### Acta Cryst. (1968). B 24, 474

# The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Nitropentamminocobalt(III) Bromide

By F.A. COTTON AND W.T. EDWARDS

Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, U.S.A.

## (Received 3 July 1967)

The crystal and molecular structure of nitropentamminocobalt(III) bromide,  $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]Br_2$ , has been solved in order to determine the existence or non-existence of a structural *trans* effect. The crystals are monoclinic (space group C2/c, no. 15) with a=10.71, b=8.791, c=11.01 Å and  $\beta=94.67^{\circ}$ , with four molecules, each possessing a crystallographic twofold axis, per cell. No significant variation among the five cobalt to ammine nitrogen distances is observed; the other general features of the structure are those expected for the octahedral complex ion.

## Introduction

The question of the existence of a *trans* labilizing effect of certain ligands in octahedral complexes has recently come under serious study (Halpern, Palmer & Blakely, 1966). The nitrite ion (coordinated in the nitro form) is one of the more strongly trans labilizing ligands in square planar d<sup>8</sup> complexes (Cotton & Wilkinson, 1966). Llewellyn, O'Connor & Odell (1964) have observed, however, that the nitrite ion does not appear to have any kinetically observable labilizing effect on an NH<sub>3</sub> group trans to it in the nitropentamminocobalt(III) ion. Since the kinetic data of Halpern et al. seem to point to an  $S_N$ 1-type mechanism for the replacement reaction involving the NH<sub>3</sub> group trans to a ligand  $[Co(NH_3)_5X]^{n+}$ , a trans effect which is attributable to anything other than stabilization of the fivecoordinate intermediate by X should be observed as a lengthening of the Co-N bond trans to X. We have, therefore, undertaken a study of acidopentammines of cobalt in an attempt to demonstrate the existence or non-existence of what might be termed a 'structural' octahedral trans effect. Our general objective is to determine whether there is any correlation between kinetically observed or unobserved trans effects and the presence or absence of bond lengthening in the ground state of the reactant complex.

### **Experimental**

# Preparation of compound

Crystals of  $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]Br_2$  were obtained by allowing a saturated solution of potassium bromide to diffuse through an ultrafine fritted disk into a saturated aqueous solution of  $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2](NO_3)_2$ . Under these conditions crystallization was slow enough that a moderate diffusion rate could be used and crystals suitable for X-ray studies could be obtained within 4–6 hours.

### X-ray crystallographic study

The orange-yellow rhombs were examined on a precession camera and were found to belong to the monoclinic system with the following cell dimensions: (Mo  $K\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 0.7107$ )  $a = 10.71 \pm 0.02$ ,  $b = 8.791 \pm 0.015$ , and  $c = 11.01 \pm 0.02$  with  $\beta = 94^{\circ}40'$ . The density was measured by flotation in a methylene iodide-carbon tetrachloride mixture as 2.258 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> which, for a unitcell volume of 1033 Å<sup>3</sup> and a formula weight of 349.9 amu, gives 4.01 formula weights per cell.

The only systematic absences observed on the precession photographs were  $k \neq 2n$  and  $k \neq 2n+1$  for 0kl and 1kl respectively, giving the general condition for reflection h+k=2n, and  $l\neq 2n$  for h0l, determining the space group as either Cc or C2/c.

The intensities of 1324 reflections,  $0 < 2\theta < 56^{\circ}$ , were collected on a General Electric XRD-5 manual diffractometer, equipped with a eucentric goniometer head and scintillation counter, using Mo Ka radiation. The moving-crystal, moving-counter method ( $\theta$ -2 $\theta$ scan) was used with a  $2\theta$  scan range of 2.66°. A crystal approximately 0.2 mm on an edge (equidimensional) was mounted on a glass rod with the  $b^*$  axis parallel to the  $\varphi$  axis. Data reduction was begun by selecting the statistically acceptable reflections on the criterion that observed intensity (peak-background) must be  $\geq 3\sigma$  where  $\sigma = \sqrt{\text{peak} + \text{background.}}$  The 667 reflections so selected were then corrected for absorption,  $\mu = 95$  cm<sup>-1</sup>, using the spherically averaged approximation method of Bond (1959) taking  $\mu R$  as 0.7. Lorentz and polarization corrections were then applied.

## Solution and refinement of the structure

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was calculated, using the program of Shoemaker, Katz & Seff (1962). Large peaks appeared on the two Harker lines of the type  $0, 2y, \frac{1}{2}$  which arise from C2/c. It was possible to assign these as Co-Co and Br-Br vectors, assuming the cobalt atoms to lie on the twofold axis and the bromine atoms to be in general positions. Another Br-Br peak appeared on the section  $2x, 0, \frac{1}{2} + 2z$  to give a self-consistent solution with the initial positional parameters: Co, x=0, y=0.285, z=0.2500; Br, x=0.208, y=0.002, z=0.010.

One cycle of least-squares refinement (where the function minimized was  $\Sigma \omega ||F_0| - |F_c||^2$ ) was carried

out with use of the atomic form factors from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962) and allowing the cobalt and bromine positional and isotropic thermal parameters to be varied. The standard  $R_1$  factor  $(=\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma |F_o|)$  was then at 0.452. A difference Fourier synthesis was then calculated (Shoemaker, Katz & Seff, 1962) to locate the nitrogen and oxygen atoms. Two more cycles of refinement of all positional and isotropic thermal parameters using the program of Prewitt (1962) gave  $R_1 = 0.124$ . At this point an anomalous dispersion correction for cobalt and bromine was applied (International Tables, 1962) and full anisotropic refinement was begun. Five cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement with all reflections given equal (unit) weight brought the residual,  $R_1$ , to 0.08.

A weighting scheme was then introduced so that each  $F_o$  was weighted by an amount  $\omega = \sigma^{-1}$  where  $\sigma = (66.03 - 3.62|F_o|)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  for  $|F_o| \le 17$ ,  $\sigma = 2.72$  for  $17 < |F_o| < 41$  and  $\sigma = (0.59|F_o| - 15.76)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  for  $41 \le |F_o|$ .

This scheme essentially removed the dependence of  $\omega\Delta^2$  on F which had been previously observed. Final convergence of  $|\Sigma\omega\Delta^2|$ (observations-parameters) to a value of 1.058 was obtained. The weighted residual,  $R_2 = \Sigma\omega||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma\omega|F_o|$ , had a final value of 0.10. The final calculated structure amplitudes, observed structure amplitudes,  $|F_o|$ 's and the  $|F_c|$ 's are listed in Table 1.

A final difference Fourier synthesis showed no peaks higher than about  $0.6 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$  with a standard deviation, calculated according to the method of Cruickshank (1949), of  $0.12 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$ .

The final fractional coordinates of all atoms in the asymmetric unit are listed in Table 2 with their estimated standard deviations (e.s.d.'s). The e.s.d.'s ( $\sigma$ 's) were obtained from the usual least-squares formula,  $\sigma_l^2 = a_{ll} (\Sigma \omega \Delta^2)/(m-n)$ , in which  $a_{ll}$  is the diagonal element corresponding to the parameter j in the matrix inverse to the normal equation matrix. Anisotropic thermal parameters, the  $\beta_{ll}$  in the expression exp  $[-(\beta_{11}h^1 + \beta_{22}k^1 + \beta_{33}l^1 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)$ , are listed in Table 3.

# Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and their e.s.d.'s\*

	<i>x</i> / <i>a</i>	y/b	z/c
Br	0.2083(2)	0.0144(2)	0.0096(2)
Со	0.0	0.2876(3)	0.2500
N(1)	0.0	0.0631(19)	0.2500
N(2)	0.1834(13)	0.2875(16)	0.2470(12)
N(3)	0.0119(13)	0.2926(15)	0.4278(12)
N(4)	0.0	0.5065(21)	0.2500
O(Ì)	0.0707(18)	0.5769(16)	0.1878(16)

 $\ast$  E.s.d.'s, occurring in the last significant figure, are given in parentheses.

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes multiplied by 48.6

H K F085	FCAL		< E085	FCAL	~	K FC95	FCAL		K F085	FCAL	н	* F085	FCAL	ri i	K FUES	FCAL	н	N FORS	FCAL	H	* F1051	FCA.	H	k FDES	FCAL		K FGRS	FCAL
••••L a . 0		-10	2 794	637	4	1 4008	4045	2	8 1013	1024	- 4	10 957	1083	- 8	6 929	290	5	7 753	713	3	7 1146	1202	7	1822	1817	۰.	1 1120	::47
2 3 493	551	1	3 1171	1324	- /	: 2572	2701	4	8 917	1049	6	10 941	1138	1	7 943	894	-9	7 6/7	593	- 3	7 1892	1706	÷	1 1030	1079	-1	1 1983	1764
4 0 6272	5690	- 1	3 3746	3590	1	1 2914	2840	-10	8 796	824	-1	11 907	988	-1	7 1661	1426	c	8 1288	1396	- 7	7 1337	1345	11	1 380	73.	,	1 1041	9;9
6 0 2478	2516	3	3 1949	2041	- 3	1 1623	1548	1	9 812	963	3	11 481	890	- 3	7 1536	1425	2	250 3	944	7	7 1469	1522	÷.	2 :529	1252	Ŷ	1 1105	1034
10 0 3114	2944	5	3 861	827	9	1 1806	1751	-1	9 1435	1300		N. 1 41		- 5	7 1971	1971	-4	8 2041	1807	0	8 1421	: 354	-2	2 : 798	1557	9	2 2472	2266
14 0 1-:73	1224	-5	3 1265	:400	11	1 694	435		9 1306	1590	0	7999	7948	5	7 2054	2172	6	8 1562	1527	-2	8 694	540	2	2 26:4	2694	2	2 1191	::83
1 534	512	-7	3 844	789	2	2 6337	5143	- 5	9 1621	1786	2	: 1345	1697	- 7	7 621	739	- 0	9 699	921	2	8 758	826	4	2 1424	1458	4	2 1879	1879
3 1 4759	4455	9	3 746	635	-2	2 3676	3701	- 2	10 1031	975	- 2	0 2016	2174	7	7 689	690	- 1	9 : 382	1466	4	8 943	1657	6	2 1231	1325	-6	2 978	1105
5 1 3788	3480	-11	3 1241	1038	2	2 5098	4916	ē	10 1138	1081	-4	0 2349	2394	9	7 1065	1121	3	9 1262	1185	-5	8 745	657	- 8	2 1237	1247	- P	2 718	80:
7 1 3211	3100	0	4 3652	3407	-4	2 2714	2698		· · · ·		4	0 4881	5072	0	8 1161	1104	-2	10 1167	910		9 802	758	-12	2 944	860	-10	2 1016	1006
9 1 1317	1425	-2	4 1248	1202	4	2 2717	2714	;	1 656	967	6	0 1420	1428	- 2	8 1065	1018	4	10 263	918	-1	9 1485	1381	- 3	3. 1757	1821	1	3 1233	1043
11 1 744	666	2	4 2836	2786	6	2 632	560	- i	1 1838	2057	-6	0 1936	2296	2	8 1556	1610		•L = 6•		5	9 1217	1267	5	3 1705	1747	3	3 676	670
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2 2 5808	5404	- 4	4 2508	2593	8	2 668	739	5	: 1281	1326	10	0 2201	2204	1	9 757	792	2	0 4935	5359	-/	12 755	755	- 7	3 814	874	- 5	3 814	781
4 2 515	558	6	4 23:2	2245	- 9	2 1123	1039	- 5	1 1829	1911	-10	0 2786	2585	3	9 1031	1152	-4	C 1471	1475	2	10 969	1059	7	3 1119	1143	,	3 1516	1327
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8 2 2133	2027	-10	4 681	569 -	-13	2 2313	2218	2	1 889	737	j	1 2762	286;	- 7	9 948	1040	5	0 2612	2754	1	1 1:17	1407	ò	4 2656	2615	6	4 957	1573
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: 3 3486	3016	-1	5 897	805	-1	3 815	822	2	2 497	458	-5	1 2815	3275	4	10 823	799	12	0 1149	1489	- 5	1 142.	1504	- 5	4 1068	.225	- 1	5 1525	:728
3 3 2062	193C	1	5 2027	2058	3	3 2648	2604	4	2 678	671	- 7	1 2022	1475		L = 54		-12	0 175.	1615	7	1 687	706	- 8	4 873	671	5	5 1354	1416
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9 3 2040	:955	-5	5 695	620	5	3 2246	228*	- 4	2 668	676	9	1 1589	1512	3	: 795	1035	- 6	1 2682	3154		2 763	975	:	5 1381	1344	2	6 1034	1963
C 4 6074	5838	5	5 1260	1194	- 7	3 2972	2895	-10	2 129	109	- 11	1 929	840	- 3	1 1851	1902	÷.	2827	281	-10	2 616	215	3	5 937	994	4	6 829	847
2 4 2261	2120	- 2	5 720	847	7	3 3054	2911	12	2 729	544	· .	2 2655	2584	ś	1 1797	2022	- 7	1 1074	1299		2 1151	1389	- 3	5 1967	2121	-6	6 752	581
4 4 3 7 8 P	2972	11	5 750	738	-9	3 898	796	-1	3 449	397	- 2	2 1187	1574	-5	1 2018	2095	7	1 1725	1778	-1	1 661	655		< 772	535	- 3	7 1265	1046
6 4 1280	1320	υ	6 1280	1457	9	3 1228	1249	i	3 2416	2536	2	2 1687	4153	- î	1 669	965	- 9	1 1052	1024	- 6	3 242	1012	- ź	5 1195	1245	ż	8 801	536
10 4 1834	1924	-2	6 1791	1841	11	3 975	843	5	3 1632	1540		2 1765	1757	7	1 94	1147	ģ	1 1600	1662	5	3 1196	1229	7	5 1427	1546		. = 11*	
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3 5 3759	3750	8	e 1333	1330	2	4 2419	2513	11	3 701	743	8	2 1163	1100	-11	: 756	628	ž	2 1999	2185	0	4 8C1	745	- 2	6 648	681	3	1 760	750
1 5 3376	3315	-10	6 755	1394	2	4 3843	3882	a	6 1590	1596	-8	2 1690	1628	11	1 1082	944	-4	2 1259	1698	2	4 757	692	ż	6 1273	1308	,	1 750	623
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0 6 1937	1995	1	7 1656	1765	4	4 1114	1137	-2	4 1409	1330	-12	2 1405	1268	-ż	2 1426	1440	-6	2 1449	1864	4	4 1230	1225	- 8	6 897	804	- 5	3 818	787
2 6 2485	2606	3	7 932	905	-6	4 7-6	797	4	4 1987	2079	12	2 1470	1516	4	2 632	717	- 8	2 890	993	-6	4 1738	1697	-1	7 1242	1072	5	3 824	813
4 6 1073	1036	- 3	7 1028	143	6	4 1172	1135	- 5	4 1749	1724	1	3 1041	1106	-6	2 964	1077	10	2 1450	1397	8	4 756	917	- 3	7 873	690	0	4 755	592
8 6 719	739	e	8 1051	1085	8	4 1313	1214	ġ.	4 735	1128	-1	3 2977	2710	8	2 845	673	-10	2 1490	1872	1	5 591	365	5	7 1311	1156	2	4 762	613
10 6 854	936	2	8 1126	1244	- 8	4 1823	1772	-10	4 929	920	3	3 1316	1369	- 1	3 1631	173:	- 1	3 632	606	- 3	5 1445	1431	- 5	7 1694	1423	-2	L 872	981
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5 7 2507	2549	6	8 1757	1857 -	12	4 1268	136 1	- 1	5 2300	2052	-5	3 3187	3677	- 5	3 619	1002	,	3 1741	1789	- 1	5 812	581	2	8 824	928	3	A 758	668
1 1 674	802	-8	8 12-2	1351	14	4 1302	1294	3	5 1168	1298	6	1 1118	3405	4	3 971	:005	- 1	3 2890	3223		6 1545	1399	3	9 705	593	- C	6 1016	1004
9 7 1572	1132	10	8 803	883	1	5 1657	1657	÷ 1.	5 758	969	- 7	3 1289	1676	-7	3 625	915	÷,	3 946	1649	-4	6 1922	1551	- 3	9 1177	979	-4	6 1007	967
0 8 841	934	1	9 676	839	-:	5 2930	2622	- 7	5 790	693	. 7	3 1706	1742	7	3 918	876	-5	3 : 359	1338	6	6 1154	1280		. = 9*	•••••		12	
2 8 1762	1873	-1	9 1625	1664	3	5 10CO	1224	-11	5 751	722	-9	3 973	1129	9	3 686	661	- 7	3 1793	2045	-8	6 729	81C	1	1 1143	1211	0	0 2185	2032
3 9 1488	1000	3	9 1120	268	-3	5 1072	1071	с	6 1214	1265	9	3 1809	1853	-11	3 835	827	7	3 2402	2414	-1	7 838	762	5	1 799	972		2 1922	1603
2 10 13 20	1437		4 /54	925	?	5 3474	3519	-2	6 556	485	c	4 4723	4545	-13	3 356	115	11	3 888	987	1	7 952	836	0	4 1092	1 2 1 0	-,	3 916	74.5
6 10 766	1580	-	y 6//	318	- ?	5 4236	4175	2	6 871	922	- 2	4 1450	1331	2	4 1606	1735	¢	4 1234	1082	э	7 1031	936		4 1058	1217		1 1676	1372
6 13 676	670	-; ·	9 964 1	074	6	5 1037	1157	-4	6 1837	1820	5	4 2190	2297	4	4 973	927	- 2	4 2599	2669	-2	8 1414	1333	ŝ	6 1237	1071		1 825	605
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-1 1 2609	2511	-6	C 1120	242	~	5 1758	1//4		6 958	980	4	4 2637	2697	6	4 1966	2119	-4	4 800	684	-6	8 1353	1253	2	2 082	84.2		2 917	342
1 1 3461	3245	1 1	1 1210	365		4 104 1	1096		3 1163	941	-0	4 1363	1465	- 8	4 1057	1230	-	4 674	V 8 9		A 1598	1264	-:	6 716	212	- 6	2 923	843
3 1 717	945	- 3 3	. Au .	908	2	4 1497	1731		7 1155	1200	-8	4 977	879	10	4 981	1064	5	4 1292	1321	- 1	9 893	101		6 1 6 5	877	- 3	3 1620	1203
-3 1 2110	2289				-;	4 1674	104.2		7 1430	1321	10	4 1520	1497	1	5 1812	1930		4 1439	1676			34.63	-1	7 811	644	÷.	1 895	849
6 1 2710	25.04	~ `	C 0.06	108			1005		7 935	615	-10	4 10/2	1047		5 020			6 1. 1.	1.20	÷.	0 3515	3003	- ;	7 9 4	16.2	- 5	3 1916	1190
-5 1 3:29	2880	-3	C 6205	241		6 16 6	1571		/ 1104	1181	-14	4 007	1 2 7 0	-2	5 .407	14.9.9					0 1090	1320		8 956	94.3	- i	4 1297	1278
7 1 1 291	1336	-	0 7026	776		6 407			0 1910	13/2	-	5 2102	2161	č	5 1073	1.000	- i	2 3402	2.1.7		0 1237	1320		8 1018	953	4	4 :216	1139
-7 1 1449	1636	-6	0 1420 1	408	1 1	6 947	914		4 1749	1670	- 1	5 1791	14.31	,	6 631	7,77	- 6	6 336 :	1280	- 8	0 444	514		. 104		- 5	4 959	892
9 1 788	736	6	C 2180	189 -	in	6 1075	1101	. 0	8 1218	1110	~~~~	5 626	718		6 2047	767		5 871	1126		0 758	220	0	G 743	286	i	5 1162	1095
-9 1 1151	1237	8	0 1581	647	3	7 1571	1708	- 10	8 722	470	- í	5 2128	2255		6 1713	1606	i.	5 1753	1578	10	0 1215	1140	- 2	0 2011	1600	- 3	5 1113	1223
11 1 801	974	-8	0 2782	528	- 5	7 1714	1752	-1	9 691	721	7	5 2541	264	-6	6 1613	1775	0	A 1678	1706	-10	0 1748	1831	2	0 2655	2537		t = 13	*****
11 1 923	946	12	C 1867	834	ŝ	7 8.3	940	i	9 1281	1433	11	5 888	1121	ě	6 1211	1267	-2	6 1414	1311	ĩ	1 786	620	4	C 776	617	1	1 756	635
0 2 487	356	-12	0 2076	063	-5	7 1142	1136	i	0 814	800	·.	6 2159	2014	-10	6 835	725	;	6 1657	1743	3	1 619	808	-4	0 1439	1215	0	4 956	711
-2 2 586	761	1	1 1808 2	257	ż	7 1548	1591	-9	9 974	1058	-2	6 1519	1417	-1	7 1051	951	4	6 1403	1419	-3	1 25 72	2374	6	5 1779	1775		L = 14	
2 2 913	718	-1	1 2351 2	125	- 7	7 1562	1568	5	9 731	749	2	6 2288	2410	i	7 1381	1404	-6	6 883	662	ś	1 1045	1224	- 8	C 1357	1416	2	0 1177	1012
4 2 1211	1077	3	1 2235 2	1/8	9	7 749	602	ò	10 804	717	-4	6 771	712	- 3	7 843	648	-8	6 756	734	-é	1 1795	1548	-1	1 1870	1572	- 1	1 1076	814
-6 2 1728	1738	- 3	1 3478 4	003	2	8 1913	1978	- 2	10 746	352	4	6 1000	974	ŝ	7 885	840	ī	7 1511	934	- 2	1 1319	1511	- 3	1 1827	1339	C	2 .857	766
8 2 759	826	-5	1 3653 3	178 -	- 6	8 975	1535	- 2	10 823	783	-6	6 592	411	-			•											

## Table 3. Anisotropic thermal parameters and their e.s.d.'s\* $\times 10^4$

	$\beta_{11}$	β22	β <sub>33</sub>	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Br	59(2)	76(2)	58(2)	8(2)	- 2(1)	-1(1)
Co	41(3)	53(4)	39(2)	0	-2(2)	0
N(1)	77(20)	34(18)	57(24)	0	33(17)	0
N(2)	47(12)	109(20)	36(10)	9(13)	-2(8)	-17(11)
N(3)	60(12)	83(17)	34(12)	-15(13)	10(9)	-9(11)
N(4)	51(16)	84(22)	25(14)	0	9(11)	0
<b>O</b> (1)	144(22)	99(18)	99(18)	2(18)	44(16)	28(15)

\* E.s.d.'s in parentheses.

## Results

A projection of the complex ion,  $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]_2^+$ , onto a plane defined by N(2), N(3) and N(4) is shown in Fig. 1, which also indicates the numbering scheme. The bond lengths and bond angles with their e.s.d.'s are listed in Table 4. A projection of the contents of one unit cell onto the (010) plane is presented in Fig. 2, and pertinent intermolecular contacts (*i.e.*, those  $\leq 4.5$  Å) are listed in Table 5. The contents of Tables 4 and 5 were obtained using programs written by Wood (1964) and Shoemaker (1963).

# Table 4. Bond distances, angles and non-bonded intramolecular contacts

N(1)-Co	1·976 Å	0∙019 Å			
N(2)-Co	1.985	0.015			
N(3)-Co	1.972	0.016			
N(4)-Co	1.921	0.021			
N(4)-O(1)	1.161	0.022			
N(1)-Co-N(2)	89·75°	0·45°			
N(1)-Co-N(3)	91.21	0.52			
N(2) - Co - N(3)	82.54	0.62			
N(2)-Co-N(2')	97.46	0.63			
Co-N(4)-O(1)	123.01	0.98			
O(1) - N(4) - O(1')	113.9	1.9			
Intramolecular contacts					

	inclumoicoult	ii contacto	
N(2)		N(3)	2·610 Å
		N(3')	2·974)
		N(1)	<b>2</b> ·794
		N(4)	2.768
		O(1)	2.952
N(3)		N(1)	2.820
- (-)		N(4)	2.724
N(3')		0(1)	2.969
- ((- )		0(1)	
O(1)		O(1′)	2·114

## Table 5. Intermolecular contacts not exceeding 4.5 Å

Co	Br(x, y, z) Br( $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$ ) Br(x, $-y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ )	4·328 Å 4·403 4·375
N(1)	Br(x, y, z) Br(x, $-y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ ) N(2) $(x-\frac{1}{2}, y-\frac{1}{2}, z)$	3·625 3·544 4·152
N(2)	Br(x, y, z) Br( $\frac{1}{2}-x$ , $\frac{1}{2}+y$ , $\frac{1}{2}-z$ ) Br(x, $-y$ , $\frac{1}{2}+z$ ) Br( $\frac{1}{2}-x$ , $\frac{1}{2}-y$ , $-(1+z)$ )	3·568 3·465 3·912 3·583

### Table 5 (cont.)

N(3)	$Br(-x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z)Br(\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z)Br(x, -y, \frac{1}{2}+z)Br(x-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)N(3) (-x, -y, -z)$	3·503 3·598 3·496 3·836 4·001
N(4)	Br $(x-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}+y,z)$ Br $(x-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}-y,\frac{1}{2}+z)$ N $(2)$ $(x-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}+y,z)$ N $(3)$ $(x, -y, z-\frac{1}{2})$	3·927 4·403 4·175 3·981
O(1)	Br $(x-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}+y,z)$ Br $(\frac{1}{2}-x,\frac{1}{2}+y,\frac{1}{2}-z)$ Br $(\frac{1}{2}-x,\frac{1}{2}-y,-z)$ N $(2)$ $(-x, y,\frac{1}{2}-z)$ N $(2)$ $(\frac{1}{2}-x,\frac{1}{2}+y,\frac{1}{2}-z)$ N $(3)$ $(x, -y, z-\frac{1}{2})$ N $(1)$ $(x, 1+y, z)$	4·214 3·993 3·440 3·850 3·246 3·083 4·390
Br	O(1) $(-x, -y, -z)$ Br $(-x, -y, -z)$ Br $(\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -z)$	4∙458 4∙458 4∙247



Fig. 1. Projection of the  $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]^{2+}$  structure on the plane passing through N(2), N(3) and N(4).



Fig.2. Projection of the unit-cell contents on the 010 plane.

The atoms N(1), Co and N(4) lie on the crystallographic twofold axis and the complex ion has rigorous crystallographic symmetry 2. Its virtual symmetry (neglecting hydrogen atoms) approximates closely to *mm*, with one of the mirrors containing the NO<sub>2</sub> group and bisecting the N(2)-Co-N(3) angle. The substantial difference between the two sets of N-Co-N angles amongst the ligands *cis* to the nitro ligand (82.5° and 97.5°) is, perhaps, surprising. The oxygen atoms of the nitro group lie over the two larger angles and there may be some O···N interaction tending to enlarge these angles. The rather large thermal parameters for the oxygen atoms may contribute to this effect.

There appears to be little evidence of significant hydrogen bonding in this structure, though it is difficult to rule out the existence of some weak hydrogen bonds. A weak one may exist between O and N(3), which lie  $3 \cdot 08$  Å. apart. The various N to Br distances (Table 5) are equal to or greater than the approximate sum of van der Waals radii (~ $3 \cdot 5$  Å) and at least 0·2 Å greater than what might be expected for a fairly normal N-H···Br bond. A check on the angles (Br-N-Br or Br-N-Co) at N(1), N(2) and N(3) showed that few were very close to optimum, though in one case, namely Co-N(3)-Br-( $x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ), the angle (109°) is quite satisfactory and the N-Br distance (3.50) is one of the shorter ones.

The most important feature of this structure is the lack of any significant difference between the Co-N(1) bond length and the other four Co-N bond lengths. The mean of value the latter four is  $1.978 \pm 0.010$  Å while Co-N(1) is  $1.976 \pm 0.019$  Å. Evidently the nitro ligand does not significantly weaken the bond *trans* to itself, Co-N(1), relative to the other four which are *cis* to it. In fact, the presence of the nitro ligand does not appear to have any significant influence on the Co-NH<sub>3</sub> bonds at all since the average value of the five bond lengths in this complex,  $1.978 \pm 0.010$  does not differ significantly from the mean of those in [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)]<sup>3+</sup>,  $1.96 \pm 0.02$ , as reported by Barnet, Craven, Freeman, King & Ibers

(1966) or the mean of those in  $[Co(NH_3)_5C1]^{2+}$ , 1.99  $\pm$  0.01, as reported by Stanko & Paul (1967).

The absence of any *trans* bond-weakening effect in  $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]^{2+}$  is in full agreement with the kinetic data of both Halpern, Palmer & Blakely (1966) and Llewellyn, O'Connor & Odell (1964). In the case of  $[Co(NH_3)_5SO_3]^+$ , an appreciable kinetic *trans* effect has been observed (Halpern *et al.*, 1966) and a crystallographic study of a salt of this complex cation has been initiated to see if a 'structural' *trans* effect is present as well.

We thank Dr M. J. Bennet for helpful advice and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the use of the IBM 7094 computer. Other costs were defrayed, in part, by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

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