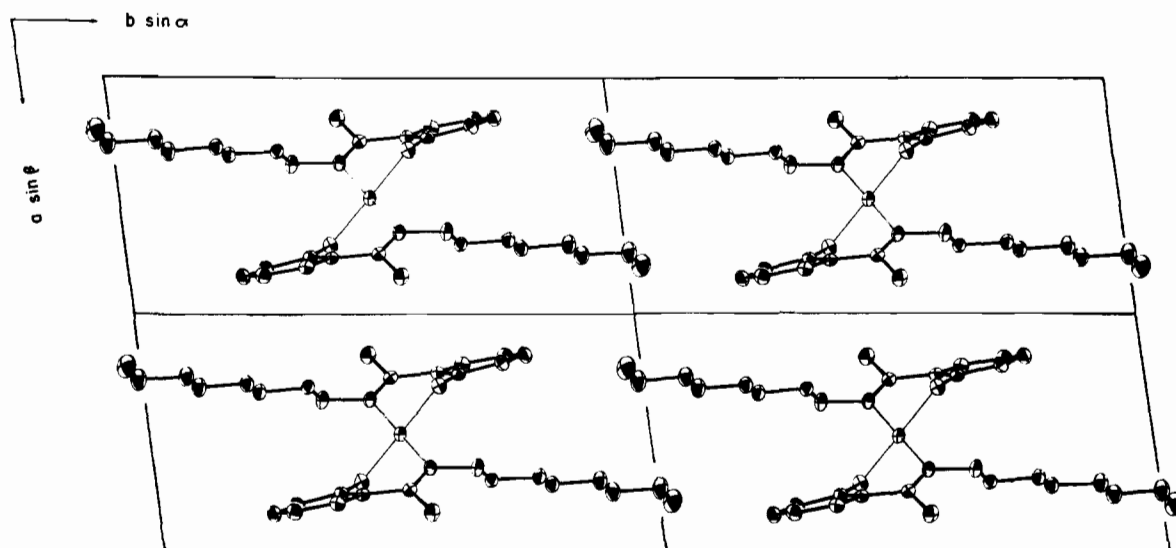


Figure 6. Packing diagram for bis(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone *n*-octyliminato) $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$ ,  $\text{n-C}_8\text{H}_{17}$ . View is down the *c* axis.

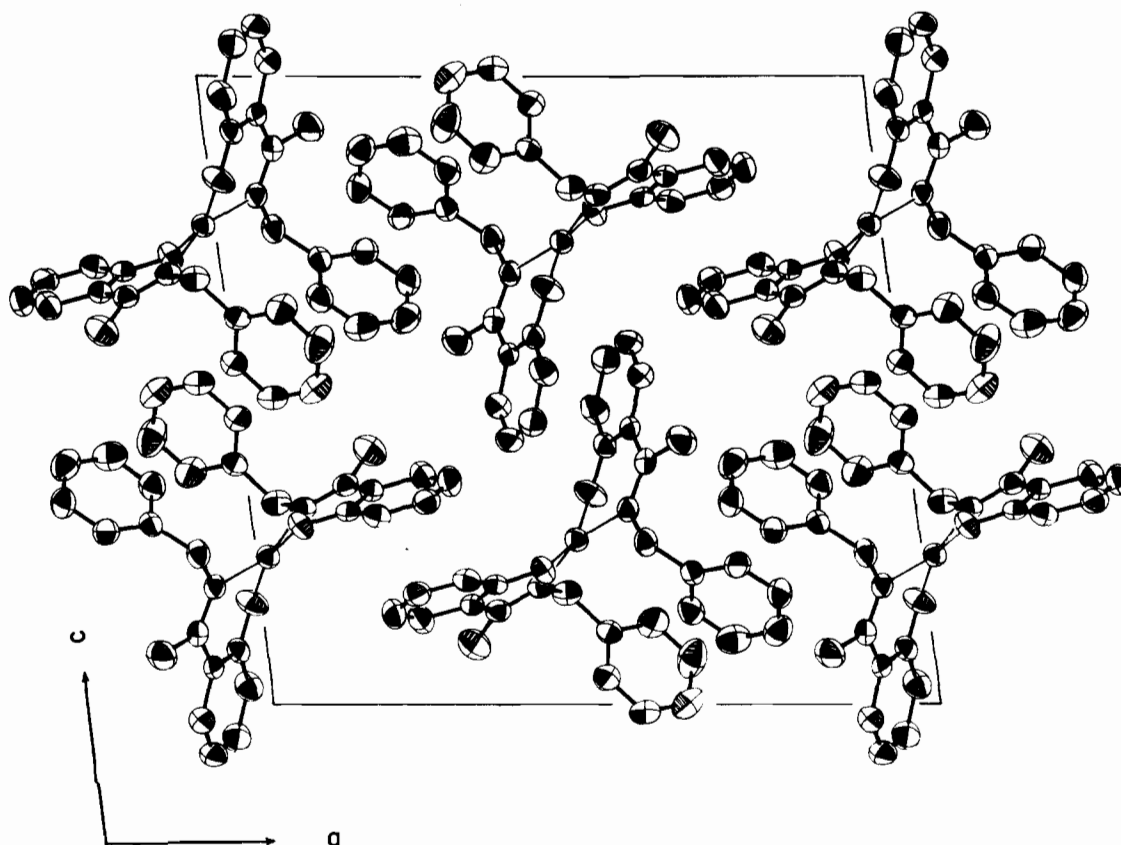


Figure 7. Packing diagram for bis(*o*-hydroxyacetophenone benzyliminato) $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\phi$ . View is down the *b* axis.

**Table XIX.** Bond distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms in main skeleton.

	CH <sub>3</sub> (4)	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)1	CH <sub>3</sub> (5)2	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> φ1	CH <sub>2</sub> φ2	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> φ
C3-H3	.84(3)	.99(4)	.93(3)	.92(3)	.90(3)	.90(2)	.92(3)
C4-H4	.84(3)	.97(4)	1.02(4)	1.00(3)	.89(3)	.97(3)	.83(3)
C5-H5	.94(3)	.80(4)	.86(4)	1.00(3)	.89(3)	.96(3)	.78(4)
C6-H6	.91(3)	.93(3)	.99(4)	.95(3)	.92(3)	.88(3)	.93(3)
C8-H81	.85(5)	.88(4)	.88(6)	1.08	.92(4)	.95(4)	.87(4)
C8-H82	.84(4)	.76(5)	1.03(5)	1.09	.86(5)	.85(3)	.99(4)
C8-H83	.94(4)	1.05(6)	.82(4)	1.08	.90(4)	.92(4)	1.00(4)
C9-H92	.79(3)	1.00(6)	1.00(4)				
C9-H93	.95(3)	1.09(5)	1.00				
C9-H91	.93(4)	1.00	.98(6)				
C2-C3-H3	116(2)	119(2)	122(2)	115(2)	118(2)	116(2)	120(2)
C3-C4-H4	112(2)	113(2)	117(2)	119(2)	116(2)	116(2)	119(2)
C4-C5-H5	117(2)	117(3)	120(3)	120(2)	120(2)	118(2)	122(3)
C5-C6-H6	121(2)	126(2)	124(2)	120(2)	121(2)	121(2)	119(2)
C7-C8-H81	110(4)	115(3)	109(3)	119	109(2)	112(2)	111(2)
C7-C8-H82	116(2)	107(3)	115(3)	118	113(3)	110(2)	109(2)
C7-C8-H83	108(3)	100(3)	108(3)	108	114(2)	107(2)	105(2)
N1-C9-H91	111(2)	113(3)	117(2)				
N1-C9-H92	109(2)	112(2)	108				
N1-C9-H93	107(2)	106	109(3)				

Values without a standard deviation indicate an atom in a calculated position which was not refined upon.

There are no unusual intramolecular contact distances except in the region around the C8(C28) methyl hydrogen atoms, as previously discussed. There are also no unusual intermolecular contact distances.

Packing diagrams for CH<sub>3</sub>(5), CH<sub>3</sub>(4), n-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>, and CH<sub>2</sub>φ may be seen in Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively. There is no packing diagram for CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ since there are no clear views along an axis. It has already been noted that CH<sub>2</sub>φ and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ are different in that their molecular skeletons have their benzene rings tipped in the same direction, giving an umbrella effect to the molecular skeleton. But,

what is even more unusual for these complexes is that their imine substituent groups pack in the same direction with their benzyl and phenyl planes tilted toward one another. In CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>φ, the phenyl rings are related to each other through a two-fold axis through the copper atom. In CH<sub>2</sub>φ the benzyl rings are almost perpendicular (81.2°) to each other.

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