

## The Crystal Structure of $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_8\text{C}_4\text{SO}_2$ , trans-tetra- $\mu$ -[chloro-dichlorodiaquocopper(II)]copper(II)bis(tetramethylene sulfone), and the Molecular Structure of the $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ Trimer

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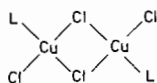
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The crystal structure of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_8\text{C}_4\text{SO}_2$  has been determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction methods. The compound contains a new aquo complex of copper chloride,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ . This species exists as a discrete trans planar trimer with halogen bridges and has approximately  $C_{2h}$  symmetry. This unusual aquo species is stabilized by hydrogen bonding between the tetramethylene sulfone molecule and the water molecule with an  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  distance of 2.70 Å. The packing of the trimers leads to infinite chains parallel to the crystallographic *b*-axis of the monoclinic unit cell. The tetramethylene sulfone groups fill in the space between the chains, isolating them from each other.

The structure is monoclinic,  $C2/c$ , with  $a = 23.978(10)$  Å,  $b = 6.142(5)$  Å,  $c = 18.956(10)$  Å, and  $\beta = 127.00(2)^\circ$ . The unit cell contains four formula units with an observed density of 2.27 g/cc (2.23 g/cc calculated). Within the trimer, the bridging  $\text{Cu}-\text{Cl}$  distances (ave. = 2.28 Å) are slightly longer than the terminal  $\text{Cu}-\text{Cl}$  distances (2.24 Å). The  $\text{Cu}-\text{O}$  distance is 1.97 Å and the bridging  $\text{Cu}-\text{Cl}-\text{Cu}$  angles are just slightly larger than  $90^\circ$ .

### Introduction

Interest in the role that the ligand plays in determining the geometry of  $\text{CuX}_2 \cdot n\text{L}$  compounds has been stimulated by the determination of several unusual structures in recent years. In compounds such as  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <sup>1</sup> and  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ ,<sup>2</sup> essentially discrete planar trans  $\text{CuCl}_2\text{L}_2$  molecules exist. In complexes such as  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ ,<sup>3</sup> planar dimeric species exist of the type



In the corresponding pyridine-N-oxide compound,<sup>4,5</sup> a  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{L}_2$  dimer is again formed. However, the ligand

now acts as the bridging group with the pyridine rings approximately perpendicular to the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_2$  plane. The copper coordination geometry is intermediate between tetrahedral and square-planar. Surprisingly, when the  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{L}$  species is formed ( $\text{L} = \text{pyridine-N-oxide}$ ) the compound remains as an oxygen-bridged dimer but the additional pyridine-N-oxide ligand forces itself into the copper coordination sphere to give a square-pyramidal geometry,<sup>6</sup> while in the corresponding bromide species the coordination around the copper ion is trigonal bipyramidal. A decided contrast to the pyridine-N-oxide system is found in the DMSO (DMSO = dimethylsulfoxide) system, where neither  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DMSO}$  nor the  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$  exist as dimers.<sup>7,8</sup>  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DMSO}$  forms infinite chlorine-bridged chains reminiscent of  $\text{CsCuCl}_3$ .<sup>9</sup> The copper ion has a planar coordination sphere of three chloride ions and a DMSO group bonded through the oxygen atom. In  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ , discrete  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{L}$  molecules exist, but while the  $\text{O}-\text{Cu}-\text{O}$  angle is nearly linear ( $173^\circ$ ) the  $\text{Cl}-\text{Cu}-\text{Cl}$  angle is bent to  $146^\circ$ .

All of the above information prompted us to look at the structure of a copper halide species which presumably contained a sulfone group as a ligand. The structure of the compound chosen,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2\text{TMSO}_2$  ( $\text{TMSO}_2 = \text{tetramethylene sulfone}$ ) is reported in this paper. While the objective of obtaining information about the nature of a copper-sulfone bond was thwarted by the idiosyncrasies of the chemistry of this compound, the structure has proved to be very interesting and informative.

### Preparation, Physical Properties, and Crystallographic Data

$\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2\text{TMSO}_2$  was prepared by dissolving anhydrous copper(II) chloride in ethanol and adding tetramethylene sulfone to the solution. The compound crystallizes out of solution as thin golden-yellow platelets. The density, determined by flotation in a mixture

of methyl bromide and methyl iodide, was 2.27(3) g/cc. The calculated density for  $Z = 4$  is 2.23 g/cc.

Systematic X-ray extinctions for the monoclinic crystal [(hkl) for  $h+k=2n+1$ , (h0l) for  $l=2n+1$ ] indicate that the space group is Cc or C2/c. The lattice constants are  $a = 23.978(10)$  Å,  $b = 6.142(5)$  Å,  $c = 18.956(10)$  Å, and  $\beta = 127.00(2)^\circ$ , based on a least squares fit for 16 reflections collected at  $2\theta$  and minus  $2\theta$  on the Picker diffractometer, using a scan rate of 0.5 deg/min, with Mo  $K_\alpha$  radiation. A total of 1766 reflections, 556 of which were classified as unobserved, were measured on a Picker diffractometer equipped with a G.E. quarter circle orienter with Zr filtered Mo  $K_\alpha$  radiation. A  $\theta-2\theta$  scan technique with 60 second ( $2^\circ$ ) scans and 20 second background measurements preceding and following the scan were used. The crystal size was  $0.02 \times 0.15 \times 0.30$  mm. During the data collection, three standard peaks were monitored to assure continued alignment of the crystal. No absorption corrections were made ( $\mu = 43$  cm $^{-1}$ ). For structure factor calculations, atomic form factors from the literature were used.<sup>10</sup> No dispersion corrections were made. All programs were from the Washington State University Crystallographic Library.<sup>11</sup> The standard deviation of the structure factor for each reflection was calculated by the formula

$$\sigma^2(F) = F/2NC [TC + BC + (aNC)^2]$$

where TC = total counts  
BC = background counts  
NC = net counts = TC - BC  
a = 0.07

Reflections were labeled unobserved if the net count was less than  $4\sigma(I)$  and assigned a structure factor of  $2\sigma(F)$ .

## Determination and Refinement

The three-dimensional Patterson function was calculated and the presence of Harker peaks on the  $v = 0$  section indicated that C2/c was the correct space group. The most reasonable Cu-Cu vectors gave an initial copper location at (0.159, 0.196, 0.392). The R-factor, based on the structure factors calculated for this position, was 0.58. A Fourier synthesis, based on the above position, was calculated and a second independent copper at 1/4, 3/4, 1/2 revealed the existence of a trimeric species molecular unit. A Fourier synthesis based on these two atoms yielded all other non-hydrogen atoms. Complete full-matrix least squares refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms yielded an R-factor of 0.093 (observed reflections only). Unobserved reflections were omitted from the refinement if the calculated structure factor was less than  $2\sigma(F)$ . No attempt was made to locate hydrogen atoms. All peaks on the final difference map were less than 0.5 electron/Å $^3$ .

The final positional and thermal parameters with standard deviations are listed in Table I. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table II. The bond lengths and bond angles with standard deviations are listed in Table III.

## Discussion

The structure contains a new copper(II) chloride-aquo species,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ . This species exists as discrete planar trimers. These stack above each other to form infinite chains parallel to the b-axis of the crystal, as shown in Figure 1. The closest distances

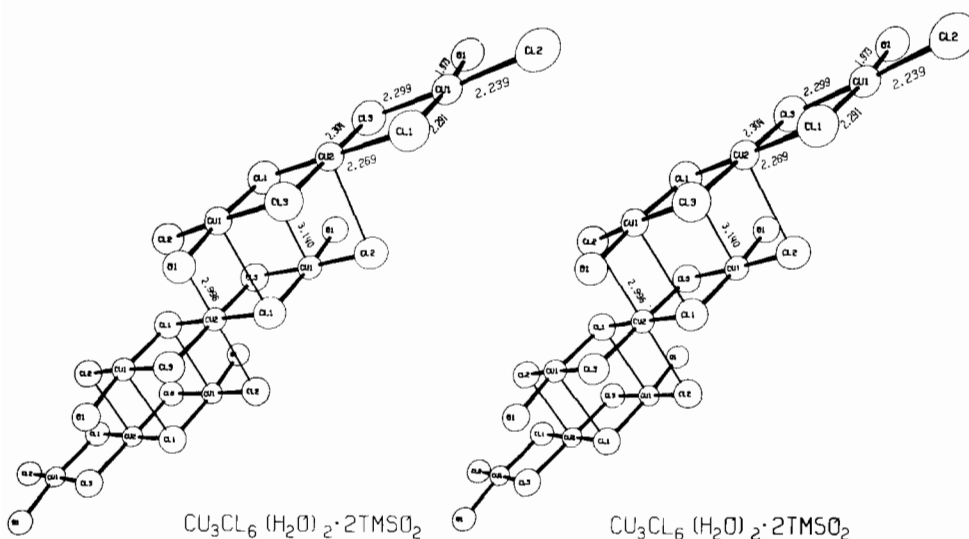


Figure 1. Stereographic illustration of the  $[\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_n$  chains.

TABLE I. Final positional and thermal parameters for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{SO}_2)$ .<sup>a, b</sup>

Atom	X	Y	Z
Cu(1)	0.1556(1)	0.1926(3)	0.3932(1)
Cu(2)	0.2500	-0.2500	0.5000
Cl(1)	0.2570(2)	0.0378(5)	0.4306(2)
Cl(2)	0.1685(2)	0.4853(5)	0.3338(2)
Cl(3)	0.1472(2)	-0.0999(5)	0.4621(2)
S	0.0715(2)	-0.0022(6)	0.1606(2)
O(1)	0.0723(5)	0.3206(17)	0.3750(7)
O(2)	0.0174(6)	0.1517(19)	0.0975(8)
O(3)	0.0812(5)	-0.0200(16)	0.2442(7)
C(1)	0.0567(9)	-0.2670(23)	0.1135(10)
C(2)	0.1195(11)	-0.2933(30)	0.1083(13)
C(3)	0.1790(10)	-0.1713(35)	0.1797(13)
C(4)	0.1521(8)	0.0486(29)	0.1794(13)

U(1,1)	U(2,2)	U(3,3)	U(1,2)	U(1,3)	U(2,3)
0.0241(8)	0.0187(8)	0.0407(9)	0.0022(4)	0.0096(4)	0.0053(4)
0.0322(14)	0.0205(12)	0.0550(16)	0.0052(5)	0.0140(6)	0.0097(5)
0.0286(18)	0.0239(17)	0.0411(19)	0.0027(7)	0.0108(8)	0.0057(7)
0.0383(20)	0.0236(16)	0.0411(20)	0.0022(8)	0.0124(8)	0.0049(7)
0.0288(18)	0.0264(17)	0.0495(21)	0.0035(7)	0.0127(8)	0.0068(8)
0.0295(19)	0.0304(18)	0.0403(19)	0.0026(8)	0.0103(8)	0.0017(8)
0.0459(63)	0.0377(60)	0.0687(71)	0.0151(27)	0.0203(30)	0.0109(28)
0.0652(81)	0.0497(73)	0.0599(77)	0.0130(33)	0.0144(34)	0.0110(30)
0.0457(63)	0.0315(55)	0.0444(59)	0.0018(25)	0.0131(27)	0.0026(23)
0.0702(114)	0.0214(72)	0.0451(87)	-0.0009(36)	0.0191(43)	-0.0049(30)
0.0841(136)	0.0536(109)	0.0779(123)	0.0010(52)	0.0351(59)	-0.0055(49)
0.0598(115)	0.0650(129)	0.0748(130)	0.0059(53)	0.0205(54)	0.0060(55)
0.0409(85)	0.0545(99)	0.0771(132)	-0.0015(41)	0.0203(46)	-0.0047(48)

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}||}{\sum |F_{\text{obs}}|} = .093 \quad R_3 = \left[ \frac{\sum W(|F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}|)^2}{\sum W|F_{\text{obs}}|^2} \right]^{1/2} = .137$$

<sup>a</sup> Thermal parameters are of the form  $T = \exp[-2\pi^2\{U_{11}(\text{ha}^*)^2 + U_{22}(\text{kb}^*)^2 + U_{33}(\text{lc}^*)^2 + 2U_{12}(\text{ha}^*\text{kb}^*) + 2U_{13}(\text{ha}^*\text{lc}^*) + 2U_{23}(\text{kb}^*\text{lc}^*)\}]$ . <sup>b</sup> Standard deviations are given in parenthesis.

between adjacent trimers in the chain are Cu–Cl distances of 3.00 and 3.14 Å. The  $\text{TMSO}_2$  molecules, which are hydrogen bonded to the water molecules, pack between the chains, isolating the chains from each other. This can be seen in Figure 2. This is the second trimeric copper halide structure reported, the other being  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$ .<sup>3</sup> The two structures will be compared and contrasted in the following paragraphs.

The  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  trimer possesses only a crystallographically imposed center of inversion. Nevertheless, it has approximately  $C_{2h}$  symmetry, with the water molecules *trans* across the molecule. Each copper ion has basically a square-planar coordination geometry. The two bridging Cu–Cl–Cu angles are 92.7 and 93.8° respectively. The Cu–O bond length is 1.973(9) Å, comparable to the bond length in  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  of 1.92 Å(1). The terminal Cu–Cl bond length is 2.239(4) Å, while the bridging Cu–Cl bond lengths

range from 2.269(3) to 2.304(4) Å. These compare well with the Cu–Cl bond distance of 2.28 Å for the square-planar  $\text{CuCl}_4^{2-}$  ion in  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CuCl}_4$ .<sup>12</sup> The geometry of the trimer is almost identical to the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$  trimer. As shown in Figure 3, all corresponding bond distances are equal to within 0.02 Å and all corresponding bond angles are equal to within 3°.

The stacking of the trimeric units above each other leads to a stair-step type chain parallel to the b-axis. The packing scheme, dictated by Cl–Cl van der Waals repulsion forces, leads to an interplanar spacing of roughly 3 Å. As shown in Figure 1, the packing is such that the terminal chlorine atom, Cl(2), sits above the middle copper atom, Cu(2) of the preceding trimer. This leads to a b-axis repeat distance of 6.14 Å, very analogous to the repeat distances of 6.14 Å found in  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$ , of 6.04 Å in  $\text{Cu}_5\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH})_2$ ,<sup>3</sup> of 6.08 Å in  $\text{LiCuCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,<sup>13</sup> and of  $2 \times 6.04$  Å in

TABLE II. Observed and calculated structure factors for Cu3Cl6(H2O)2 · 2(C4H8SO2). The values listed under FO and FC are 10|Fo| and 10Fc respectively. A negative sign preceding the value of 10Fo indicates an unobserved reflection.

Table with columns for h, k, l, FO, FC, and multiple columns for different reflections (L=1 to L=17). The table contains a dense grid of numerical data representing structure factors for various Miller indices.

TABLE III. Bond distances and angles for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{SO}_2)$ .

Distances		Angles		Angles	
Cu(1)—Cl(1)	2.291(4) Å	Cl(1)—Cu(1)—Cl(2)	92.7(2)°	Cu(1)—Cl(1)—Cu(2)	93.8(2)°
Cu(1)—Cl(2)	2.239(4)	Cl(1)—Cu(1)—Cl(3)	86.5(2)	Cu(1)—Cl(3)—Cu(2)	92.7(2)
Cu(1)—Cl(3)	2.299(4)	Cl(1)—Cu(1)—O(1)	173.5(3)	Cu(2)—Cl(1)—Cu(1) <sup>f</sup>	91.7(1)
Cu(1)—Cl(1) <sup>a</sup>	3.140(7)	Cl(1)—Cu(1)—O(3)	92.0(3)	Cu(1)—Cl(1)—Cu(2) <sup>g</sup>	96.2(1)
Cu(1)—O(1)	1.973(9)	Cl(1)—Cu(1)—Cl(1) <sup>a</sup>	89.2(2)	O(2)—S—O(3)	114.7(7)
Cu(1)—O(3)	2.608(11)	Cl(2)—Cu(1)—Cl(1) <sup>a</sup>	84.6(1)	O(2)—S—C(1)	111.6(8)
Cu(1)Cu(2)	3.331(4)	Cl(2)—Cu(1)—Cl(3)	176.7(1)	O(2)—S—C(4)	112.0(8)
Cu(2)—Cl(1)	2.269(3)	Cl(2)—Cu(1)—O(3)	94.0(2)	O(3)—S—C(1)	109.2(7)
Cu(2)—Cl(3)	2.304(4)	Cl(2)—Cu(1)—O(1)	91.3(3)	O(3)—S—C(4)	110.7(8)
Cu(2)—Cl(2) <sup>a</sup>	2.996(7)	Cl(3)—Cu(1)—O(1)	89.2(3)	C(1)—S—C(4)	97.2(8)
S—O(2)	1.462(11)	O(1)—Cu(1)—Cl(1) <sup>a</sup>	86.2(4)	S—C(1)—C(2)	102.4(11)
S—O(3)	1.462(11)	O(1)—Cu(1)—O(3)	92.8(4)	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	109.2(14)
S—C(1)	1.786(14)	Cl(3)—Cu(1)—Cl(1) <sup>a</sup>	92.2(1)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	106.5(15)
S—C(4)	1.769(15)	Cl(3)—Cu(1)—O(3)	89.2(2)	C(3)—C(4)—S	104.9(12)
C(1)—C(2)	1.574(24)	Cl(1)—Cu(2)—Cl(2) <sup>d</sup>	92.4(1)		
C(2)—C(3)	1.451(27)	Cl(3)—Cu(2)—Cl(2) <sup>d</sup>	89.4(2)		
C(3)—C(4)	1.495(25)	Cl(1)—Cu(2)—Cl(3)	86.9(1)		
O(1)—O(2) <sup>b</sup>	2.707(16)	Cl(1)—Cu(2)—Cl(3) <sup>e</sup>	93.1(1)		
Cu(1)—Cu(2) <sup>c</sup>	3.928(2)				

<sup>a</sup> Atom transformed by  $(\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z)$ . <sup>b</sup> Atom transformed by  $(-x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$ . <sup>c</sup> Atom in adjacent trimer. <sup>d</sup> Atom transformed by  $(x, y-1, z)$ . <sup>e</sup> Atom transformed by  $(\frac{1}{2}-x, -\frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z)$ . <sup>f</sup> Atom transformed by  $(\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z)$ . <sup>g</sup> Atom transformed by  $(x, 1+y, z)$ .

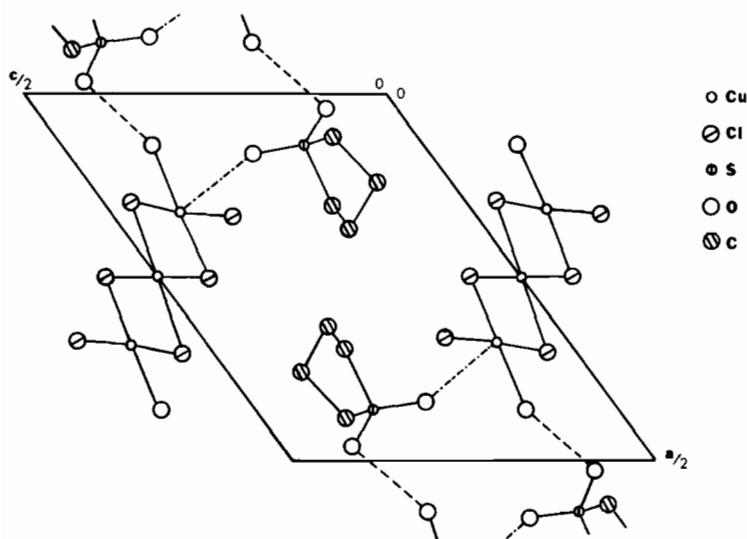


Figure 2. Unit cell packing diagram shown from the  $\langle 010 \rangle$  direction. Hydrogen bonds are shown by ----. The shortest contact between the copper ions and the  $\text{TMSO}_2$  group is shown by -.-.-.

$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2\text{CuCl}_3$ .<sup>14</sup> The unique Cu—Cl distances between layers are 3.00 and 3.14 Å. This is almost exactly the same as in  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$ , where the respective distances are 3.01 and 3.18 Å. The stacking of the trimers as described here leaves a packing site above (or below) the terminal copper atoms of each trimer. In  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$  this site is occupied by a chlorine atom from a trimer in another chain. In the structure

described in this paper, the  $\text{TMSO}_2$  group fills this role, as illustrated in Figure 2. Thus, one of the oxygen atoms sits above the copper atom at a distance of 2.61(1) Å. This is 0.05 Å longer than predicted for the Cu—O distance if this distance is assumed to be governed solely by O—Cl van der Waals repulsive forces.<sup>16</sup> Thus, while it does not coordinate to the copper ions, one of the roles of the  $\text{TMSO}_2$  groups in this structure

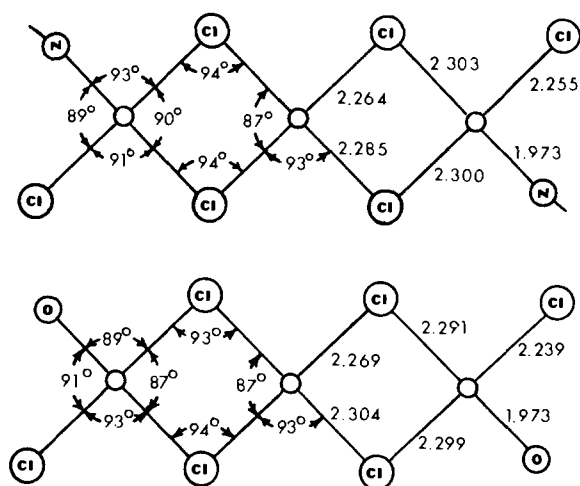


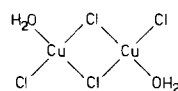
Figure 3. A comparison of the structure of the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$  trimer and the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  trimer.

is to pack between the chains of trimers and isolate them from each other. This factor should have significant effects on the magnetic properties of these two compounds. In  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$ , the interchain interactions will effectively lead to a two-dimensional magnetic network.<sup>15</sup> In  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2\text{TMSO}_2$ , the chains of trimers should act as isolated one-dimensional magnetic systems. The other role played by the  $\text{TMSO}_2$  molecules is to stabilize the structure by hydrogen bonding to the water molecule of the trimeric species. The  $\text{O}(1)\text{---H}\cdots\text{O}(2)$  distance is  $2.71(2)\text{ \AA}$ , compared with the  $\text{O}\text{---O}$  distance of  $2.76\text{ \AA}$  in ice.<sup>16</sup> The geometry of the  $\text{TMSO}_2$  molecule is as expected, with considerable pucker to the five-membered ring. Distances are all normal ( $\text{S}\text{---O} = 1.46(1)\text{ \AA}$ ,  $\text{S}\text{---C} = 1.77(1)$ , and  $\text{C}\text{---C} = 1.51(5)\text{ \AA}$ ) as are the bond angles ( $\text{O}\text{---S}\text{---O} = 115^\circ(1)$ ,  $\text{O}\text{---S}\text{---C} = 111^\circ(1)$ ,  $\text{C}\text{---S}\text{---C} = 97^\circ(1)$ ,  $\text{S}\text{---C}\text{---C} = 104(1)^\circ$ , and  $\text{C}\text{---C}\text{---C} = 108(1)^\circ$ ).

The structure of one other complex with the empirical formula  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6\text{L}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  has been reported by Sager and Watson<sup>17</sup> where  $\text{L} = 2\text{-picoline-N-oxide}$ . In contrast to the structure reported here, however, the N-oxide structure contains linear chains composed of alternating  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{L}_2$  dimers and  $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  molecules. This emphasizes the uncertainty in predicting structures of copper halide species from empirical formulae.

The mull spectrum of a powdered sample of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \cdot 2\text{TMSO}$  was taken on a Cary-14 equipped with reverse optics. Peaks are observed at  $9650\text{ \AA}$  (sh) and  $8150\text{ \AA}$  for the d-d transitions and at  $4000\text{ \AA}$  (sh) and  $3100\text{ \AA}$  for the charge transfer bands. This is indicative of a square planar coordination geometry.<sup>18</sup>

Finally, it is of interest to speculate on the possible existence of a compound containing a  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  dimer of the type



This would then give a series of species of the type  $(\text{CuCl}_2)_n(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  for  $n = 1, 2,$  and  $3$ . An analogous series exists for the acetonitrile complexes, where the compounds  $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$ , and  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$  are known.<sup>19,3</sup> The latter two have been shown to be planar polymers<sup>3</sup> and the monomer probably exists as a planar four-coordinate species, although the structure has not been determined. Since the dimeric aquo species cannot be obtained from aqueous solution, its existence must be sought under similar conditions that yielded the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  trimer. That is, it should be searched for in non-aqueous solutions in the presence of poor-coordinating ligand which can hydrogen bond to the water molecule. If the normal sequence of events in copper chloride chemistry occurs in carrying out this search, the searcher will be rewarded with many unusual compounds, none of them the desired product (although perhaps they can isolate the tetramer!).

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