

# The Crystal and Molecular Structure of (1-diacetylmonoximatoimino-3-diacetylmonoximeimino-propane)-methylaquocobalt(III) Perchlorate

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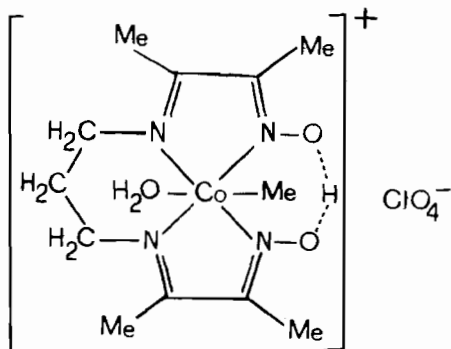
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The crystal and molecular structure of (1-diacetylmonoximatoimino-3-diacetylmonoximeimino-propane)methylaquocobalt(III) perchlorate has been determined by X-ray analysis. The final *R* value was 0.112. The compound belongs to the orthorhombic system, space group *Fdd2*, with *a* = 41.96 Å, *b* = 25.96 Å, and *c* = 6.89 Å, *Z* = 16. The crystals are built from organometallic cations and perchlorate anions. The coordination about the Co atom is that of a distorted octahedron. The tetradentate ligand occupies the equatorial sites while the water molecule and the methyl group in the axial positions complete the coordination polyhedron. The Co-CH<sub>3</sub> distance is 1.99 ± 0.04 Å.

## Introduction

Recently Costa and Mestroni,<sup>1</sup> using the bis-(diacetylmonoximeimino)propane-1,3 [(DOH)<sub>2</sub>pn] as tetradentate ligand, succeeded in preparing novel organo-cobalt complexes which are the first examples of stable water soluble organo-cobalt compounds besides the vitamin B<sub>12</sub> coenzyme and the alkylcobalamines.

The perchlorate of the methylquo derivative [CH<sub>3</sub>Co<sup>III</sup>{(DO)(DOH)pn}{H<sub>2</sub>O}]ClO<sub>4</sub> was formulated as:



The interesting features of this compound prompted us to undertake a three-dimensional X-ray analysis in order to prove the postulated structure.

(1) G. Costa and G. Mestroni, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 41, 4005 (1967).

## Experimental Section

Single red orthorhombic crystals elongated along [001], prepared as previously described,<sup>1</sup> were kindly supplied by Prof. G. Costa and Dr. G. Mestroni of this Institute.

The cell dimensions, determined from precession photographs, taken with MoK $\alpha$  radiation, are: *a* = 41.96 ± 0.05 Å, *b* = 25.96 ± 0.03 Å, *c* = 6.89 ± 0.01 Å. The calculated density, assuming 16 formula units, CoO<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>24</sub>ClO<sub>4</sub>, in the unit cell is 1.53 g · cm<sup>-3</sup>.

The density measured by flotation method is 1.53 g · cm<sup>-3</sup>. The systematic absences, *hkl* all even or all odd, *0kl* with *k* + 1 = 4*n* and *h0l* with *h* + 1 = 4*n* indicated the space group *Fdd2*.

Intensity data were collected by the equi-inclination Weissenberg method using MoK $\alpha$  radiation. Levels *hk0* through *hk6* were collected by the multiple film technique. The precession *h0l*, *0kl*, *hhl*, *h3hl*, *3hhl* levels were recorded with MoK $\alpha$  radiation in order to provide the cross-correlation terms. An approximately cylindrical crystal of mean diameter of ca. 0.15 mm was used. The intensities of 796 independent reflections were measured by visual comparison with a standard scale and were placed in a common scale by cross-level data. Lorentz and polarization factors and the spot-shape correction, for non-zero Weissenberg levels, were applied. No correction for absorption was made ( $\mu$  = 11 cm<sup>-1</sup> and  $\mu R$   $\approx$  0.08).

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 7044 computer with programs written by A. Domenicano *et al.*<sup>2,3</sup>

The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*<sup>4</sup> for chlorine, oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, that of Berghuis *et al.*<sup>5</sup> for nitrogen and that listed in the International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography<sup>6</sup> for cobalt.

(2) A. Domenicano and A. Vacilago, private communication.  
(3) V. Albano, A. Domenicano, and A. Vacilago, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, 96, 922 (1966).  
(4) H. P. Hanson, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, *Acta Cryst.*, 17, 1040 (1964).  
(5) J. Berghuis, I. J. M. Haanappel, M. Potters, B. O. Loopstra, C. H. Mac Gillavry, and A. L. Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 8, 478 (1955).  
(6) «International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography», vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham (1962).

## Structure Determination

Approximate coordinates for the cobalt atom were readily determined from peaks location on a three-dimensional Patterson map. A cobalt-phased three-dimensional Fourier synthesis showed the chlorine atom and the six atoms coordinated around the cobalt atom. A three-dimensional electron-density map was then calculated, the phases of the structure factors being determined by the contributions of the atoms located in the previous stage. The two axial substituents were considered as carbon atoms because at this stage it was not possible to distinguish between CH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O groups. The Fourier map revealed the position of the remaining atoms. The peaks around the Cl atom, identified as oxygen atoms, were diffuse and somewhat low in electronic density as expected for an oxygen atom. The possible hydrogen bond formation between the water molecules and the perchlorate oxygen atoms indicated the water molecule location. The structure factors calculation, phased by all the non-hydrogen atoms, gave a R-value of 0.25. The atomic parameters were then refined by isotropic block-diagonal least-squares method. The R-value fell to 0.135 after five cycles. The weighting scheme used was:  $w = 1/(40.0 + 1.0 |F_o| + 0.01 |F_o|^2)$ . A final block-diagonal least-squares refinement, using anisotropic temperature factors for Co and Cl atoms, lowered the R-value to 0.112.

No region of electronic density exceeded  $\pm 0.6 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$  on the final  $|F_o - F_c|$  synthesis.

No attempt was made to include the hydrogen atom contribution. The final parameters of all non-hydro-

gen atoms are listed in Table I together with their estimated standard deviations. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table II.

## Discussion

The bond lengths, together with the numbering scheme for the atoms of the cation, are shown in Figure 1.

All the bond lengths and angles are given in Table III, together with their standard deviations. The standard deviations are quite large. In fact, it would have been necessary to measure more intensities ( $\sin \vartheta/\lambda \leq 0.5$ ) in order to obtain greater precision, but in this determination we were more interested in the elucidation of the overall geometry.

The coordination about the cobalt atom is that of a distorted octahedron, the cobalt atom and the four nitrogen atoms lying in the equatorial plane. The water molecule and the methyl group occupy the axial positions. The cobalt atom and the four nitrogen atoms of the tetradentate ligand are planar within 0.05 Å. The geometry of the tetradentate ligand was analyzed by considering the equations of the best least-square planes calculated according to Schomaker *et al.*<sup>7</sup> with unitary weights for all the atoms. The equations of the best planes are given in Table IV together with the distances of the individual atoms from the planes.

The planes passing through the two halves of the chelate make a dihedral angle of 2.7°.

**Table I.** Atomic parameters with their estimated standard deviations in parentheses

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B(Å <sup>2</sup> )		
Co	0.0520(1)	0.1210(1)	0.0041(12)	<sup>a</sup>		
O(1)	0.0872(6)	0.1510(9)	-0.3356(38)	4.6(5)		
O(2)	0.0368(5)	0.1929(8)	-0.3006(36)	3.9(5)		
O(3)	0.0287(5)	0.0628(8)	-0.1630(36)	3.7(5)		
N(1)	0.0873(8)	0.1209(11)	-0.1602(53)	5.0(7)		
N(2)	0.0783(6)	0.0703(10)	0.1358(39)	2.9(6)		
N(3)	0.0171(6)	0.1227(9)	0.1849(37)	2.8(5)		
N(4)	0.0280(7)	0.1719(10)	-0.1220(44)	3.5(6)		
C(1)	0.1377(10)	0.0824(14)	-0.2632(73)	5.4(9)		
C(2)	0.1094(9)	0.0890(13)	-0.1271(59)	3.9(8)		
C(3)	0.1045(7)	0.0583(12)	0.0573(49)	3.1(7)		
C(4)	0.1299(10)	0.0219(15)	0.1531(69)	5.5(9)		
C(5)	0.0681(8)	0.0461(13)	0.3216(56)	4.1(8)		
C(6)	0.0303(9)	0.0394(14)	0.3463(61)	4.4(8)		
C(7)	0.0138(9)	0.0934(14)	0.3656(60)	4.3(8)		
C(8)	-0.0356(9)	0.1645(13)	0.2512(66)	4.7(8)		
C(9)	-0.0061(8)	0.1532(13)	0.1355(55)	3.7(7)		
C(10)	-0.0003(8)	0.1820(11)	-0.0516(46)	2.8(6)		
C(11)	-0.0221(9)	0.2199(13)	-0.1446(63)	4.3(8)		
C(12)	0.0755(8)	0.1748(13)	0.1514(56)	4.0(8)		
Cl	0.1872(2)	0.1843(3)	0.0727(16)	<sup>a</sup>		
O(4)	0.1675(10)	0.1505(15)	0.1538(71)	10.4(11)		
O(5)	0.2028(11)	0.1523(19)	-0.0580(84)	13.0(14)		
O(6)	0.2103(9)	0.2046(14)	0.1961(63)	9.8(11)		
O(7)	0.1711(9)	0.2227(14)	-0.0270(72)	10.1(10)		
	10 <sup>3</sup> B <sub>11</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> B <sub>22</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> B <sub>33</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> B <sub>12</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> B <sub>13</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> B <sub>23</sub>
Co	15(2)	52(4)	1515(66)	5(7)	31(26)	-109(46)
Cl	40(5)	86(11)	3019(252)	-12(13)	60(63)	-158(99)

<sup>a</sup> For the cobalt and chlorine atoms temperature factors of the form  $\exp \{-(h^2 B_{11} + k^2 B_{22} + l^2 B_{33} + hk B_{12} + hl B_{13} + kl B_{23})\}$  were used; resulting thermal coefficients (with standard deviations in parentheses) are given in the lower part of the Table.



**Table III.** Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) with their estimated standard deviations

Co—N(1)	1.86(4)	N(3)—Co—N(4)	82.8(12)
Co—N(2)	1.94(3)	N(3)—Co—O(3)	91.0(10)
Co—N(3)	1.92(3)	N(3)—Co—C(12)	91.8(13)
Co—N(4)	1.88(3)	N(4)—Co—O(3)	90.2(11)
Co—C(12)	1.99(4)	N(4)—Co—C(12)	90.5(13)
Co—O(3)	2.14(2)	Co—N(1)—C(2)	118.3(28)
O(1)—N(1)	1.44(4)	Co—N(1)—O(1)	120.5(22)
O(2)—N(4)	1.40(4)	O(1)—N(1)—C(2)	120.6(32)
N(1)—C(2)	1.26(5)	Co—N(2)—C(3)	117.5(22)
N(2)—C(3)	1.26(4)	Co—N(2)—C(5)	121.6(20)
N(2)—C(5)	1.49(5)	C(3)—N(2)—C(5)	120.9(26)
N(3)—C(7)	1.47(5)	Co—N(3)—C(7)	127.6(21)
N(3)—C(9)	1.30(4)	Co—N(3)—C(9)	114.5(22)
N(4)—C(10)	1.31(4)	C(7)—N(3)—C(9)	117.9(28)
C(1)—C(2)	1.52(6)	Co—N(4)—C(10)	117.2(23)
C(2)—C(3)	1.51(5)	Co—N(4)—O(2)	122.8(20)
C(3)—C(4)	1.57(5)	O(2)—N(4)—C(10)	119.2(26)
C(5)—C(6)	1.61(5)	N(1)—C(2)—C(1)	122.3(36)
C(6)—C(7)	1.57(5)	N(1)—C(2)—C(3)	113.4(32)
C(8)—C(9)	1.50(5)	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	124.3(30)
C(9)—C(10)	1.51(5)	N(2)—C(3)—C(2)	110.3(27)
C(10)—C(11)	1.49(5)	N(2)—C(3)—C(4)	124.0(31)
Cl—O(4)	1.33(4)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	125.3(29)
Cl—O(5)	1.39(5)	N(2)—C(5)—C(6)	114.9(28)
Cl—O(6)	1.39(4)	C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	110.4(28)
Cl—O(7)	1.39(4)	N(3)—C(7)—C(6)	110.5(30)
O(1) . . . O(2)	2.39(3)	N(3)—C(9)—C(8)	126.7(33)
N(1)—Co—N(2)	80.3(13)	N(3)—C(9)—C(10)	113.9(29)
N(1)—Co—N(3)	176.8(14)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	119.3(30)
N(1)—Co—N(4)	98.4(14)	N(4)—C(10)—C(9)	111.3(28)
N(1)—Co—O(3)	92.0(12)	N(4)—C(10)—C(11)	122.0(30)
N(1)—Co—C(12)	85.2(14)	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	126.6(30)
N(2)—Co—N(3)	98.4(11)	O(4)—Cl—O(5)	99.8(28)
N(2)—Co—N(4)	177.6(11)	O(4)—Cl—O(6)	115.2(27)
N(2)—Co—O(3)	91.9(9)	O(4)—Cl—O(7)	112.3(25)
N(2)—Co—C(12)	87.5(13)	O(5)—Cl—O(6)	107.1(26)
		O(5)—Cl—O(7)	109.8(30)
		O(6)—Cl—O(7)	111.7(23)

two chemically equivalent N(2) and N(3) atoms, are 1.87 and 1.93 Å respectively. However this difference is hardly significant because of the high estimated standard deviations of the Co—N bond lengths.

**Table IV.** Best least-square planes defined by atomic positions. In the following equations *x*, *y*, *z* refer to atomic fractional coordinates

(i) Plane defined by O(1), N(1), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), N(2), C(5)

$$18.817x + 19.055y + 3.514z = 3.314$$

Distances of atoms from this plane (Å)

O(1)	0.02	C(3)	-0.04
N(1)	0.06	C(4)	0.09
C(1)	-0.07	N(2)	-0.03
C(2)	-0.01	C(5)	-0.03

(ii) Plane defined by O(2), N(4), C(10), C(11), C(8), C(9), N(3), C(7)

$$18.656x + 19.162y + 3.496z = 3.325$$

Distances of atoms from this plane (Å)

O(2)	0.00	C(8)	0.05
N(4)	0.05	C(9)	-0.03
C(10)	-0.02	N(3)	-0.02
C(11)	-0.02	C(7)	-0.01

**Table IV.** (Continued)

(iii) Plane defined by Co, N(1), N(2), N(3), N(4), O(1), O(2), C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11)

$$18.780x + 19.094y + 3.504z = 3.315$$

Distances of atoms from this plane (Å)

Co	-0.01	C(3)	-0.04
N(1)	0.07	C(4)	0.08
N(2)	-0.03	C(5)	-0.03
N(3)	0.00	C(7)	0.01
N(4)	0.06	C(8)	0.04
O(1)	0.03	C(9)	-0.03
O(2)	0.01	C(10)	-0.03
C(1)	-0.08	C(11)	-0.04
C(2)	-0.01		

The C(6) atom is displaced -0.78 Å from this plane

(iiii) Plane defined by Co, N(1), N(2), N(3), N(4)

$$25.967x + 25.960y + 5.144z = 4.558$$

Distances of atoms from this plane (Å)

Co	-0.05	N(3)	0.02
N(1)	0.02	N(4)	0.00
N(2)	0.00		

The O(1) . . . . O(2) distance of 2.39 Å indicates a strong hydrogen bond.

**Table V.** Non-bonded intermolecular distances below 4 Å with their e.s.d., in parentheses

O(1)—C(5)	I	3.69(4)	C(3)—O(7)	III	3.38(5)	C(8)—O(5)	IX	3.53(7)
O(1)—C(7)	I	3.99(5)	C(4)—C(12)	III	3.59(6)	O(3)—Cl	X	3.84(2)
O(1)—C(12)	I	3.62(5)	C(4)—O(7)	III	3.87(6)	O(3)—O(5)	X	3.46(5)
O(2)—C(7)	I	3.59(4)	C(5)—O(6)	III	3.71(5)	O(3)—O(6)	X	3.00(4)
O(3)—C(5)	I	3.94(4)	C(6)—O(6)	III	3.55(6)	N(3)—O(6)	X	3.52(5)
O(3)—C(6)	I	3.44(5)	C(5)—O(7)	IV	3.39(6)	N(4)—O(5)	X	3.91(6)
O(3)—C(7)	I	3.40(5)	C(6)—O(7)	IV	3.73(6)	C(7)—O(6)	X	3.87(6)
C(6)—C(6)	II	3.26(5)	C(1)—C(8)	V	3.61(6)	C(8)—O(4)	X	3.53(6)
C(6)—C(7)	II	3.92(5)	O(1)—C(4)	VI	3.87(5)	C(8)—O(6)	X	3.74(5)
O(3)—Cl	III	3.63(2)	C(8)—C(11)	VII	3.92(5)	C(9)—Cl	X	3.93(4)
O(3)—O(6)	III	2.94(4)	C(9)—C(11)	VII	3.81(5)	C(9)—O(4)	X	3.84(6)
O(3)—O(7)	III	3.24(4)	C(10)—C(11)	VII	3.90(5)	C(9)—O(5)	X	3.79(7)
N(1)—O(7)	III	3.95(5)	C(12)—C(11)	VII	3.80(5)	C(9)—O(6)	X	3.39(5)
N(2)—O(6)	III	3.65(5)	O(2)—C(8)	VIII	3.72(4)	C(10)—O(5)	X	3.43(6)
N(2)—O(7)	III	3.81(5)	O(2)—C(10)	VIII	3.99(4)	C(10)—O(6)	X	3.91(5)
C(1)—O(7)	III	3.77(5)	O(2)—C(11)	VIII	3.34(5)	C(11)—O(5)	X	3.53(6)
C(2)—O(7)	III	3.44(5)	C(7)—O(5)	IX	3.41(6)			
C(3)—O(6)	III	3.90(5)						

## Asymmetric Units

No label	x	y	z	VI	1/4-x	y+1/4	z-3/4
I	x	y	z-1	VII	-x	1/2-y	z+1/2
II	-x	-y	z	VIII	-x	1/2-y	z-1/2
III	1/4-x	y-1/4	z-1/4	IX	x-1/4	1/4-y	z+3/4
IV	1/4-x	y-1/4	z+3/4	X	x-1/4	1/4-y	z-1/4
V	x+1/4	1/4-y	z-3/4				

Although the perchlorate ion is somewhat distorted, it is still a fair approximation to the tetrahedral ion expected. The average Cl-O distance of 1.38 Å is smaller than the expected value. This may be ascribable to high vibrational motion of the oxygen atoms or to highly hindered rotational motions, as suggested by the high values of the thermal parameters of these atoms.

The crystals are built from organometallic cations and perchlorate anions. The crystal packing is shown in Figure 2, where the projection of the structure down the c-axis is represented. In Table V are reported the non-bonded interatomic distances below 4 Å. The water molecule is so arranged that it forms hydrogen bonds with oxygen atoms of two perchlorate ions

(O(3)—O(6)III = 2.94 Å, O(3)—O(6)X = 3.00 Å). The O(6)III—O(3)—O(6)X angle of 85.8° suggests that the hydrogen bonds are bent.

All other contact distances, besides the C(6)—C(6)II distance of 3.26 Å, are equal or greater than the sum of the Van der Waals radii of the respective atoms.

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