

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Pentakis(diacetamide)barium(II) Perchlorate

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The crystal structure of pentakis(diacetamide)barium(II) perchlorate, $[\text{Ba}((\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{NH})_5](\text{ClO}_4)_2$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. The unit cell constants are $a = 13.052(5)\text{Å}$, $b = 14.406(6)\text{Å}$, $c = 19.508(8)\text{Å}$ and $\beta = 107.6(3)^\circ$. The monoclinic colorless crystals belong to the space group $P2_1/c$. The observed and calculated ($Z = 4$) densities are 1.608 g/cm^3 and 1.602 g/cm^3 respectively. Two sets of intensity data (nkl and hnl) were recorded on film by the equi-inclination Weissenberg method and their intensities estimated visually. A total of 4041 independent reflections above background were used in the Patterson and Fourier summations for structure determination. The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares to an unweighted conventional R factor of 0.094. The five diacetamide molecules assume a modified trans-trans (diacetamide-B) configuration with a small twist from planarity ($5\text{--}15^\circ$) about the oxygen-oxygen line as they bond as bidentates to barium forming a ten co-ordinated complex. The six membered rings formed by the diacetamide ligand with barium are folded to varying degrees ($7\text{--}42^\circ$) about the oxygen-oxygen lines. The bonded oxygen atoms are located at the vertexes of a distorted symmetrically bicapped square antiprism (D_{4d}). Barium-oxygen bond distances vary from $2.73(2)\text{Å}$ to $2.91(2)\text{Å}$. The complex is unique in that it is the first reported case of a ten co-ordinated complex, characterized by X-rays, where all of the ligands are non-ionic, chemically identical bidentates. The hybrid orbitals of barium that could reasonably be involved in sigma covalent bonding with the oxygen atoms are $sp^3d^5f_{z^2(5z^2-3r^2)}$.

Introduction

Reactions of diacetamide (DA) with alkaline earth salts were reported to yield complexes of unusual co-ordination^{1,2}. Two of the compounds, $[\text{Ca}(\text{DA})_5](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ and $[\text{Ba}(\text{DA})_5](\text{ClO}_4)_2$, were postulated

as having a co-ordination number of nine^{1,2}. Such a high co-ordination number for alkaline earth complexes is unusual³ but reasonable. Since the structure of only few nine co-ordinate complexes has been reported⁴⁻⁹ a single crystal X-ray structural determination of pentakis(diacetamide)barium(II) perchlorate was undertaken in order to establish unequivocally the structure of the compound and to help explain infrared data previously obtained.

Experimental

Preparation

Diacetamide, prepared by the acylation of acetamide with acetic anhydride¹⁰, was recrystallized from ethyl ether. Anhydrous barium perchlorate and diacetamide in the molar ratio of 1:12 were mixed and 5 ml increments of dry acetone were added to dissolve the mixture. Large crystals of the barium complex obtained by slow addition of ethyl ether to the acetone solution were collected and washed with portions of ethyl ether to remove excess diacetamide. The infrared spectrum was identical to that reported^{1,2}. *Anal.* Calcd. for $\text{Ba}(\text{DA})_5(\text{ClO}_4)_2$: Ba, 16.32. Found Ba, 16.87%.

X-Ray

The density of the crystals were determined by the flotation method using methyl iodide and carbon tetrachloride. Three crystal were mounted perpendicular to one another and each inserted inside sealed quartz capillaries. Lattice parameters were determined at room temperature using nickel-filtered copper radiation. Unit cell translations were evaluated from rotation photographs by extrapolation to a Bragg angle of 90° . The error is the standard deviation of the intercept. The monoclinic angle, β , was measured from a Weissenberg photograph of the $h0l$ zone. The error reported is the standard deviation of the mean. Oscillation and preliminary Weissenberg photographs ($0kl$, $1kl$, $h0l$, $h1l$) indicated that the crystals belong to the space group $P2_1/c$ within the monoclinic system. Four molecules of $\text{Ba}(\text{DA})_5(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ are present per unit cell. The crystal data are listed in Table I.

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TABLE I. Crystallographic Data for $[\text{Ba}((\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{NH})_5](\text{ClO}_4)_2$.

M.W. = 841.77	
Crystallographic system: monoclinic	
Space group: $P2_1/c$	
Unit cell parameters:	$a = 13.052(5)\text{\AA}^a$ $b = 14.406(6)\text{\AA}$ $c = 19.503(8)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 107.6(3)^\circ$ $V = 3490.9\text{\AA}^3$ $Z = 4$
$d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.602\text{ g/cm}^3$	$\mu_{\text{CuK}\alpha} = 103.1\text{ cm}^{-1}$
$d_{\text{obs}} = 1.608\text{ g/cm}^3$	$\lambda = 1.5418\text{\AA}$
$F_{000} = 1584$	

^a The quantities enclosed in brackets are the estimated standard deviations.

Two sets of intensity data were collected by the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique: one set (h0l–h10l) using a crystal mounted about the *b*-axis and of dimensions 0.08, 0.5, 0.1 mm (*a, b, c*), and another set (0kl–10kl) using a crystal mounted about the *a*-axis and of dimensions 0.11, 0.23, 0.23, 0.13 mm (*a, b, c, n*) and bound by the faces (100), (010), (101). The intensities were estimated visually by means of comparison with calibrated strip made by timed exposure of a selected reflection in a Weissenberg film of the corresponding crystal. Correction for spot shape differences were also estimated visually. A total of 3650 independent reflections out of 6461 possible ones in the nkl set, and a total of 2351 out of 6009 in the set hnl, were observable. The raw intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects¹¹. Cylindrical absorption corrections were applied to the data from the *b*-mounted crystal¹². The absorption term for the *a*-mounted crystal, however, is more complex because of the shape and morphology. The problem was by-passed by using the same μR value for all the nkl layers, where *R* is the radius for each of the layers 0kl–10kl. Doing this, absorption correction as a function of $\sin\theta$ were made within each layer, but variation in cylindrical absorption factors between layers due to changes in *R* were not taken into consideration. The layer absorption factor was incorporated in the layer scaling factor upon intercorrelation of data from two axes. Reflections within each of the sets nkl and hnl were intercorrelated with data from the other set thus putting them all on a common scale. A total of 4041 non-zero independent reflections, obtained after combining the two sets, were used for structure determination.

Solution and refinement

The phases of the structure factors are dominated by contributions from the barium atoms as the ratio $Z^2_{\text{heavy}}/\Sigma Z^2_{\text{light}}$ is 1.15. The abundance of intensity data from two axes rendered the parameters of the

light atoms more defineable. A three-dimensional Patterson summation¹³ revealed the co-ordinates of the barium atom. A three-dimensional Fourier summation¹⁴ phased on the barium atom alone was sufficient to reveal the approximate positions of the remaining forty-five atoms in the asymmetric unit. Very few minor peaks were observed. The *R* factor at this point was 0.34. The inclusion in the Fourier summation of the forty-five non-hydrogen atoms reduced the *R* factor to 0.22 and the intensity of the superfluous peaks to negligible values.

A least squares diagonal matrix approximation¹⁵ was used for the initial refinement of the structure and reduced the isotropic unweighted *R* factor to 0.131. Subsequent full matrix least squares refinement¹⁶, using a CDC6600 computer, reduced the isotropic unweighted *R* factor to 0.128. A difference electron density array run at this point showed some anisotropy in the thermal vibration of the barium atom, and except in the vicinity of the barium atom, the residual peaks had an intensity of less than 0.7 e/\AA^3 . Exclusion from refinement of 73 reflections with intensities at the limit of observability¹⁷ brought the unweighted isotropic *R* factor to 0.123 and the weighted isotropic *R* factor to 0.138. A variance-covariance matrix was also obtained at the end of this cycle and was later used in the evaluation of standard deviations in bond lengths and angles¹⁸. Calculation and assignment of anisotropic temperature factors for all of the atoms resulted in a final unweighted *R* factor of 0.094 and a final weighted *R* factor of 0.113. The maximum shift in the last cycle of refinement was less than 0.01σ .

The mean atomic scattering factors for neutral barium were those calculated by L. H. Thomas and K. Umeda from the Thomas–Fermi–Dirac statistical model¹⁹ and were corrected for real and imaginary dispersion effects²⁰. The function minimized in the least squares fit is $\Sigma w(|F_o| - k|F_c|)^2$ where *w* is a weighting factor. The unweighted *R* factor, *R*, is defined as $\Sigma(|F_o| - k|F_c|)/\Sigma|F_o|$, and the weighted *R* factor, *wR*, as $[\Sigma w(|F_o| - k|F_c|)^2/\Sigma w|F_o|^2]^{1/2}$. The scale factor, *k*, was treated as an additional parameter. Empirical weighting schemes were attempted but all gave worse values of *R* and *wR* than weighting all observations equally. The latter procedure was therefore adopted. The unobserved planes were not included in the calculation of the residual, and no reflections were excluded from refinement due to extinction effects.

Table II gives the observed and calculated structure amplitude, $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$. The fractional co-ordinates and the isotropic thermal parameters of all atoms are listed in Table III. The atom designation for the DA ligands are according to Figure 1. The anisotropic thermal parameters are listed as mean square amplitude, U_{ij} , in Table IV. All bond distances are listed in Table V with other relevant interatomic distances between non-bonded or hydrogen bonded atoms listed

TABLE II. (Cont.)

FONF			FONF			FONF			FONF			FONF			FONF			FONF			FONF																	
M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F	M	L	F			
15	0	63	34	5	7	52	10	30	11	17	-5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE II. (Cont.)

K = 10				K = 11				K = 12				K = 13				K = 14				K = 15				K = 16				K = 17				K = 18																															
H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC	H	L	F0BS	FCALC																				
4	1	96	96	6	9	90	92	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22	6	9	10	22

TABLE III. Fractional Atomic Co-ordinates.

Atom		x/a	y/b	z/c
Ba		0.07097(8) ^a	0.22761(8)	0.37695(6)
DA ₁	O ₁	0.2446(12)	0.1982(11)	0.3230(8)
	O ₂	0.2082(11)	0.3736(9)	0.3626(7)
	N	0.3730(12)	0.2981(11)	0.3908(8)
	C ₁	0.3387(15)	0.2142(14)	0.3541(10)
	C ₂	0.3048(16)	0.3753(14)	0.3889(10)
	C ₃	0.4289(18)	0.1512(16)	0.3563(12)
	C ₄	0.3663(19)	0.4591(18)	0.4256(13)
DA ₂	O ₁	0.2405(12)	0.1172(11)	0.4627(8)
	O ₂	0.2158(10)	0.2948(10)	0.5120(7)
	N	0.3289(13)	0.1776(13)	0.5750(9)
	C ₁	0.3080(16)	0.1119(15)	0.5198(11)
	C ₂	0.2816(15)	0.2625(16)	0.5666(10)
	C ₃	0.3877(18)	0.0304(16)	0.5434(12)
	C ₄	0.3128(22)	0.3214(21)	0.6380(15)
DA ₃	O ₁	-0.0101(13)	0.1857(11)	0.4868(8)
	O ₂	-0.0394(12)	0.3638(11)	0.4318(8)
	N	-0.1577(13)	0.2840(14)	0.4710(9)
	C ₁	-0.1007(20)	0.2005(17)	0.4897(12)
	C ₂	-0.1232(17)	0.3615(15)	0.4442(10)
	C ₃	-0.1600(26)	0.1241(25)	0.5170(18)
	C ₄	-0.1963(17)	0.4437(15)	0.4344(11)
DA ₄	O ₁	-0.1487(10)	0.1908(9)	0.3248(7)
	O ₂	-0.0703(11)	0.3472(9)	0.2723(7)
	N	-0.2518(11)	0.3032(10)	0.2510(7)
	C ₁	-0.2354(14)	0.2184(14)	0.2858(9)
	C ₂	-0.1698(16)	0.3647(14)	0.2468(10)
	C ₃	-0.3375(19)	0.1642(17)	0.2717(12)
	C ₄	-0.2174(17)	0.4497(16)	0.2030(11)
DA ₅	O ₁	0.0091(10)	0.0410(9)	0.3591(7)
	O ₂	0.0181(11)	0.1477(10)	0.2439(7)
	N	-0.0812(12)	0.0135(11)	0.2388(8)
	C ₁	-0.0543(15)	-0.0040(13)	0.3125(10)
	C ₂	-0.0355(15)	0.0845(14)	0.2088(10)
	C ₃	-0.1175(20)	-0.0871(19)	0.3258(13)
	C ₄	-0.0505(21)	0.0734(20)	0.1277(15)
ClO ₄ (1)	Cl	-0.5013(4)	0.4117(4)	0.2624(3)
	O ₁	-0.4751(13)	0.3676(12)	0.2032(9)
	O ₂	-0.4473(18)	0.4991(18)	0.2720(12)
	O ₃	-0.4466(14)	0.3621(13)	0.3288(9)
	O ₄	-0.6167(14)	0.4132(13)	0.2465(9)
ClO ₄ (2)	Cl	-0.3833(4)	0.2712(5)	0.5549(3)
	O ₁	-0.3850(14)	0.2947(13)	0.4827(10)
	O ₂	-0.4024(19)	0.1764(19)	0.5639(13)
	O ₃	-0.2805(14)	0.3014(13)	0.6034(10)
	O ₄	-0.4692(16)	0.3214(15)	0.5698(11)

^a The quantities enclosed in brackets are the estimated standard deviations.

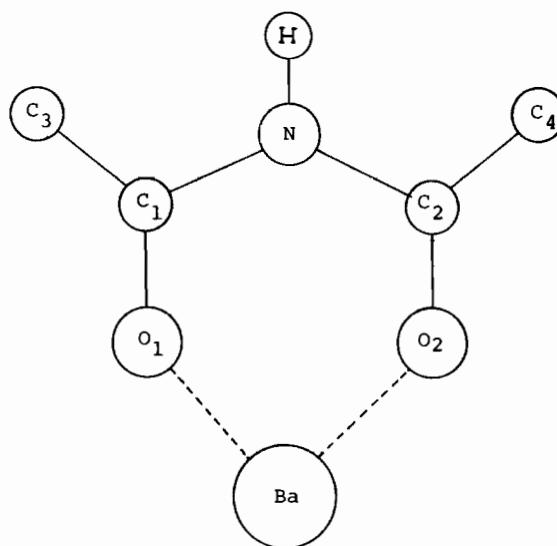
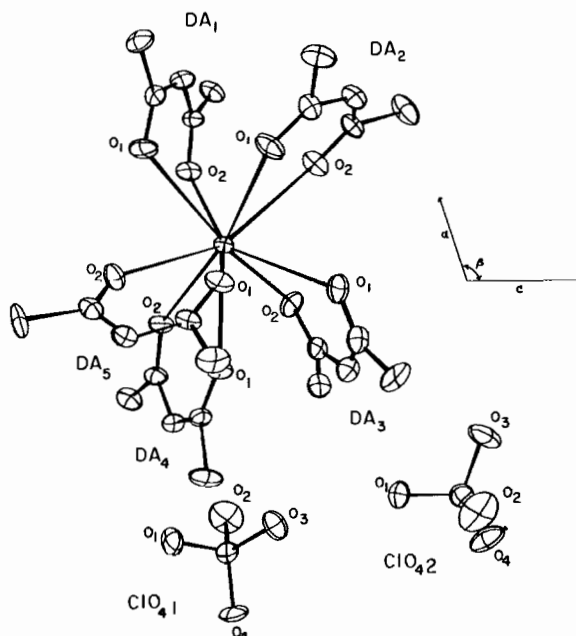


Figure 1. Atom designation for diacetamide (DA) ligands.

Figure 2. Projection of the asymmetric unit down the *b*-axis and on the *ab*-plane.

in Table VI. All bond angles are found in Table VII and dihedral angles between best fit planes²¹ listed in Table VIII. A three-dimensional ORTEP²² program plot of the asymmetric unit projected down the *b*-axis is shown in Figure 2. A packing diagram, Figure 3, shows the contents of the unit cell. Figure 4 is a view of the co-ordination polyhedron.

TABLE IV. Anisotropic Thermal Parameters^a as Mean Square Amplitude (Å²).

	Atom Ba	$U_{11} \times 10^3$ 34(5) ^b	$U_{22} \times 10^3$ 30(4)	$U_{33} \times 10^3$ 28(6)	$U_{13} \times 10^3$ 7(9)
DA ₁	O ₁	47(10)	65(11)	98(10)	32(22)
	O ₂	53(9)	40(8)	77(8)	22(19)
	N	47(9)	38(9)	71(10)	54(19)
	C ₁	59(11)	17(13)	56(12)	57(22)
	C ₂	33(12)	56(12)	60(12)	19(25)
	C ₃	67(16)	62(16)	95(15)	86(32)
	C ₄	110(18)	13(18)	137(17)	63(35)
DA ₂	O ₁	76(10)	56(10)	71(12)	-29(22)
	O ₂	79(9)	25(9)	68(10)	-19(19)
	N	72(11)	35(12)	66(12)	10(22)
	C ₁	76(13)	27(13)	56(14)	35(25)
	C ₂	72(11)	25(12)	50(12)	-16(22)
	C ₃	65(16)	25(16)	114(15)	3(28)
	C ₄	134(22)	83(22)	73(21)	-28(41)
DA ₃	O ₁	107(11)	60(11)	66(12)	86(22)
	O ₂	87(11)	55(11)	89(10)	120(22)
	N	78(11)	45(13)	68(12)	70(22)
	C ₁	101(17)	52(17)	62(15)	76(32)
	C ₂	69(14)	44(13)	52(14)	54(25)
	C ₃	127(28)	64(29)	210(27)	225(57)
	C ₄	88(15)	28(14)	71(14)	54(28)
DA ₄	O ₁	49(9)	38(8)	83(8)	63(19)
	O ₂	43(9)	49(8)	77(8)	22(16)
	N	44(9)	22(8)	64(8)	38(16)
	C ₁	40(11)	47(12)	62(12)	44(22)
	C ₂	40(13)	53(13)	68(12)	22(25)
	C ₃	46(17)	41(17)	13(17)	6(35)
	C ₄	81(15)	36(15)	77(15)	0(28)
DA ₅	O ₁	53(9)	33(8)	79(10)	6(19)
	O ₂	79(10)	52(10)	44(10)	10(19)
	N	54(10)	39(10)	64(10)	25(19)
	C ₁	41(11)	26(11)	64(12)	6(22)
	C ₂	50(12)	39(12)	56(12)	10(22)
	C ₃	77(18)	38(19)	126(17)	57(35)
	C ₄	150(22)	86(20)	27(19)	32(41)
ClO ₄ (1)	Cl	54(3)	53(3)	66(3)	41(6)
	O ₁	89(12)	113(13)	68(12)	51(25)
	O ₂	172(20)	60(21)	174(19)	73(38)
	O ₃	106(14)	103(14)	66(14)	-6(25)
	O ₄	33(14)	137(14)	120(14)	60(25)
ClO ₄ (2)	Cl	68(3)	57(3)	73(3)	41(6)
	O ₁	96(14)	162(16)	62(14)	76(29)
	O ₂	214(22)	19(23)	222(21)	282(41)
	O ₃	68(14)	115(15)	98(14)	-70(29)
	O ₄	86(16)	112(17)	181(15)	206(32)

^a The form of the anisotropic thermal parameter is $\exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{13}hla^*c^*\cos\beta^*)]$.

^b The quantities enclosed in brackets are the estimated standard deviations.

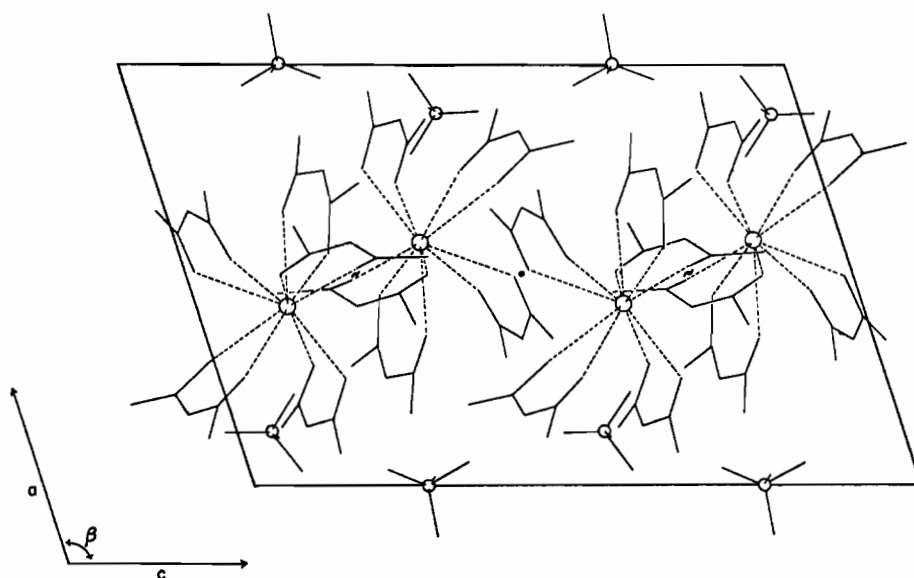


Figure 3. Packing diagram.

TABLE V. Bond Distances (Å).

DA ₁	Ba-O ₁ (2) ^a	2.80(2) ^b	DA ₄	Ba-O ₁ (8)	2.79(2)
	Ba-O ₂ (6)	2.82(2)		Ba-O ₂ (10)	2.89(2)
	C ₁ -O ₁ (2)	1.21(3)		C ₁ -O ₁ (8)	1.23(2)
	C ₂ -O ₂ (6)	1.21(3)		C ₂ -O ₂ (10)	1.25(3)
	C ₁ -N	1.40(3)		C ₁ -N	1.40(3)
	C ₂ -N	1.41(3)		C ₂ -N	1.40(3)
	C ₁ -C ₃	1.48(3)		C ₁ -C ₃	1.51(3)
	C ₂ -C ₄	1.50(4)		C ₂ -C ₄	1.49(3)
DA ₂	Ba-O ₁ (1)	2.83(2)	DA ₅	Ba-O ₁ (5)	2.81(2)
	Ba-O ₂ (3)	2.91(2)		Ba-O ₂ (9)	2.74(2)
	C ₁ -O ₁ (1)	1.21(3)		C ₁ -O ₁ (5)	1.22(3)
	C ₂ -O ₂ (3)	1.23(3)		C ₂ -O ₂ (9)	1.23(3)
	C ₁ -N	1.38(3)		C ₁ -N	1.35(3)
	C ₂ -N	1.38(3)		C ₂ -N	1.39(3)
DA ₃	C ₁ -C ₃	1.55(3)	C ₁ -C ₃	1.51(4)	
	C ₂ -C ₄	1.54(4)	C ₂ -C ₄	1.56(4)	
	Ba-O ₁ (4)	2.73(2)	ClO ₄ (2)	Cl-O ₁	1.44(3)
	Ba-O ₂ (7)	2.84(2)		Cl-O ₂	1.43(3)
C ₁ -O ₁ (4)	1.17(3)	Cl-O ₃		1.46(3)	
C ₂ -O ₂ (7)	1.19(3)	Cl-O ₄		1.44(3)	
ClO ₄ (1)	Cl-O ₁	1.44(2)			
	Cl-O ₂	1.43(3)			
	Cl-O ₃	1.47(2)			
	Cl-O ₄	1.45(2)			

^a The numbers in brackets are in accordance with the numbering rules for co-ordination polyhedra²³. ^b The quantities enclosed in brackets are the estimated standard deviations.

TABLE VI. Non-Bonding Interatomic Distances (Å).

DA ₁	Ba·····N	3.99(2) ^b	N(DA ₁)·····O ₃ (ClO ₄ (1))	3.10(2)
	O ₁ (2) ^a ·····O ₂ (6)	2.71(2)	N(DA ₂)·····O ₁ (ClO ₄ (1))	3.06(2)
DA ₂	Ba·····N	4.35(3)	N(DA ₃)·····O ₁ (ClO ₄ (2))	3.05(2)
	O ₁ (1)·····O ₂ (3)	2.79(3)	N(DA ₄)·····O ₁ (ClO ₄ (1))	2.93(2)
DA ₃	Ba·····N	4.03(2)		
	O ₁ (4)·····O ₂ (7)	2.75(3)		
DA ₄	Ba·····N	4.33(3)		
	O ₁ (8)·····O ₂ (10)	2.77(2)		
DA ₅	Ba·····N	4.18(2)		
	O ₁ (5)·····O ₂ (9)	2.77(2)		

^a The numbers in brackets are in accordance with the numbering rules for co-ordination polyhedra²³.

^b The quantities enclosed in brackets are the estimated standard deviation.

TABLE VII. Bond Angles.

Degree			Degree		
DA ₁	Ba–O ₁ (2) ^a –C ₁	126.5(5) ^b	DA ₃	Ba–O ₁ (4)–C ₁	127.2(5)
	Ba–O ₂ (6)–C ₂	126.9(5)		Ba–O ₂ (7)–C ₂	131.5(5)
	O ₁ (2)–C ₁ –N	122.1(5)		O ₁ (4)–C ₁ –N	127.6(5)
	O ₂ (6)–C ₂ –N	123.9(5)		O ₂ (7)–C ₂ –N	121.9(5)
	O ₁ (2)–C ₁ –C ₃	124.0(5)		O ₁ (4)–C ₁ –C ₃	122.2(3)
	O ₂ (6)–C ₂ –C ₄	123.9(5)		O ₂ (7)–C ₂ –C ₄	122.0(5)
	C ₃ –C ₁ –N	113.9(5)		C ₃ –C ₁ –N	110.3(5)
	C ₄ –C ₂ –N	112.1(6)		C ₄ –C ₂ –N	116.0(6)
	C ₁ –N–C ₂	124.4(6)		C ₁ –N–C ₂	124.2(6)
	O ₁ (2)–Ba–O ₂ (6)	57.8(5)		O ₁ (4)–Ba–O ₂ (7)	59.3(6)
DA ₂	Ba–O ₁ (1)–C ₁	143.5(5)	DA ₄	Ba–O ₁ (8)–C ₁	145.8(5)
	Ba–O ₂ (3)–C ₂	139.4(5)		Ba–O ₂ (10)–C ₂	141.0(5)
	O ₁ (1)–C ₁ –N	126.6(5)		O ₁ (8)–C ₁ –N	123.7(5)
	O ₂ (3)–C ₂ –N	126.2(5)		O ₂ (10)–C ₂ –N	123.0(5)
	O ₁ (1)–C ₁ –C ₃	123.2(5)		O ₁ (8)–C ₁ –C ₃	124.3(5)
	O ₂ (3)–C ₂ –C ₄	120.8(5)		O ₂ (10)–C ₂ –C ₄	125.4(5)
	C ₃ –C ₁ –N	109.8(5)		C ₃ –C ₁ –N	112.0(5)
	C ₄ –C ₂ –N	112.9(6)		C ₄ –C ₂ –N	111.5(6)
	C ₁ –N–C ₂	123.7(6)		C ₁ –N–C ₂	125.9(6)
	O ₁ (1)–Ba–O ₂ (3)	58.2(6)		O ₁ (8)–Ba–O ₂ (10)	58.4(5)
DA ₅	Ba–O ₁ (5)–C ₁	133.9(5)	ClO ₄ (1)	O ₁ –Cl–O ₂	106.0(5)
	Ba–O ₂ (9)–C ₂	141.1(5)		O ₁ –Cl–O ₃	108.9(5)
	O ₁ (5)–C ₁ –N	127.1(5)		O ₁ –Cl–O ₄	108.7(5)
	O ₂ (9)–C ₂ –N	123.5(5)		O ₂ –Cl–O ₃	102.8(7)
	O ₁ (5)–C ₁ –C ₃	122.3(5)		O ₂ –Cl–O ₄	117.2(6)
	O ₂ (9)–C ₂ –C ₄	121.4(5)	O ₃ –Cl–O ₄	112.8(6)	
	C ₃ –C ₁ –N	110.6(5)	ClO ₄ (2)	O ₁ –Cl–O ₂	114.2(5)
	C ₄ –C ₂ –N	115.1(6)		O ₁ –Cl–O ₃	108.0(6)
	C ₁ –N–C ₂	124.5(6)		O ₁ –Cl–O ₄	107.3(6)
	O ₁ (5)–Ba–O ₂ (9)	59.9(5)		O ₂ –Cl–O ₃	110.8(5)
		O ₂ –Cl–O ₄		106.3(5)	
		O ₃ –Cl–O ₄	110.1(6)		

^a The numbers in brackets are in accordance with the numbering rules for co-ordination polyhedra²³.

^b The quantities enclosed in brackets are the estimated standard deviations.

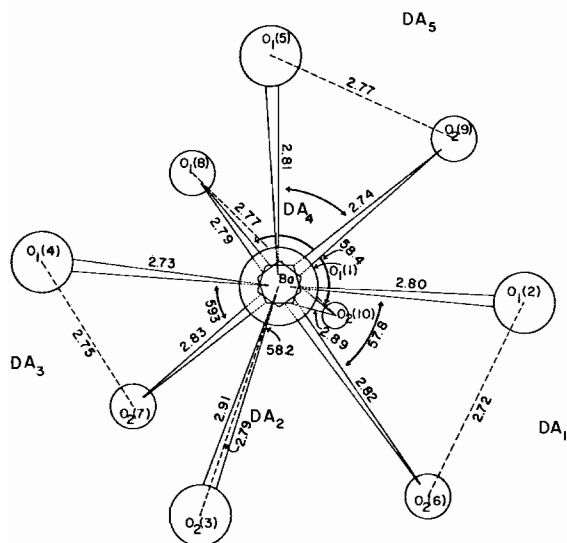


Figure 4. Projection of the co-ordination sphere down a line joining the apex (1) position and the barium atom. Ba-O and $O_1 \cdots O_2$ distances are recorded in angstrom, O_1 -Ba- O_2 angles are recorded in degrees.

TABLE VIII. Planes of Best Fit and Deviations Therefrom.^a

Plane (1) DA_1

$$O_1, O_2, N, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$$

$$0.365X + 0.350Y - 0.862Z = -3.725$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ 0.016, O_2 \ 0.007, N \ -0.101,$$

$$C_1 \ -0.020, C_2 \ -0.002, C_3 \ 0.052,$$

$$C_4 \ 0.047$$

Distance (A) of other atoms from plane Ba -1.645

Plane (2) DA_2

$$O_1, O_2, N, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$$

$$0.848X + 0.411Y - 0.336Z = -1.736$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ -0.110, O_2 \ 0.114, N \ -0.037,$$

$$C_1 \ -0.036, C_2 \ 0.044, C_3 \ 0.099,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.072$$

Distance (A) of other atoms from plane Ba -0.369

Plane (3) DA_3

$$O_1, O_2, N, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$$

$$-0.151X - 0.329Y - 0.932Z =$$

$$-8.798$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ -0.065, O_2 \ 0.054, N \ 0.021,$$

$$C_1 \ -0.004, C_2 \ 0.026, C_3 \ 0.026,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.058$$

Distance (A) of other atoms from plane Ba 1.383

Plane (4) DA_4

$$O_1, O_2, N, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$$

$$0.356X - 0.459Y - 0.814Z = -7.442$$

TABLE VIII. (Cont.)

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ -0.18, O_2 \ 0.127, N \ -0.057,$$

$$C_1 \ -0.021, C_2 \ -0.010, C_3 \ 0.107,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.038$$

Distance (A) of other atoms from plane Ba -0.231

Plane (5) DA_5

$$O_1, O_2, N, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$$

$$-0.830X + 0.555Y - 0.052Z = 1.811$$

Deviations (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ -0.069, O_2 \ 0.134, N \ 0.116,$$

$$C_1 \ -0.025, C_2 \ 0.071, C_3 \ 0.047,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.174$$

Distance (A) of other atoms from plane Ba 0.724

Plane (6) DA_1

$$O_1, N, C_1, C_3$$

$$0.361X + 0.413Y - 0.837Z = -3.385$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ 0.003, N \ 0.003, C_1 \ -0.009,$$

$$C_3 \ 0.003$$

Plane (7) DA_1

$$O_2, N, C_2, C_4$$

$$0.391X + 0.293Y - 0.872Z = -4.075$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_2 \ -0.004, N \ -0.003, C_2 \ 0.010,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.003$$

Plane (8) DA_2

$$O_1, N, C_1, C_3$$

$$0.799X + 0.465Y - 0.382Z = -2.176$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ 0.002, N \ 0.001, C_1 \ -0.005,$$

$$C_3 \ 0.001$$

Plane (9) DA_2

$$O_2, N, C_2, C_4$$

$$0.881X + 0.395Y - 0.260Z = -0.967$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_2 \ -0.009, N \ -0.008, C_2 \ 0.022,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.006$$

Plane (10) DA_3

$$O_1, N, C_1, C_3$$

$$-0.108X - 0.334Y - 0.937Z =$$

$$-9.043$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_1 \ -0.002, N \ -0.002, C_1 \ 0.006,$$

$$C_3 \ -0.002$$

Plane (11) DA_3

$$O_2, N, C_2, C_4$$

$$-0.190X - 0.300Y - 0.935Z =$$

$$-8.493$$

Deviation (A) from plane

$$O_2 \ -0.005, N \ -0.004, C_2 \ 0.012,$$

$$C_4 \ -0.003$$

TABLE VIII. (Cont.)

Plane (12) DA ₄	O ₁ ,N,C ₁ ,C ₃ 0.439X - 0.424Y - 0.792Z = -7.639
Deviation (A) from plane	O ₁ -0.003, N -0.002, C ₁ 0.007, C ₃ -0.002
Plane (13) DA ₄	O ₂ ,N,C ₂ ,C ₄ 0.279X - 0.455Y - 0.846Z = -7.27
Deviation (A) from plane	O ₂ 0.010, N 0.008, C ₂ -0.024, C ₄ 0.007
Plane (14) DA ₅	O ₁ ,N,C ₁ ,C ₃ 0.793X - 0.606Y - 0.059Z = -2.237
Deviation (A) from plane	O ₁ -0.002, N -0.001, C ₁ 0.004, C ₃ -0.001
Plane (15) DA ₅	O ₂ ,N,C ₂ ,C ₄ -0.817X + 0.544Y - 0.191Z = 1.282
Deviation (A) from plane	O ₂ -0.009, N -0.007, C ₂ 0.023, C ₄ -0.007
Plane (16) DA ₁	O ₁ ,Ba,O ₂ -0.331X + 0.177Y - 0.927Z = -5.486
Plane (17) DA ₂	O ₁ ,Ba,O ₂ 0.794X + 0.365Y - 0.486Z = -3.244
Plane (18) DA ₃	O ₁ ,Ba,O ₂ -0.695X - 0.280Y - 0.663Z = -4.663
Plane (19) DA ₄	O ₁ ,Ba,O ₂ 0.393X - 0.551Y - 0.736Z = -7.476
Plane (20) DA ₅	O ₁ ,Ba,O ₂ -0.950X + 0.268Y - 0.161Z = 0.982
Plane (21) ClO ₄ (1)	O ₁ ,Cl,O ₂ -0.639X + 0.420Y - 0.644Z = 4.523
Plane (22) ClO ₄ (1)	O ₃ ,Cl,O ₄ 0.095X - 0.851Y - 0.517Z = -8.338
Plane (23) ClO ₄ (2)	O ₁ ,Cl,O ₂ -0.953X + 0.183Y - 0.241Z = 6.114
Plane (24) ClO ₄ (2)	O ₃ ,Cl,O ₄ 0.271X + 0.704Y - 0.657Z = -6.263

TABLE VIII. (Cont.)

Dihedral angles between planes (deg.)					
Plane	Plane		Plane	Plane	
(1)	(16)	42.2	(4)	(19)	7.3
(2)	(17)	9.6	(5)	(20)	19.0
(3)	(18)	35.5			
(6)	(7)	7.4	(12)	(13)	9.8
(8)	(9)	9.3	(14)	(15)	165.0(15.0)
(10)	(11)	5.1			
(21)	(22)	94.5			
(23)	(24)	88.4			

^a Equations are expressed in the cosine form $lX + mY + nZ = p$ where X, Y and Z are cartesian co-ordinates related to the cell co-ordinates by $X = xa$, $Y = yb$, $Z = zc$.

Discussion

The barium ion in pentakis(diacetamide)barium(II) perchlorate forms a ten co-ordinated complex with diacetamide. The formation of decaco-ordination complexes was seriously suspected for the lanthanides and actinides, since the formation of ten hybrid orbitals require the utilization of *f*-orbitals²³. To date, ten co-ordinated complexes which are known and have been characterized by X-rays include La(OH₂)₄AH where H₄A is EDTA²⁴, D(+)-barium uridine-5'-phosphate²⁵, barium dithionate dihydrate²⁶, and calcium fumarate trihydrate²⁷. The last three complexes involve bridging atoms and in all of the complexes, at least some of the ligands are ionic. The present compound, [Ba(DA)₅](ClO₄)₂, differs from all previous ones in that, (1) all the ligands are the same, (2) the co-ordination sphere is only slightly distorted, (3) the ligands are not bridging, and (4), all of the co-ordinate bond distances are approximately equal (2.73–2.91Å), and are close to the sum of the ionic radii (Ba²⁺ = 1.35Å, O²⁻ = 1.40Å)²⁸.

The oxygen atoms in the diacetamide complex could be thought of as being located at the vertexes of a distorted symmetrically bicapped square antiprism (SBSA) of D_{4d} point group symmetry²⁹. A projection of the co-ordination sphere down a line joining the apex (1) position of the SBSA and the barium atom is shown in Figure 4.

All of the diacetamide ligands are basically in the *trans-trans* configuration and identical to each other except for variations caused by packing and crowding considerations. The most significant variations occur in the barium–oxygen bond lengths (2.73–2.91Å). Smaller variations (2.42–2.49Å) were reported for the eight co-ordinated praseodymium complex with TTA³⁰ and were also attributed to steric effects.

Practically all distortions within each bidentate ligand goes back to the difference between Ba–O₁ and Ba–O₂ bond lengths, the differences being 0.03, 0.08, 0.10, 0.10, 0.07 Å for DA₁ to DA₅ respectively. In DA₁, both bond lengths are equal and a two fold symmetry about the Ba–N line is apparent, whereas in DA₃ and DA₄ the corresponding differences are reflected in the values of otherwise mirror related angles and bonds (Table V, VII). In terms of the above criteria, DA₁ may be considered as the model for diacetamide-B complexation in other chelates.

Definite twisting of the diacetamide ligands about a line passing through the oxygen atoms does exist. This twisting shows up as a dihedral angle between the two best fit planes (O₁, N, C₁, C₃) and (O₂, N, C₂, C₄) (Table VIII), and is a factor in causing splitting in the infrared bands as the ligands are no longer of the *trans-trans* (diacetamide-B) form but intermediate between it and the *cis-trans* form. Another factor which gives rise to splitting in the metal–carbonyl stretching absorption band is bending about the O₁···O₂ line. This bending shows up as a dihedral angle between the planes (O₁, O₂, N, C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄) and (O₁, Ba, O₂) (Table VIII).

The average Ba–O distance, 2.81 Å, is more than the sum of the ionic radii, while the average C–O distance, 1.21 Å, is less than that in crystalline urea (1.26 Å)³¹. This together with the hygroscopic nature of the crystals, indicate weak metal to oxygen bonding.

Previous infrared work¹ predicted the nonplanarity of at least one of the ligands due to the appearance of secondary band in the imide III region. It also predicted, from the splitting in the carbonyl stretching band, that one of the ten carbonyl terminals is not bonded to give a total co-ordination number of nine^{1,2}. This present X-ray structure supports the non-planarity of some of the ligands, however, these non-planar diacetamide ligands are all bidentates.

The thermal parameters of the diacetamide ligands are high and in agreement with weak bonding. The carbon atoms C₁ and C₂ have low thermal parameters due to three *sp*² bonds. As expected, the methyl carbons, C₃ and C₄, have higher thermal parameters than the ring carbons. The carbonyl oxygens have higher thermal parameters than the average because of the weak metal to oxygen bonding.

The perchlorate moieties are ionic and are located between the cation clusters. Four of the five diacetamide nitrogens are hydrogen bonded to the perchlorate oxygens (2.929–3.095 Å) (Table VI). Hydrogen bonding was expected since it was previously reported from infrared data¹. The perchlorate ions are significantly distorted from T_d geometry for the dihedral angle between the two tetrahedral planes are 94.5° and 88.4° (Table VIII). The fact that the thermal parameters of the perchlorate oxygens are very high is attributed to the shielding of the positive charge on

the barium by the ligands clusters enabling freer movement of the oxygen atoms in the perchlorate moieties.

In determining³² the barium bonding orbitals which could hybridize to give the ten-co-ordinate symmetrically bicapped square antiprism (D_{4d}) it was found that the combination *sp*³*d*⁵*f*_{z(5z²-3r²)} is most reasonable. Other hybridization schemes such as *sp*⁴*d*⁵ would involve a 6*p*_z orbital which lies higher in energy than a 4*f* orbital.

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