

The Crystal Structure of Copper(II) Bromide Bis(Dimethylsulphoxide)

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$\{(CH_3)_2SO\}_2CuBr_2$ is isomorphous with the corresponding chloride complex. It belongs to the orthorhombic space group $Pnma$ and contains 4 formula groups per unit cell. The dimensions of the unit cell at ca. 295K are $a = 8.257(2)\text{\AA}$, $b = 11.772(2)\text{\AA}$, $c = 11.749(2)\text{\AA}$. The copper ion assumes an intermediate five-coordinate geometry with three bromine atoms equatorial and two oxygen atoms axial. The equatorial angles are $Br(1)-Cu-Br(2) = 146.13^\circ$ and $Br(2)-Cu-Br(2) = 110.21^\circ$, and the axial angle $O(1)-Cu-O(1')$ is 173.99° . The bond lengths are $Cu-Br(1) = 2.451(4)\text{\AA}$, $Cu-Br(2) = 2.429(4)\text{\AA}$, $Cu-Br(2') = 2.777(4)\text{\AA}$ and $Cu-O = 1.962(9)\text{\AA}$. The copper coordination geometry is largely determined by packing of the DMSO groups.

Introduction

As part of a program of structural characterization of copper(II) bromide salts, we have undertaken the crystal structure determination of $CuBr_2 \cdot 2DMSO$. While the structural literature of copper(II) chloride salts is profuse [1], a relatively small number of bromide complexes have been the subject of structural characterization. The distorted (compressed) tetrahedral geometry, as defined in Cs_2CuBr_4 [2], has an average Cu–Br distance of 2.35\AA with bond angles near 100° and 125° . This distance is longer (2.39\AA) in the more distorted anion present in $(enH_2Br)_2CuBr_4$ [3], indicating this distance is sensitive to distortion. In the distorted (elongated) octahedral geometry, as exemplified in $CsCuBr_3$ [2], the average axial Cu–Br

distance is 2.45\AA , although the individual distances range from 2.34\AA to 2.52\AA . The axial distances are 2.87 and 2.96\AA . For the trigonal bipyramidal geometry, the axial Cu–Br bond length is 2.45\AA while the equatorial distance is 2.52\AA [4, 5]. The bis(dimethylsulfoxide) complex of $CuBr_2$ was chosen for study, since the isomorphous chloride had a coordination geometry intermediate between square pyramidal and trigonal bipyramidal [6]. This, hopefully, would allow the estimation of steric effects in these copper(II) salts which fall in this gray area of five-coordinate geometry intermediate between C_{4v} and D_{3d} symmetry.

Preparation and Data Collection

Small dark brown platelets of $CuBr_2(DMSO)_2$ can be prepared by reacting ethanolic solutions of $CuBr_2$ and DMSO and allowing the slow evaporation of the solvent [7].

Examination of Weissenberg, X-ray diffraction, photographs of a wedge shaped crystal (ca. $0.18 \times 0.16 \times 0.15$ mm \times 0.01 mm thick) showed it to belong to the orthorhombic class having mmm diffraction symmetry. The lattice constants measured with Zr filtered MoK_α radiation using a Picker diffractometer and single crystal orienter were found to be $a = 8.257(2)\text{\AA}$, $b = 11.772(2)\text{\AA}$, and $c = 11.749(2)\text{\AA}$. Systematic absences for $0kl$ when $k + l = 2n + 1$ and for $hk0$ when $h = 2n + 1$ suggested that the space group was the same as that found for the corresponding chloride, namely $Pnma$.

TABLE I. Final Positional and Thermal Parameters^a for $CuBr_2 \cdot 2DMSO$.

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu	3157(3)	2500	3672(2)	107(5)	18(2)	48(2)	0	110(3)	0
Br(1)	4933(3)	2500	2000(2)	104(4)	43(2)	67(2)	0	340(3)	0
Br(2)	3011(4)	2500	5737(2)	192(6)	42(2)	48(2)	0	-8(3)	0
S	1834(5)	4805(3)	4264(3)	107(7)	25(3)	51(3)	0(4)	19(5)	4(3)
O	3123(13)	4165(7)	3587(8)	116(19)	25(7)	55(9)	20(11)	43(12)	-17(7)
C(1)	3004(26)	5798(15)	5074(20)	240(47)	41(15)	173(26)	-2(23)	-64(32)	-44(17)
C(2)	932(26)	5734(16)	3231(15)	255(48)	57(16)	90(19)	57(23)	-29(26)	2(14)

^a Parameters multiplied by 10^4 .

TABLE II. Interatomic Distance and Angles. Standard Deviation of Last Digit in Parentheses.

	Distance			Angle	
	Cl	Br		Cl	Br
Cooper Coordination Geometry					
Cu-X(1)	2.290(2)	2.451(4)	X(1)-Cu-X(2)	146.1(1)	146.1(2)
Cu-X(2)	2.284(2)	2.429(4)	X(1)-Cu-O	88.7(1)	88.2(3)
Cu-O	1.955(4)	1.962(9)	X(2)-Cu-O	92.9(2)	92.9(3)
			X(1) ^a -Cu-O	87.5(2)	88.4(3)
Cu-X(1) ^a	2.702(2)	2.777(4)	X(1)-Cu-X(1) ^a	112.7(5)	110.2(1)
			X(2)-Cu-X(1) ^a	101.2(1)	103.7(1)
			O-Cu-O	173.0(3)	173.9(6)
			Cu-X(1) ^a -Cu ^a	144.6(1)	
DMSO Geometry					
S-O	1.531(4)	1.53(1)	O-S-C(1)	104.7(3)	102.9(8)
S-C(1)	1.771(7)	1.79(2)	O-S-C(2)	103.9(3)	103.7(7)
S-C(2)	1.765(7)	1.79(2)	C(1)-S-C(2)	100.4(3)	100.7(9)
			Cu-O-S	118.2(2)	118.5(6)
Intermolecular Non-bonded Interactions					
C(1)-Br(1) ^b		3.87(2)			
C(1)-Br(2)		3.96(2)			
C(1)-Br(2) ^c		3.97(2)			
C(2)-Br(2) ^d		3.70(2)			
C(2)-Br(1) ^a		3.90(2)			
C(1)-C(1)		3.80(4)			
Coordination Geometry Non-bonded Interactions					
X(1)-X(2)	4.376(1)	4.668(3)			
X(1)-X(1) ^a	4.161(1)	4.292(3)			
X(2)-X(1) ^a	3.862(1)	4.070(3)			
X(1)-O		3.09(1)			
X(2)-O		3.20(1)			
X(1) ^a -O		3.35(1)			

^aAtom transformed by $-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} - z$. ^bAtom transformed by $\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$. ^cAtom transformed by $1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$. ^dAtom transformed by $\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$.

A total of 1024 independent reflections were measured out to $2\theta = 50^\circ$ with Zr filtered MoK α radiation. A θ - 2θ step scan of 2.0° degrees was used with 20 steps/degree and 4 sec/step. Background measurements were made before and after each scan. Absorption corrections ($\mu = 43.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) were made. The standard deviation of each reflection was calculated by the expression $\sigma^2(I) = TC + BC + (0.03)^2 I_0^2$ where TC = total counts, BC = background counts, and $I_0 = TC - BC$.

The structure was determined by isomorphous substitution of Br for Cl in the structure determined for $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2$. Refinement converged quickly to a final weighted R factor [$\omega_{\text{hkl}} = 1/\sigma^2(F)$] of 0.088 and a conventional R factor of 0.083 for the reflections with $F > 3\sigma(F)$. No attempt was made to find the hydrogen atoms. The final difference map showed no unusual features. The final parameters are reported in Table I and Table II gives pertinent

interatomic distances and angles for the Br salt and the isomorphous Cl salt. An illustration of the molecule is given in Fig. 1 while the packing is illustrated in Fig. 2. Computer programs used were part of a local program library [8, 9] containing modified versions of ORFLS3 [10], ALFF [11], ORFFE3 [12], and ORTEP [13].

Discussion

As expected from the isomorphism of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ and $\text{CuBr}_2 \cdot \text{DMSO}$, the structures of the two salts are virtually identical. In fact, with the exception of the Cu-X (X = Cl, Br) distances, the isomorphism is so complete it is unnecessary to comment on many features of the structure.

In the analysis of the properties of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ [6], it was shown that it was more appropriate to

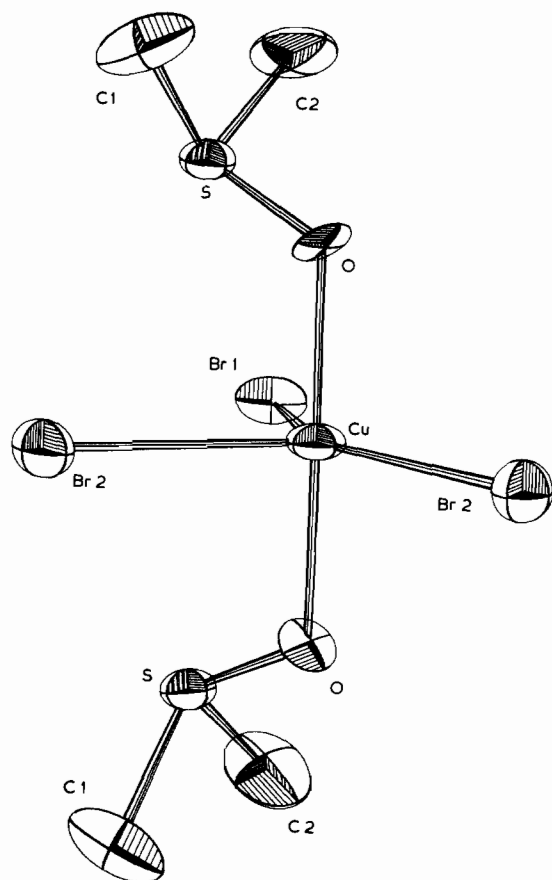
TABLE III. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for CuBr₂·2DMSO. Columns are k, l, 10|F_o| and 10F_c.

Table with multiple columns containing Miller indices (k, l), observed intensity (10|F0|), and calculated intensity (10Fc). The table includes a grid of data points with numerical values and occasional zero values.

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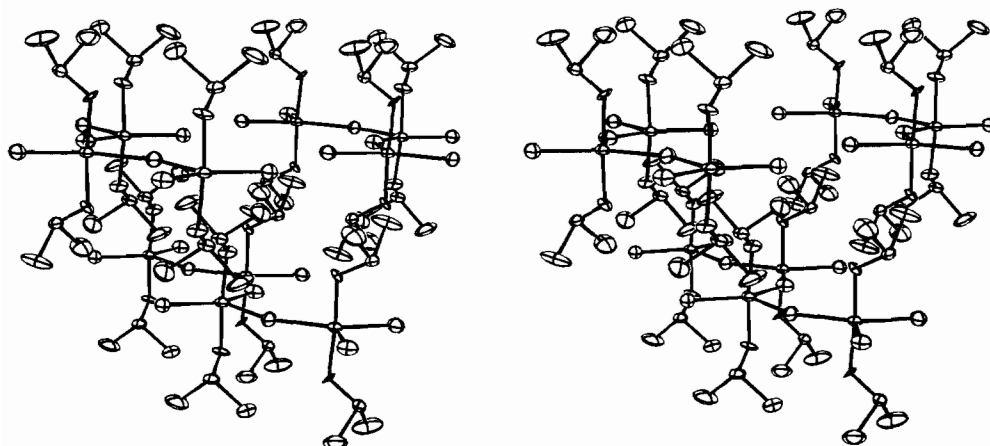
TABLE III. (Continued)

2	12	49	-237	1	6	104	-94	12	3	0	-11	10	6	68	-139	9	4	134	208	10	6	224	-115	1	9	0	55	2	3	249	-255	
2	13	254	-308	1	7	455	-441	12	4	406	421	10	7	357	-362	9	5	145	28	11	1	171	47	2	1	457	447	2	4	412	-387	
3	1	1503	-1350	1	8	0	9	12	5	402	-425	10	8	48	125	9	6	0	-1	11	2	223	100	2	2	203	238	2	5	244	112	
3	3	0	38	1	9	1161	1105	12	6	205	163	11	1	230	197	9	7	252	-176	11	3	338	-221	2	3	374	-348	3	1	213	212	
3	4	893	847	1	10	295	-155	13	0	264	251	11	2	679	-687	9	8	310	-246	11	4	190	205	2	5	243	163	3	2	326	-300	
3	5	474	457	1	11	98	-22	13	1	250	-117	11	3	275	-231	10	0	473	-471					2	6	429	431	3	3	141	-172	
3	6	929	-966	1	12	0	-47	13	3	323	282	11	4	285	381	10	1	0	100					H = 6	2	7	405	-429	2	4	93	167
3	7	123	116	1	13	0	15	13	4	258	-249	11	5	103	-49	10	2	246	264					2	8	276	-192	4	1	264	-23	
3	8	320	361	2	0	448	-467					11	6	174	23	10	3	0	-25	0	0	1458	1566	2	9	0	-18	4	2	294	-219	
3	9	0	19	2	1	-736	-638			H = 3		11	7	0	16	10	4	0	-103	0	1	207	186	3	1	0	-177	4	3	352	253	
3	10	259	239	2	2	814	823					12	1	621	-635	10	5	409	-345	0	2	0	-150	3	2	135	-91	5	1	315	-333	
3	11	95	86	2	3	294	-295	0	1	1279	-1274	12	2	205	-21	10	6	0	18	0	3	441	-468	3	3	157	-37	5	2	215	217	
3	12	63	-139	2	4	887	-886	0	2	148	-90	12	3	524	499	10	7	0	-131	0	4	337	-352	3	4	545	519					

Fig. 1. Coordination sphere of copper(II) in $\text{CuBr}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$.

consider the coordination geometry as distorted square pyramidal than distorted trigonal bipyramidal. Examination of bond distances in the bromide analog would indicate it is again more appropriate to describe the geometry as distorted square pyramidal. The two shorter Cu-Br distances (2.43, 2.45 Å) are comparable to the equatorial distances for the distorted octahedral geometry in CsCuBr_3 (2.45 Å average) [2]. The equatorial Cu-Br distances for the trigonal bipyramidal geometry (2.52 Å) are distinctly longer [4, 5]. Thus, we envisage the structure as derived from the severe distortion of a planar four-coordinate species (two bromine, two oxygen ligands) by the presence of a fifth axial ligand.

It is instructive to make a detailed comparison of the interatomic distances in the copper chromophores of the two DMSO complexes. The axial Cu-Br distance is 2.777(4) Å, approximately 0.34 Å longer than the other two Cu-Br distances. The opposite bond angle is 146.13(2)°. In the chloride salt, the axial Cu-Cl bond is 0.42 Å longer than equatorial bonds while the bond angle is identical. Thus the axial bond only elongated 0.08 Å. The change in the short bond Cu-X bond lengths between the chloride and bromide salt is roughly 0.15 Å, corresponding precisely to the change in ionic radii of the two halide ions. Thus the only steric compression in the chromophore upon change from bromide to chloride is in the axial Cu-X distance. This is born out by examination of the non-bonded interactions in the coordination sphere. The only short contacts are the X-O inter-

Fig. 2. Stereographic view of the crystal structure of $\text{CuBr}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ as viewed from near the b-axis.

actions since the X-X interactions are all greater than the sum of the van der Waals radii. The $\text{X}_1\text{-O}$ and $\text{X}_2\text{-O}$ distances are less than the sum of the van der Waals radii since both ligands are strongly bonded to the copper. In the chloride salt, the $\text{Cl}'_1\text{-O}$ distance is exactly equal to this sum, as pointed out previously. However, in the bromide salt, the $\text{Br}'_1\text{-O}$ distance is 0.1 Å shorter than the sum.

The source of this steric compression logically lies in crystal packing forces, implying that the coordination geometry is largely determined by *intermolecular* steric forces, rather than *intramolecular* forces. Indeed, examination of the packing of the chains clearly shows that the methyl groups and halides neatly interlock, fixing their locations. The copper geometry thus largely reflects these steric interactions, rather than the inherent stability of the observed geometry of the chromophore.

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