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The Crystal Structure of Bis(Ethylenediammoniummonobromide)tetrabromocuprate(II)

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The compounds ethylenediammoniumtetrabromocuprate(II), $(NH_3CH_2CH_2NH_3)CuBr_4$ and bis(ethylenediammoniummonobromide)tetrabromocuprate(II), $(NH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2 \cdot HBr)_2CuBr_4$ were prepared and the structure of the latter compound determined by the multiple film X-ray diffraction technique. This compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/m$ with $a = 6.78 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 20.15 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.33 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 94.9^\circ$, and $Z = 2$ ($p_{\text{calc}} = 2.57$, $p_{\text{obs}} = 2.55$). Refinement by least squares on 944 reflections led to a final R of 10.9%. Four bromine atoms surround each copper atom in a very distorted compressed tetrahedral configuration at distances of $2.340(\pm 0.003)$ to $2.450(\pm 0.010)$ while the unique angles are $141.1(\pm 0.3)$, $100.7(\pm 0.2)$, $99.0(\pm 0.2)$ and $118.1(\pm 0.3)$. The ethylenediammonium ions are hydrogen bonded to the $CuBr_4^{2-}$ ions and the remaining two bromine atoms. The compound $(NH_3CH_2CH_2NH_3)CuBr_4$ is isomorphous to the corresponding chloro complex and thus contains square planar $CuBr_4^{2-}$ ions.

Introduction

As a part of a continuing study of the coordination of copper(II) halide complexes, the preparation of the bromo complex¹ analogous to the ethylenediammonium tetrachlorocuprate(II) compound was attempted. In addition to deep red plate type crystals of the expected compound $(enH_2)CuBr_4$, dark red needle crystals with a stoichiometry corresponding to the empirical formula $(enH_2)_2CuBr_6$ were obtained ($en = NH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2$). Since an octahedrally coordinated species had been suggested for the corresponding cobalt(II) analogue $(enH_2)_2CoCl_6$ ^{2,3} a three-dimensional X-ray diffraction study was undertaken to determine the coordination of the copper(II) species.

Preparation and Data Collection

The compounds $(enH_2)CuBr_4$ and $(enH \cdot HBr)_2CuBr_4$ were prepared by evaporation of an alcohol solution of $CuBr_2$ containing $en \cdot 2HBr$ in excess. The tetrabromo species crystallizes as flat plates while the complex with a formal stoichiometry of a hexabromo species crystallizes as long prismatic needles. Later prepara-

tions of $(enH \cdot HBr)_2CuBr_4$ were made at $50^\circ C$ from a 1:1 alcohol-water solution with a ratio of 1.25 $en \cdot 2HBr$ to $CuBr_2$.⁴ Samples were separated by mineralogical flotation (tetrabromomethane diluted with carbon tetrachloride).

Anal. Calculated for $(enH \cdot HBr)_2CuBr_4$: Cu, 9.53; N, 8.40; C, 7.19; H, 3.02; Br, 71.9. Found: Cu, 9.62; N, 8.27; C, 7.17; H, 2.86; Br, 72.09.

The lattice constants for the monoclinic unit cell of $(enH_2)CuBr_4$, determined from Weissenberg photographs (Cu K_α and K_β radiation) exposed at $20^\circ C$, are $a = 8.22 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.71 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.42 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 92.12 \pm 0.05^\circ$.⁵ Systematic extinctions [$\ell = 2n+1$ for $h0\ell$ reflections and $k = 2n+1$ for $0k0$ reflections] imply the space group $P2_1/c$. The observed density is greater than 2.96 g/cc since the crystals sink in tetrabromomethane. The calculated density for $Z = 2$ is 3.22 g/cc . The lattice constants are nearly identical to those for the corresponding chloro complex⁶ as shown in Table I. Because of this isomorphism of the two compounds, and since the CuX_4^{2-} ion sits on a center of symmetry in the space group $P2_1/c$, it is reasonable to conclude that the bromo complex contains a square planar $CuBr_4^{2-}$ ion.

Table I. Lattice Constants for $(enH_2)CuX_4$ Compounds

	$(enH_2)CuBr_4$	$(enH_2)CuCl_4$ ^a
a	8.22	8.11
b	7.77	7.37
c	7.42	7.19
β	92.12	92.46
Space Gr.	$P2_1/c$	$P2_1/c$

^a Ref. 6.

The lattice constants for $(enH \cdot HBr)_2CuBr_4$, determined from Weissenberg photographs (Cu K_α and K_β radiation) exposed at $20^\circ C$, are $a = 6.78 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 20.15 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.33 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ and $\beta = 94.92 \pm 0.10^\circ$.⁵ Systematic extinctions [$k = 2n+1$ for $0k0$ reflections] were observed on the Weissenberg films of $0kl$ indicating the space groups $P2_1$ or $P2_1/m$. The observed density is $2.55 \pm 0.03 \text{ g/cc}$.

(4) Our thanks to M. Moustafa for the refined preparation.

(5) Errors are the standard deviations for measurement of 8-14 pairs of axial reflections.

(6) G. B. Birrell, G. L. Ferguson, and B. Zaslow, paper E-4, 1968 Winter Meeting of American Crystallographic Association, Tucson, Arizona.

(1) J. V. Dubsky and V. Dostal, *Publ. Faculte Sci. Univ. Masaryk.*, 160, 1 (1932).
 (2) M. L. Schultz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 71, 1288 (1949).
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Table II. Parameters for $(\text{enH} \cdot \text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ ^{a, b}

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{12}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu(1)	0.3983(10)	0.2500	0.3112(6)	0.0289(37)	0.0019(1)	0.0297(11)	0.0	0.0020(14)	0.0
Br(2)	0.3098(5)	0.1405(1)	0.2244(3)	0.0404(26)	0.0021(1)	0.0323(6)	-0.0009(2)	0.0006(9)	-0.0010(1)
Br(3)	0.7459(9)	0.2500	0.2340(5)	0.0323(35)	0.0037(1)	0.0320(9)	0.0	0.0027(12)	0.0
Br(4)	0.8012(5)	0.0065(1)	0.2598(3)	0.0301(23)	0.0026(1)	0.0245(5)	0.0003(2)	-0.0040(8)	0.0000(1)
Br(5)	0.3253(7)	0.2500	0.6797(4)	0.0331(30)	0.0023(1)	0.0251(7)	0.0	-0.0003(10)	0.0
N(6)	0.6835(46)	0.0320(10)	0.7610(31)	0.0403(142)	0.0033(6)	0.0453(69)	0.0016(21)	0.0016(72)	-0.0025(15)
C(7)	0.6541(59)	0.1043(12)	0.7551(43)	0.0429(166)	0.0024(5)	0.0617(102)	-0.0013(27)	-0.0413(105)	0.0026(18)
C(8)	0.8478(62)	0.1395(11)	0.7687(34)	0.0560(175)	0.0030(6)	0.0288(55)	0.0036(26)	0.0091(74)	-0.0009(14)
N(9)	0.9636(50)	0.1378(9)	0.5817(36)	0.0568(156)	0.0030(5)	0.0495(75)	-0.0008(21)	0.00126(81)	-0.0022(15)

$R_1 = \sum_{hkl} ||F_{\text{obs}} - |F_{\text{calc}}|| / \sum_{hkl} |F_{\text{obs}}| = 0.11$. For Observed Reflections. ^a Estimated standard deviation of the final digits are given in parentheses. ^b The β_{ij} are defined by $T = \exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl)$.

(flotation in a carbon tetrachloride-carbon tetrabromide mixture) while the calculated density is 2.57 g/cc for $Z = 2$.

Intensity data for $(\text{enH} \cdot \text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ were collected on a Weissenberg camera using Cu K α radiation and a Ni filter. The crystal used was 0.02 cm long (parallel to the $\langle 100 \rangle$ direction) by 0.008 cm (square cross-section). The linear absorption coefficient was 199 cm $^{-1}$. No absorption corrections were applied. The zero through third layers were collected while rotating about the $\langle 100 \rangle$ direction (needle axis) and a zero layer was collected while rotating about the $\langle 010 \rangle$ direction. From these layers 944 observed reflections were recorded, of which 895 were unique. The intensities were estimated visually and reduced to structure factors with associated weights for subsequent least square analysis.⁷

Determination of Structure

The locations of the copper and bromine atoms were determined from study of two- and three-dimensional Patterson functions.⁸ The space group $P2_1/m$ was assumed and substantiated by the successful structure solution. These positions were refined by least square-

res analysis.⁹ When a value of R_1 (see Table II for definition of R_1) below 0.20 was obtained, the positions of the carbon and nitrogen atoms were obtained by a difference Fourier synthesis.⁸ The final refinement with anisotropic temperature factors was car-

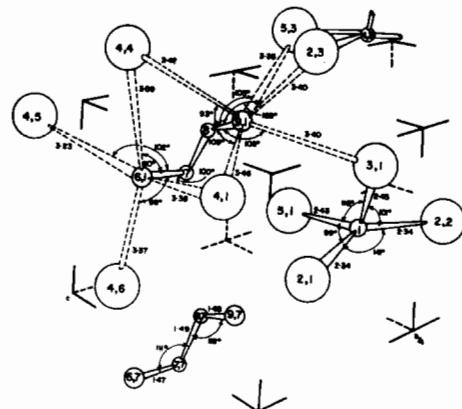


Figure 1. $(\text{enH} \cdot \text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ from the $\langle 141 \rangle$ direction showing $1/4$ of the unit cell and major interatomic distances and bond angles. The atoms are labeled as shown in Table IV.

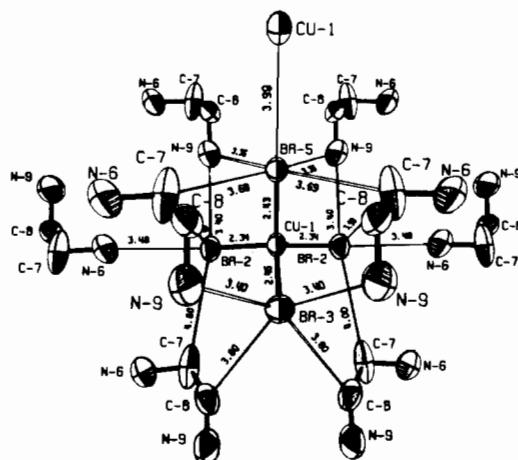
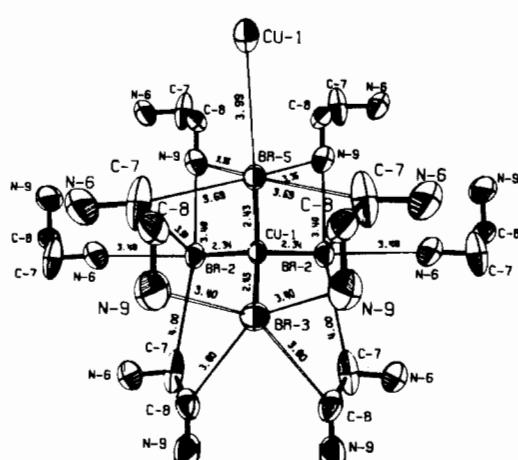


Figure 2. $(\text{enH} \cdot \text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ viewed parallel to the mirror plane at $y = 1/4$ showing the CuBr_4^{2-} ion and its environment to a distance of 4.00 Å. All atoms within 4.00 Å of the ion are shown connected by slim « bonds » to the bromine.



(7) D. N. Anderson, Ph. D. Thesis, Washington State University, 1970. For the weighting scheme employed see R. D. Willett, C. Dwiggens Jr., R. F. Kruh, and R. E. Rundle, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 38, 2429 (1963).

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(9) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL-TM-305 (1962).

Table III. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors For $(\text{EnH}\cdot\text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ ^a

H = 0			H = 0			H = 1			H = 1			H = 1			H = 1			H = 2			H = 2			H = 3							
K	L	F0	K	L	F0	FC	K	L	F0	FC	K	L	F0	FC	K	L	F0	FC	K	L	F0	FC	K	L	F0	FC					
0	1	-453 -431	16	1	156 -171	-4	-4	410	422	12	-4	178	191	23	1	73 -60	-6	-6	124	134	15	3	428 -432	1	6	97 -104	13	0	716 -553		
0	2	3416 -3463	16	2	577 -575	4	5	857	781	12	-5	123	125	23	-1	129 -109	6	7	96 -98	15	-3	89 -98	1	-7	65 -93	13	2	326 -370			
0	3	269 -289	16	3	275 -285	4	-5	466 -451	12	-5	485	390	23	2	-52	25	6	-7	-83	16	15	4	264	222	1	-7	-69 -56	13	-1	615 -595	
0	4	1387 1314	16	4	245 -217	4	6	125 -104	12	-5	220 -210	23	-2	-52	-15	7	0	462 -575	15	-4	113	99	1	-7	65 -93	13	1	753 -651			
0	5	-67 -28	16	5	201 -147	4	-6	292 -290	12	6	130 -113	23	3	126	154	7	1	198 -271	15	5	182	177	2	1	314	416	13	-2	479 -435		
0	6	337 -360	16	6	-35 -47	4	7	276 -215	12	-6	140 -126	23	-3	133	164	7	-1	255 -222	15	-5	153	118	2	-1	42 -18	13	-3	332 -373			
0	7	130 -66	17	1	51 -56	4	-7	186 -162	12	-7	90 -108	24	0	-53 -17	17	2	-59	91	15	6	121 -133	2	2	903	696	13	-4	196 -222			
0	8	49 -	17	2	106 -92	4	-8	131 -122	12	-7	95 -101	24	1	255 -252	15	-6	240 -291	16	-2	1009	972	13	-5	155 -155							
1	1	1057 -1083	17	3	447 -452	5	0	1001	935	13	0	576	586	24	-1	177 -190	7	3	297 -293	16	-6	385 -370	2	3	307 -306	14	0	220 -227			
1	2	529 -541	17	4	91 -69	5	1	54 -24	12	1	98 -73	24	-2	-43	5	7	-481 -474	16	1	130	124	2	-3	385 -330	14	1	326 -366				
1	3	890 871	17	5	296 -241	5	-1	1034	1004	13	-1	485	530	24	-2	-43	21	7	4	329	333	16	-1	94 -87	2	4	299 -275	14	-1	82 -117	
1	4	354 -356	17	6	33 -29	5	2	1057 -931	13	2	633 -616	25	-1	38	43	7	-4	172 -216	16	2	267	303	2	-4	301 -346	14	2	103 -168			
1	5	377 -387	18	0	588 -596	5	-2	937 -873	13	-2	500 -565	H = 2	7	5	-86	42	16	-2	319	319	2	5	-85	60	14	-2	139 -169				
1	6	184 -193	18	1	61 -62	5	3	253 -570	13	3	192 -226	H = 2	7	6	232 -229	16	-3	-88	52	2	6	97	108	14	-4	-81 -14					
1	7	127 136	18	2	390 -364	5	-3	918 -945	13	-3	500 -546	H = 2	7	7	-70	53	16	-4	156 -153	17	0	121	133	2	7	-68	36	15	0	207 -230	
1	8	58 -50	18	3	58 -30	5	4	814 -820	13	4	542 -549	H = 2	7	8	-36	313	16	-4	197 -196	2	-7	80 -90	16	1	103 -116						
2	0	476 -527	18	4	83 -68	5	4	352 -389	13	0	243 -252	H = 2	7	9	0	1530 -1368	16	-5	-47	43	2	0	370	121	15	-1	96 -120				
2	1	292 -298	18	5	70 -51	5	5	206 -228	13	-1	369 -313	H = 2	7	10	-24	240	16	-5	1403 -1344	17	0	120	116	2	7	-85	39	14	-1	89 -99	
2	2	308 -332	19	2	173 -148	5	6	485 -403	13	6	300 -285	H = 2	7	11	-24	203	16	-5	163 -154	17	0	121	110	2	7	-82	33	14	-1	82 -87	
2	3	363 -348	19	3	91 -80	5	6	327 -275	13	-6	260 -213	H = 2	7	12	-24	181	16	-5	181 -174	17	0	122	114	2	7	-80	37	14	-1	82 -87	
2	4	547 -28	19	4	173 -166	5	7	100 -97	14	0	323 -344	H = 2	7	13	-24	180	16	-5	182 -175	17	0	123	114	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	5	47	28	5	37 -24	5	7	201 -159	14	1	462 -476	H = 2	7	14	-24	182	16	-5	183 -176	17	0	124	115	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	6	379 -334	19	5	-37	5	7	201 -159	14	1	462 -476	H = 2	7	15	-24	183	16	-5	184 -177	17	0	125	116	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	7	150 114	20	0	654 -581	5	-8	64 -77	14	1	120 -138	H = 2	7	16	-24	184	16	-5	185 -178	17	0	126	117	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	8	193 144	20	1	80 -69	6	5	925 -820	14	2	235 -276	H = 2	7	17	-24	185	16	-5	186 -179	17	0	127	118	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	9	278 205	20	2	525 -420	6	1	621 -555	14	-2	57 -41	H = 2	7	18	-24	186	16	-5	187 -180	17	0	128	119	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	10	53 -75	20	3	114 -109	6	-1	92 -86	14	3	317 -330	H = 2	7	19	-24	187	16	-5	188 -181	17	0	129	120	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	11	40 -40	20	4	178 -152	6	2	600 -600	14	-3	106 -117	H = 2	7	20	-24	188	16	-5	189 -182	17	0	130	121	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	12	131 111	20	5	121 -124	6	-2	43 -36	14	4	364 -364	H = 2	7	21	-24	189	16	-5	190 -183	17	0	131	122	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	13	649 -64	21	6	-53 -6	6	-3	377 -414	14	5	110 -110	H = 2	7	22	-24	190	16	-5	191 -184	17	0	132	123	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	14	78 -58	21	3	100 -93	6	4	298 -330	14	-5	193 -152	H = 2	7	23	-24	191	16	-5	192 -151	17	0	133	124	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	15	0 1097 1326	21	4	-38	7	6	-17	181	14	6	129 -119	H = 2	7	24	-24	192	16	-5	193 -182	17	0	134	125	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167
2	16	373 -227	22	0	106 -97	6	5	60 -47	14	-6	197 -173	H = 2	7	25	-24	193	16	-5	194 -181	17	0	135	126	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	17	1144 -1079	22	1	85 -66	6	-5	372 -352	15	0	105 -112	H = 2	7	26	-24	194	16	-5	195 -180	17	0	136	127	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	18	82 -88	23	1	113 -101	6	-6	343 -343	15	5	295 -255	H = 2	7	27	-24	195	16	-5	196 -185	17	0	137	128	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	19	88 -76	26	0	81 -154	7	4	-55 -64	15	-6	50 -50	H = 2	7	28	-24	196	16	-5	197 -184	17	0	138	129	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	20	290 283	26	7	-45 -28	16	0	95 -103	16	1	615 -598	H = 2	7	29	-24	197	16	-5	198 -186	17	0	139	130	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	21	292 301	26	7	-5	291 -325	16	1	615 -598	16	-2	696 -604	H = 2	7	30	-24	198	16	-5	199 -184	17	0	140	131	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167
2	22	375 -343	26	7	-5	186 -210	16	1	384 -447	16	-2	47 -47	H = 2	7	31	-24	199	16	-5	200 -186	17	0	141	132	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167
2	23	528 -566	0	0	852 -610	7	6	121 -116	16	-2	60 -14	H = 2	7	32	-24	200	16	-5	201 -181	17	0	142	133	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	24	532 -522	0	2	266 -534	7	-6	121 -98	16	-2	92 -97	H = 2	7	33	-24	201	16	-5	202 -180	17	0	143	134	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	25	229 -236	0	-1	454 -521	7	-6	321 -321	16	-2	34 -34	H = 2	7	34	-24	202	16	-5	203 -178	17	0	144	135	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	26	48 -48	0	-1	453 -521	8	-2	197 -182	16	-2	86 -86	H = 2	7	35	-24	203	16	-5	204 -177	17	0	145	136	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	27	169 177	0	-2	230 -220	9	-3	120 -110	16	-2	140 -141	H = 2	7	36	-24	204	16	-5	205 -176	17	0	146	137	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	28	500 -505	0	-2	231 -220	9	-3	121 -110	16	-2	141 -140	H = 2	7	37	-24	205	16	-5	206 -175	17	0	147	138	2	7	-81	39	14	-1	80 -167	
2	29	808 -837	0	-2	84 -82	8	-4	186 -186	16	-2	100 -98	H = 2																			

Table IV. Interatomic Distances and Angles for $(\text{enH}\cdot\text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ ^a

Distances and angles in the CuBr_4^{2-} and enH_2^{2+} ions					
$\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Cu}(1,8)$	10.420(05)	$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	3.686(07)	$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(2,2)$	141.1(0.3)
$\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(2,1)$	2.340(03)	$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	3.624(05)	$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	100.7(0.2)
$\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	2.447(10)	$\text{Br}(3,1)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	4.179(06)	$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	99.0(0.2)
$\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	2.426(06)	$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{C}(7,1)$	1.470(31)	$\text{Br}(3,1)-\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	118.1(0.3)
$\text{Cu}(1,1)-\text{Br}(4,1)$	5.637(05)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{C}(8,1)$	1.489(60)	$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{C}(7,1)-\text{C}(8,1)$	110.7(3.2)
$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{Br}(2,2)$	4.413(04)	$\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)$	1.476(43)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)$	118.0(2.6)
Hydrogen bonding distances and angles					
$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(2,6)$	3.477(31)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(2,6)$	173.0(2.5)	$\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(2,3)$	168.3(2.6)
$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,1)$	3.376(21)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,1)$	99.8(1.7)	$\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	105.8(2.0)
$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,4)$	3.592(30)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,4)$	110.1(2.2)	$\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(4,1)$	109.0(2.0)
$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,5)$	3.231(22)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,5)$	101.8(1.5)	$\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(4,4)$	92.9(2.0)
$\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,6)$	3.368(31)	$\text{C}(7,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,6)$	95.6(2.2)	$\text{C}(8,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,3)$	105.5(2.0)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(2,3)$	3.396(31)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(2,6)$	82.5(0.7)	$\text{Br}(2,3)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	81.0(0.5)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	3.403(26)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,4)$	67.9(0.5)	$\text{Br}(2,3)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,3)$	64.9(0.6)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(3,5)$	5.043(25)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,5)$	146.7(0.9)	$\text{Br}(3,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,3)$	86.7(0.5)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(4,1)$	3.461(23)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,6)$	103.7(0.7)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(2,3)$	79.8(0.5)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(4,4)$	3.425(23)	$\text{Br}(4,4)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(2,6)$	77.0(0.6)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	91.6(0.7)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	4.977(34)	$\text{Br}(4,4)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,5)$	80.9(0.6)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(4,4)$	68.9(0.6)
$\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,3)$	3.354(30)	$\text{Br}(4,4)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,6)$	153.8(0.7)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,3)$	144.6(1.0)
		$\text{Br}(4,5)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(2,6)$	79.2(0.6)	$\text{Br}(4,4)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(2,3)$	83.0(0.6)
		$\text{Br}(4,5)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(4,6)$	99.2(0.7)	$\text{Br}(4,4)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(3,1)$	156.8(1.0)
		$\text{Br}(4,6)-\text{N}(6,1)-\text{Br}(2,6)$	77.4(0.7)	$\text{Br}(4,4)-\text{N}(9,1)-\text{Br}(5,3)$	101.7(0.8)
Van der Waals contacts					
$\text{Br}(2,1)-\text{C}(7,1)$	3.991(29)	$\text{Br}(3,5)-\text{C}(8,1)$	3.802(22)	$\text{Br}(4,10)-\text{C}(7,8)$	3.804(35)
$\text{Br}(2,5)-\text{C}(7,1)$	3.999(30)	$\text{Br}(4,1)-\text{C}(7,1)$	3.904(33)	$\text{Br}(5,1)-\text{C}(7,1)$	3.693(31)
$\text{Br}(2,5)-\text{C}(8,7)$	4.073(44)	$\text{Br}(4,5)-\text{C}(7,1)$	3.813(38)	$\text{Br}(5,1)-\text{Cu}(1,5)$	3.986(05)
$\text{Br}(2,5)-\text{Br}(5,1)$	4.102(05)	$\text{Br}(4,8)-\text{Br}(4,9)$	3.896(05)	$\text{Br}(5,1)-\text{C}(8,7)$	4.008(30)
$\text{Br}(3,1)-\text{C}(8,1)$	4.061(22)	$\text{Br}(4,9)-\text{C}(8,8)$	3.798(24)		

^a The first subscript refers to the atom in the parameter list and in Figure 1. The second subscript refers to the atom moved according to the following symmetry operations:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1) x, y, z | 4) $2-x, -y, 1-z$ | 7) $x-1, y, z$ | 10) $x, y+1, z$ |
| 2) $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$ | 5) $x, y, 1+z$ | 8) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$ | |
| 3) $1+x, y, z$ | 6) $1-x, -y, 1-z$ | 9) $x-1, y+1, z$ | |

intensity. The largest peaks remaining on the difference map after refinement were peaks of $1.8 \text{ e}/\text{Å}^3$ near bromine atoms and $1.0 \text{ e}/\text{Å}^3$ near the ethylene-

diammonium ion. Final parameters are listed in Table II and the observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table III. Bond distances and angles were computed with the ORFFE program and may be found in Figures 1 and 2, and Table IV.¹¹ The packing within the unit cell may be seen in Figure 3.

Discussion

This structure is not close to any regular coordination geometry; however, for purposes of discussion, we will describe it as an extremely distorted tetrahedral CuBr_4^{2-} ion with C_s symmetry as illustrated in Figure 1. The ion contains two short Cu—Br bonds of $2.340(3)\text{\AA}$ and two longer Cu—Br bonds of $2.426(6)$ and $2.447(10)\text{\AA}$. The shortest distance from the copper ion to the other bromide ions is 5.637\AA . The bond angles show considerable deviation from tetrahedral angles with four of the Br—Cu—Br angles compressed in pairs to 99.0° and 100.7° , and the other two widened to 118.1° and 141.1° . The tetrabromocuprate ion is thus distorted in a different manner than the corresponding ion in Cs_2CuBr_4 .¹² In the

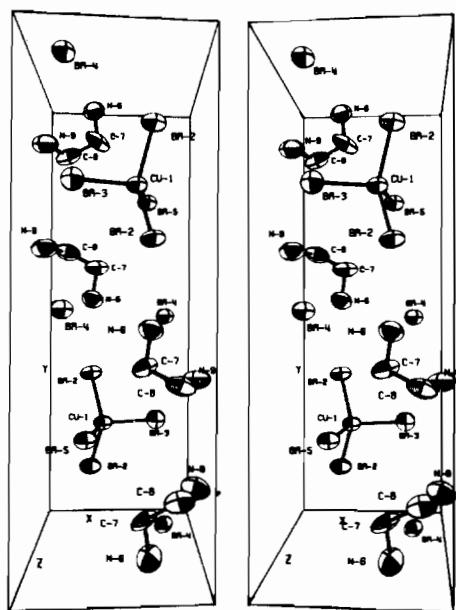


Figure 3. $(\text{enH} \cdot \text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ from the $<001>$ direction showing the packing inside one unit cell.

(11) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL-TM-306 (1964).

(12) B. Morosin and E. C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, **13**, 807 (1960).

Table V. Bond Distances and Angles in Several CuX_4^{2-} ions

	$(\text{enH}\cdot\text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$	$\text{Cs}_2\text{CuBr}_4^{\text{a}}$	$[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2]_3\text{CuCl}_5^{\text{b}}$	$\text{Cs}_2\text{CuCl}_4^{\text{c}}$
Angles				
	141.1(3)	130.4(4)	136.1(2)	124.9(7)
	118.1(3)	126.4(3)	135.5(2)	123.3(7)
	100.7(2)	101.9(3)	98.6(1)	102.9(7)
	99.0(2)	99.9(3)	97.7(1)	102.5(7)
Distances				
	2.340(3)	2.354(9)	2.229(6)	2.18(3)
	2.340(3)	2.354(9)	2.229(6)	2.18(3)
	2.426(6)	2.380(9)	2.229(9)	2.18(3)
	2.447(10)	2.394(9)	2.232(6)	2.25(3)

^a Reference 12. ^b M. L. Larsen, Ph D. Thesis, Washington State University (1968). ^c B. Morosin and E. C. Lingafelter, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 65, 50 (1961).

cesium compound, the corresponding Br–Cu–Br bond angles are 99.9, 101.9, 126.4, and 130.4°, while the bond lengths only vary from 2.35 Å to 2.39 Å, as shown in Table V. It is interesting to note that the total distortion in the two ions is not much different if one compares the average value of the two compressed angles (99.8 vs. 100.4°) and of the two enlarged angles (129.6 vs. 128.4°) in the two different compounds. However, the displacement of the center of mass of the bromide ions from the copper ion is much larger in the ethylenediammonium compound (0.238 Å) than in the cesium compound (.035 Å). This greater displacement is a direct result of the one large Br–Cu–Br bond angle and the difference in the lengths of the two pairs of Cu–Br bond distances.

Examination of the N–Br interatomic distances and the C–N–Br angles reveals several possibilities for N–H...Br hydrogen bonding in this compound. Nitrogen atom N(6,1) has four close bromide ions, Br(4,5), Br(4,6), Br(4,1) and Br(4,4), at 3.23, 3.37, 3.38 and 3.59 Å and one distance to Br(2,6) of 3.48 Å, with corresponding C–N–Br angles of 101°, 96°, 100°, 110° and 173° respectively (Figure 1). Thus, the first four ions are potential sites for N–H...Br hydrogen bonding (although the N–Br distance and Br–N–Br angles indicate Br(4,4) is not as favorably located as the other three) and thus the NH_3^+ group is probably disordered. Nitrogen atom (9,1) has five close bromide ions, Br(5,3), Br(2,3) Br(3,1), Br(4,4), and Br(4,1), at 3.35, 3.40, 3.40, 3.42, and 3.46 Å respectively. The C–N–Br angles to Br(5,3), Br(3,1), Br(4,4), and Br(4,1) are nearly tetrahedral (105°, 106°, 93°, and 109° respectively) but the angle to Br(2,3) deviates considerably, being nearly linear (168°). Thus, as is revealed by examination of Figure 2, Br(2) is not involved in hydrogen bonding. Again, the hydrogen bonding is probably disordered.

It is of interest to discuss the possible reasons for the large difference between the two « widened » Br–Cu–Br angles in the CuBr_4^{2-} ion since this discrepancy is not observed in other complexes containing distorted CuX_4^{2-} ions. The Br(2)–Cu–Br(2) angle does not appear to be sterically constrained, since all contacts between Br(2) and other atoms are at distances greater than the sum of the van der Waals radii (except for that with N(9) at 3.40 Å). In particular, the closest contacts are those which prevent the angle from becoming larger. However, examination of the packing around Br(3) and Br(5) shows that steric restraint determines the Br(3)–Cu–Br(5) angle. Both

of these bromine atoms are surrounded by four atoms that « box » it in (Figure 2). Br(5) sits near the center of a square formed by two N(9) atoms (3.35 Å) and two C(7) atoms (3.69 Å). Br(3) sits near the center of a square by two different N(9) atoms (3.40 Å) and two C(8) atoms (3.80 Å). The two squares are joined together by a pair of C(7)–C(8)–N(9) linkages, thus fixing the bromine positions.

In this structure, then, the Br(2)–Cu–Br(2) bond angle of 141.1 is the less sterically hindered value of the two angles which are widened by the distortion from tetrahedral geometry. An idealized CuBr_4^{2-} ion should have four Br–Cu–Br angles of 100° and two of 141°. This is consistent with the trend observed in complexes containing the distorted tetrahedral CuCl_4^{2-} ion. There, as shown by the data in Table V, the « widened » angles are 120° and 136° in Cs_2CuCl_4 and $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2]_3\text{CuCl}_5$ respectively, as compared with 128° and 141° respectively for Cs_2CuBr_4 and the idealized CuBr_4^{2-} ion in $(\text{enH}\cdot\text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$.

The geometry of CuX_4^{2-} species in the solid state depends on many factors, including crystal field stabilization, ligand-ligand repulsions, Jahn-Teller distortions, hydrogen bonding, and van der Waals forces. The role of ligand size is illustrated by examining the ethylenediammoniumcopper halide systems. For the chloride, crystal field stabilization dominates, and only the square-planar ion is formed. (It should also be noted that the structure assumed by that compound provides for efficient hydrogen bonding and packing). In the bromide system, ligand-ligand repulsions increase and offset the crystal field stabilization sufficiently to form the distorted tetrahedral species (although the square-planar species still exists). In order to obtain efficient hydrogen bonding in the structure containing the distorted tetrahedral ion, however, it is necessary to incorporate two bromide ions into the lattice. The effect of ligand-ligand repulsions shows up in the bond distances in the CuBr_4^{2-} ion in $(\text{enH}\cdot\text{HBr})_2\text{CuBr}_4$ also. The Br(2)–Cu–Br(2) angle is large, so that the Cu–Br(2) bonds can shorten to 2.34 Å and still maintain a Br(2)–Br(2) distance of 4.41 Å. With the smaller Br(3)–Cu–Br(5) angle, these Cu–Br distances increase to 2.44 Å to offset increased ligand-ligand repulsions. Despite this, the Br(3)–Br(5) distance is only 4.18 Å.

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