

tical, the diameter being greater perpendicular to the  $b$  axis than parallel to  $b$ .

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## The Crystal Structures of Copper Tetrammine Complexes A. $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4^*$

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The room temperature crystal structures of two copper tetrammine complexes have been refined by the full-matrix least-squares method using three-dimensional  $\text{Mo } K\alpha$  intensity data. The space group for  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  is  $Pnam$  with lattice constants  $a_0 = 10.651$ ,  $b_0 = 11.986$ , and  $c_0 = 7.069 \text{ \AA}$ ; that for  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4$  is  $P2_1/n$  with lattice constants  $a_0 = 10.313$ ,  $b_0 = 10.259$ ,  $c_0 = 7.405 \text{ \AA}$  and  $\beta = 104.43^\circ$ . In both complexes, the copper ion is surrounded by four ammonia molecules ( $\sim 2.0 \text{ \AA}$ ) in a near square planar arrangement and by two more distant oxygen atoms (but at unequal distances from the copper ion). The copper ions are connected *via* the oxygen atoms in a chain-like arrangement, and a network of hydrogen bonds hold these chains and ions together.

### Introduction

The magnetic and thermal properties of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (CTASUL) have been extensively studied and have been interpreted as those of a substance containing a magnetic linear chain structure (Saito & Kanda, 1967; Rogers, Carboni & Richards, 1967). Recently Saito & Kanda (1967) conducted proton nuclear magnetic resonance studies on this material in the paramagnetic and ordered state. Unfortunately the lack of proton positions prevented a quantitative interpretation of these data. Since the early crystallographic study by Mazzi (1955) reported a structure based on projected data (with overlapping atomic sites) and indicated an unusual coordination about the copper ion, a detailed structure determination was considered necessary for any future quantitative interpretation of the observed resonance data.

Our attempts to crystallize an isostructural selenate compound proved to be unsuccessful; however, we isolated several other copper tetrammine complexes. The crystal structure of one of these complexes,  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4$  (CTASEL), was determined and the coordination about the copper was shown to be distorted in a similar manner to that found in CTASUL. The room temperature X-ray diffraction studies on these two compounds reported here are part of a program to gain an understanding of the relationship be-

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tween chemical bonding and magnetic properties in materials containing linear chain structures.

### Experimental

The deep blue crystals of both compounds were grown in the interface between an alcohol layer and an aqueous solution, prepared by adding an excess of  $\text{NH}_3$  to the required copper salt solution. Crystals were examined by X-ray photographic techniques to insure that a single-crystal specimen rather than a twin was selected for our measurements. The space groups were selected on the basis of the observed extinctions on  $\text{Mo } K\alpha$  precession photographs and the absence of a piezoelectric response. In addition, the statistics of the normal structure factors calculated from the intensity data on CTASEL corroborated a centrosymmetric space group. The final agreement between the observed and calculated structure factors indicate that the space groups selected are the correct choice. The cell edges have been selected to conform to Donnay's (1943) rules, and hence, may not agree with other published results. Specific values found from our experimental procedures are summarized in the following section.

The lattice constants for these complexes were obtained with  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  for  $K\alpha_1 = 1.54050 \text{ \AA}$ ) by least-squares fit of high  $2\theta$  values measured on films taken with a 115 mm diameter Weissenberg camera utilizing Straumanis film loading.

Three-dimensional  $\text{Mo } K\alpha$  intensity data were measured using the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique on a Picker dif-

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fractometer equipped with a Datex automatic control module for setting the angles on the E&A full circle Eulerian orienter and with a scintillation counter employing pulse-height discrimination.

Intensity data were collected with both crystals mounted along their longest direction. A unique set of intensity data was obtained for each complex by averaging two symmetry related sets after absorption corrections, calculated from the shape of the specimen used, had been applied.

Lorentz and polarization factors were applied and structure factors calculated using  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , S, Se, O and H scattering factors from Table 3·3·1A (p. 202) and dispersion corrections for copper and selenium from Table 3·3·2C (p. 215) of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (ITXC).

### Crystal data

CTASUL: Space group,  $Pn\bar{m}$  with  $k+l$  odd for  $0kl$ 's and  $h$  odd for  $h0l$ 's absent; coordinates of equivalent positions, general eightfold ( $d$ ) positions are  $\pm(x, y, z)$ ,  $\pm(x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$ ,  $\pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z)$  and  $\pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$  and fourfold mirror ( $c$ ) positions are  $\pm(x, y, \frac{1}{4})$  and  $\pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{4})$ ; lattice constants,  $a_0=10\cdot6509(7)$ ,  $b_0=11\cdot9860(16)$ ,  $c_0=7\cdot0690(3)$  Å determined from 88  $2\theta$  values;  $Z=4$ ,  $d_{\text{reported}}=1\cdot81$  g.cm $^{-3}$ ,  $d_{\text{calc}}=1\cdot74$  g.cm $^{-3}$ ; intensities, 1012 observed and 396 unobserved; size of data crystal,  $\sim 0\cdot14 \times 0\cdot17 \times 0\cdot34$  mm, bound by  $\{110\}$  and  $\{001\}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{MoK}\alpha}=27\cdot2$  cm $^{-1}$ .

CTASEL: Space group,  $P2_1/n$  with  $h+l$  odd for  $h0l$ 's and  $k$  odd for  $0k0$ 's absent; coordinates of equivalent positions, general fourfold ( $e$ ) positions are  $\pm(x, y, z)$  and  $\pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$ ; lattice constants,  $a_0=10\cdot3128(4)$ ,  $b_0=10\cdot2590(3)$ ,  $c_0=7\cdot4046(3)$  Å and  $\beta=104\cdot431(3)^\circ$  determined from 94  $2\theta$  values;  $Z=4$ ,  $d_{\text{observed}}=2\cdot43$  g.cm $^{-3}$ ,  $d_{\text{calc}}=2\cdot41$  g.cm $^{-3}$ ; intensities, 1537 observed, 209 unobserved and 5 extinct; size of data crystal,  $\sim 0\cdot15 \times 0\cdot14 \times 0\cdot38$  mm, bound by  $\{100\}$ ,  $\{110\}$  and  $\{001\}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{MoK}\alpha}=84\cdot0$  cm $^{-1}$ .

### Structure determination

Initial positional parameters used for CTASUL were those determined by Mazzi (1955). In space group

$Pn\bar{m}$ , Mazzi selected the copper atom, water molecule and sulfate ion to lie in fourfold ( $c$ ) positions on the mirror planes at  $y = \pm \frac{1}{4}$  and the ammonia molecules and a set of oxygen atoms of the sulfate ion in general eightfold ( $d$ ) positions. Three cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional and isotropic thermal parameters resulted in a reliability index,  $R = \Sigma(|F_o| - |F_c|) / \Sigma|F_o|$  equal to 0·081. The function,  $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$ , was minimized; weights were assigned from counting statistics; the unobserved reflections were assigned zero weight if  $|F_o| > |F_c|$ . A Fourier synthesis suggested the need for anisotropic thermal parameters; such parameters were used in the four cycles of subsequent refinement. Hydrogen positions (Table 1) obtained from a difference synthesis, were assigned an isotropic thermal parameter,  $B$ , equal to 4·0 Å $^2$  and were included as fixed atom contributions in the subsequent three cycles of least-squares refinement. The average and maximum parameter shifts as parts of the estimated standard deviation for the last cycle are 0·03 and 0·13, respectively; the final value of  $R$  is 0·047. Final atomic positional and anisotropic thermal parameters are given in Tables 2 and 3 and the list of observed and calculated structure factors appear in Table 4. The correctness of the structure was verified by final Fourier and difference syntheses.

Table 1. Hydrogen atom positional coordinates for  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

		x	y	z
H(1)	O(1)	0·270	0·120	0·350
H(2)	N(1)	0·120	0·305	0·570
H(3)		0·110	0·410	0·410
H(4)		0·010	0·370	0·540
H(5)	N(2)	0·400	0·310	0·560
H(6)		0·390	0·410	0·410
H(7)		0·510	0·375	0·520

Table 2. Final atomic coordinates for  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Cu	-0·00748 (6)	0·25872 (5)	$\frac{1}{4}$
S	0·25267 (10)	0·11405 (9)	$\frac{1}{4}$
N(1)	0·07132 (31)	0·35355 (26)	0·04365 (49)
N(2)	0·43758 (32)	0·34695 (26)	0·04110 (52)
O(1)	0·29653 (61)	0·15310 (59)	$\frac{1}{4}$
O(2)	0·19335 (32)	0·06807 (29)	0·58073 (43)
O(3)	0·24729 (58)	0·23530 (34)	$\frac{1}{4}$
O(4)	0·38534 (42)	0·07966 (45)	$\frac{1}{4}$

Table 3. Anisotropic temperature factors  $B_{ij}$  for  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

The temperature factor is of the form  $\exp(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \sum_{k,l=1}^3 B_{ijkl} h_i a_i^* h_j a_j^*)$

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Cu	2·60 (2)	2·14 (2)	2·25 (2)	0·20 (2)	—	—
S	1·98 (3)	1·84 (3)	1·72 (3)	-0·00 (3)	—	—
N(1)	3·67 (13)	2·87 (12)	2·55 (13)	-0·34 (9)	0·22 (11)	0·18 (10)
N(2)	3·72 (13)	2·62 (11)	2·97 (14)	0·17 (9)	0·09 (12)	0·41 (11)
O(1)	7·24 (32)	8·74 (37)	2·40 (17)	-5·06 (29)	—	—
O(2)	5·00 (14)	4·90 (14)	2·47 (11)	-1·75 (12)	-0·54 (11)	-0·45 (11)
O(3)	7·47 (29)	2·24 (15)	4·06 (18)	1·18 (19)	—	—
O(4)	3·15 (17)	5·58 (24)	3·98 (20)	0·77 (16)	—	—





The initial model selected for CTASEL refined to a false minimum; and hence the sequential procedure is given in greater detail than would otherwise be necessary. A three-dimensional Patterson function was originally interpreted as sets of copper atoms at coordinates (0.475, 0.30, 0.72) and the selenium atoms at coordinates (0.485, 0.21, 0.21). Such an arrangement consists of copper and selenium atoms stacked nearly one upon another along the *b* axis and would distribute the ionic charge in an alternating and regular manner. At this time it was recognized that an alternative selection of the origin is also possible which would yield an arrangement in which copper atoms are stacked nearly upon one another along the *b* axis (selenium atoms also would stack upon one another); however, such an arrangement has the disadvantage of stacking similar charges upon one another. The original Cu and Se coordinates ( $R=0.29$ ) provided the phases for a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis which, together with the chemical knowledge that the  $\text{SeO}_4^{2-}$  ion is tetrahedral and the  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4^{2+}$  ion probably near-square planar, clearly indicated probable positions for the oxygen and nitrogen atoms. These oxygen and

nitrogen positions were very reasonable considering chemical intuition. Hence these positional parameters were immediately subjected to full-matrix least-squares refinement. An *R* factor of 0.18 was obtained at the end of five cycles with parameter shifts at fractional parts of the estimated standard deviation. The difference synthesis calculated at this point contained peaks very near the copper and selenium atoms which were interpreted as implying that an incorrect model had been selected for refinement rather than that a false minimum had been reached by the least-squares procedure. Most puzzling were the reasonable packing of chains and near-neighbor separations of this structural arrangement. At this point alternative arrangements for the copper and selenium atoms (different origin for the original Patterson vectors and space group  $P2_1/n$ ) were investigated. These also yielded *R* values between 0.30 and 0.40 for the copper and selenium atoms; however, the oxygen and nitrogen positions were not very readily obtained from the corresponding Fourier syntheses as had been the case for the original set of copper and selenium coordinates. The best *R* value for any of these models, with oxygen and nitrogen atoms included, was 0.22. This suggested a careful check of the intensity data as well as the original set of coordinates for the copper and selenium atoms was necessary. A careful re-evaluation of the original Patterson function suggested that the *x* coordinates originally used for the copper and selenium atoms should be interchanged. The resulting Fourier synthesis was very similar to the original one as might be expected; however, least-squares refinement of the slightly different atomic coordinates proceeded as desired to  $R=0.049$ . A three-dimensional difference synthesis provided the hydrogen positions listed in Table 5. An isotropic thermal parameter equal to  $4.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  was assigned to the hydrogen atoms, and they were included as fixed atom contributions in the subsequent three cycles of least-squares refinement. Five intensity data (002, 020, 022, 200, and  $20\bar{2}$ ) were considered to suffer from extinction and were not included in the calculation of *R*. The average and maximum parameter shifts as parts of the estimated standard deviations for the last cycle are 0.01 and 0.04, respectively; the final value of *R* is 0.047. Tables 6 and 7 list the final atomic positional and anisotropic thermal parameters, respectively. The observed and calculated structure factors appear in Table 8. Again, the correctness of the structure was verified by final Fourier and difference synthesis.

In summary, one notes that the initial coordinates which were selected are quite close to the sets at (0.48, 0.30, 0.71) and (0.48, 0.20, 0.21) which, with the similar scattering ability of the copper and selenium atoms, would by themselves define a subcell one-half the original unit cell. Hence, even though the structure is greatly overdetermined in this case with 10 atoms and over 1500 intensity data, care should have been employed with the procedure for initiating least-squares

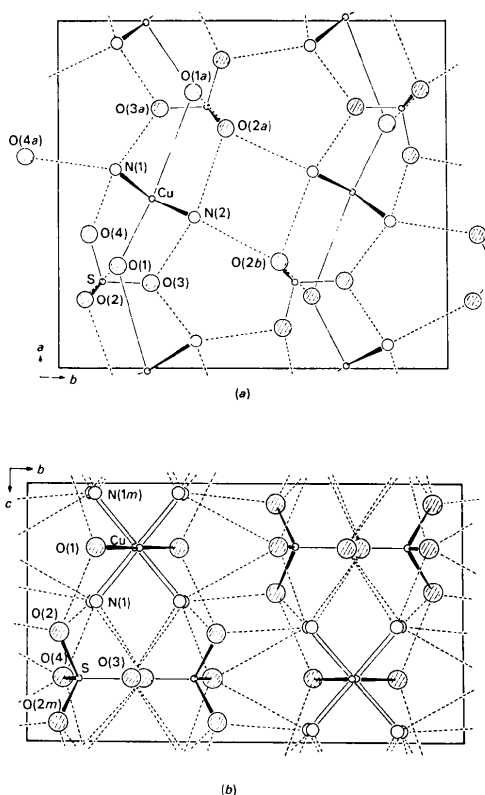


Fig. 1. (a) A representation of the crystal structure of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  viewed along the *c* axis. Weak chains, which lie on the mirrors at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  along *c*, are parallel to the *b* direction in this structure. Symmetry related atoms are labelled by an additional letter so that values listed in Table 9 can readily be found. Hydrogen bonding is indicated by dashed lines. (b) A representation viewed along the *a* axis.

Table 5. *Hydrogen atom positional coordinates for*  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4$ 

		x	y	z
H(1)	N(1)	0.630	0.500	0.750
H(2)		0.680	0.400	0.770
H(3)		0.620	0.440	0.650
H(4)	N(2)	0.390	0.520	0.800
H(5)		0.320	0.460	0.590
H(6)		0.280	0.410	0.760
H(7)	N(3)	0.630	0.150	0.585
H(8)		0.710	0.210	0.830
H(9)		0.590	0.085	0.760
H(10)	N(4)	0.333	0.165	0.820
H(11)		0.250	0.200	0.640
H(12)		0.370	0.085	0.660

Table 6. *Final atomic coordinates for*  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4$ 

	x	y	z
Cu	0.48774 (7)	0.30054 (7)	0.72191 (11)
Se	0.47518 (5)	0.21215 (5)	0.21171 (7)
N(1)	0.63535 (45)	0.43345 (44)	0.74824 (76)
N(2)	0.35941 (52)	0.44757 (52)	0.72585 (84)
N(3)	0.62190 (48)	0.16031 (47)	0.72558 (76)
N(4)	0.34136 (51)	0.16869 (53)	0.69558 (82)
O(1)	0.43087 (46)	0.31281 (44)	0.35891 (63)
O(2)	0.53275 (48)	0.29665 (56)	0.06289 (65)
O(3)	0.34399 (47)	0.12812 (55)	0.10225 (72)
O(4)	0.59094 (58)	0.11344 (53)	0.32485 (75)

refinement. More careful use of Fourier methods along with least-squares refinement may have prevented the incorrect solution obtained at the false minimum. In retrospect it was found that subjecting only the copper and selenium positions to least-squares refinement prior to calculating the difference or Fourier synthesis resulted in the correct nitrogen and oxygen positions needed for the final structure. Hence, extreme caution should be taken when atoms of nearly equal weight are nearly pseudosymmetrically related to one another.

### Discussion

The most significant difference between the previous two-dimensional (Mazzi, 1955) and the present refinement on CTASUL is the location of the water molecule. This difference corresponds to a displacement of 0.2 Å; however, not in the direction which would make the two copper-oxygen separations more

nearly equal. The present values of 2.339 and 3.475 Å [Table 9(a)] may be compared with 2.59 and 3.37 Å obtained with the projected data. These two copper-oxygen separations together with the more regular copper-nitrogen separations (2.031 Å) form a greatly distorted octahedral arrangement around the copper ion. When only the closer five neighbors are considered, the coordination consists of a slightly distorted [4+1] tetragonal pyramid in which the base of the pyramid is formed by the ammonia nitrogen atoms. The copper ion is slightly inside of this pyramid at a distance of 0.194 Å from the plane formed by the base (nitrogen atoms). Such an environment about a copper ion has previously been reported in  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{NO}_2$  by Duffin & Wallwork (1966). In that complex the coordination about the copper ion consists of four oxygen atoms at ~1.95 Å which form the base of the pyramid

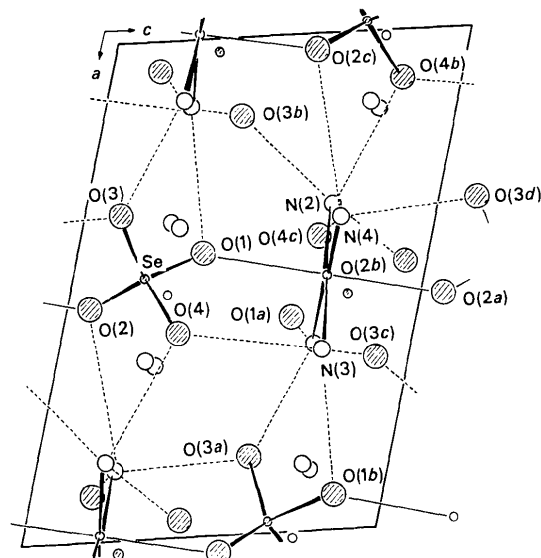


Fig. 2. A representation of the crystal structure of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4$  viewed along the *b* axis. Solid lines indicating chemical bonding and dashed lines indicating hydrogen bonding are included only for atoms situated in the upper half of the unit cell. Labelling of symmetry related atoms with an additional letter should aid interpretation of Table 10. In this structure, the selenate ions are part of the chemical chain which connects the copper ions.

Table 7. *Anisotropic temperature factors*  $B_{ij}$  for  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SeO}_4$ 

The temperature factor is of the form  $\exp(-\frac{1}{4} \sum \sum B_{ij} h_i h_j a_i^* a_j^*)$

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Cu	1.40 (2)	1.41 (3)	3.05 (3)	0.05 (2)	0.88 (2)	0.03 (2)
Se	1.41 (3)	1.38 (2)	1.85 (2)	-0.01 (1)	0.74 (1)	-0.02 (2)
N(1)	1.45 (16)	1.05 (15)	3.28 (21)	-0.10 (12)	1.15 (15)	0.09 (14)
N(2)	2.03 (20)	1.90 (19)	3.51 (24)	0.56 (15)	0.91 (17)	-0.28 (17)
N(3)	1.68 (17)	1.50 (17)	2.94 (20)	0.28 (14)	0.73 (15)	0.03 (15)
N(4)	1.81 (18)	1.94 (18)	3.35 (23)	-0.43 (15)	0.71 (16)	0.09 (17)
O(1)	2.88 (18)	2.03 (16)	2.45 (17)	0.81 (14)	1.04 (14)	-0.21 (13)
O(2)	2.65 (19)	4.17 (24)	2.35 (17)	-1.50 (17)	1.03 (14)	0.26 (17)
O(3)	2.32 (18)	3.70 (22)	3.13 (20)	-1.49 (17)	0.99 (16)	-0.28 (17)
O(4)	4.01 (24)	2.95 (21)	3.12 (20)	2.03 (19)	0.79 (18)	0.16 (17)



Table 8 (cont.)

H	10FO	10FC	H	10FO	10FC	H	10FO	10FC	H	10FO	10FC	H	10FO	10FC	H	10FO	10FC							
-3	41	30	-5	152	-177	8	519	-515	-8	184	186	9	138	-131	-5	93	99							
4	281	286	6	308	-280	-8	337	316	0	86	84	10	55	-62	6	118	-108							
-4	328	304	-6*	32	-34	9	63	62	K# 11 L# 3	0	86	84	-10	273	-267	-6	551	-538						
5	208	-202	7	349	343	-9	98	-198	1*	22	-1	3	201	220	7	97	97							
-5	58	48	-7	105	104	10	433	-428	1*	87	-96	-11	184	-195	-7	62	-56							
6	286	290	8	129	-130	-10	344	342	-1	87	-96	-12	176	195	-8	555	-581							
-6	565	540	-8	17	3	-11	84	-98	-2*	53	66	0	K# 4 L# 4	0	176	-170								
7	177	-171	9	265	267	-12	336	340	3	43	12	-10	273	-267	-9	264	-274							
-7	128	125	-9	86	-90	0	1131	1226	-3*	170	162	0	390	412	0	K# 9 L# 4	0	351	-358					
8	150	144	10	218	-115	0	1131	1226	4	75	68	1	349	377	1*	44	-66	1	349	377				
-8	450	433	-10	169	164	1	266	-272	-4*	44	-5	-2	198	194	-1*	158	-165	2	198	194				
9	202	-210	11	259	251	-1	174	-170	5	141	134	-2	443	455	-2	327	-239	3	443	455				
-9	229	217	-11	67	-75	-2	748	750	-5*	17	11	3	149	144	-3	286	-294	4	149	144				
-10	195	199	-12	149	155	-2	1115	1095	-6*	47	21	-3	57	-38	-2	55	52	5	57	-38				
			-13	129	140	3	140	-132	-7	122	-112	-4	445	451	-3	250	-253	6	122	-112				
						-3*	38	-31	0	K# 12 L# 3	0	68	50	-5	100	128	4	334	-336	7	68	50		
						4	295	290	1	97	-89	6*	46	-32	-4	191	-184	5	210	-224	8	97	-89	
						-4	1053	992	-5*	44	-5	-1	136	-131	-6	587	572	6	358	-356	9	44	-5	
						5	148	-149	-6	1100	1095	-2	130	113	-7	125	-128	-6	109	-93	10	1100	1095	
						6	181	188	-7*	206	-207	-3	74	-29	8	148	-156	-7	199	-205	11	181	188	
						-7*	43	45	8*	7	1	-4	181	165	9	494	482	-8*	50	50	12	43	45	
						8*	7	1	-8	888	855	0	K# 0 L# 4	0	1015	941	-9	156	-162	0	K# 0 L# 4	0	1015	941
						9	71	-84	0	1015	941	2	434	371	-10	309	322	0	276	273	1	71	-84	
						-9	46	67	2	434	371	2	1015	941	-11	141	-148	-1	146	-145	2	46	67	
						-10	484	464	-2	1217	1264	4	80	72	-12	205	224	-1	179	-181	3	484	464	
						-11*	46	28	-4	1261	1246	-4	1261	1246	0	K# 5 L# 4	0	217	222	-2	46	28		
						0	K# 7 L# 3	0	706	712	6*	11	4	0	217	222	-2	460	473	0	706	712		
						1	109	200	1	109	200	-6	1426	1421	1	64	-72	3	258	-260	1	109	200	
						-1	476	475	8	1379	1337	-1	189	-197	-1	189	-197	-4	224	-222	8	476	475	
						2	713	707	10	236	-221	-2	80	65	2	283	296	4	151	154	10	713	707	
						-2	450	442	-10	819	807	-3	172	165	-2	80	65	-5	668	665	-10	450	442	
						3	38	22	-12	435	452	-3	106	93	3	172	165	-5	232	-231	3	38	22	
						-3	336	331	0	K# 1 L# 4	0	774	840	-4	193	184	-5	62	-57	0	K# 1 L# 4	0	774	840
						4	585	583	1	193	154	1	193	154	-5*	27	72	-7*	50	33	1	585	583	
						-4	156	146	-1	125	120	6	113	117	5	196	204	-8	427	419	-1	156	146	
						5	95	94	-1	125	120	6	113	117	-5*	27	72	0	K# 11 L# 4	0	284	293		
						-5	192	181	-2	701	698	-6*	34	9	0	284	293	0	284	293	-2	192	181	
						6	590	607	-2	865	821	-7	100	-109	1	126	116	1	126	116	-2	590	607	
						-6	140	-117	3	47	-43	-7	100	-109	-1	95	52	-1	95	52	3	140	-117	
						7	117	113	-3	326	-280	6	121	110	-2	431	441	-2	431	441	3	117	113	
						-7	258	246	4	854	821	-8	77	-72	-2	259	256	-3	259	256	4	258	246	
						8	494	503	-8	229	-229	-8	229	-229	-3	127	120	-3	127	120	-8	494	503	
						-8	229	-229	5	104	107	-9*	28	25	-2	242	241	-2	242	241	5	104	107	
						9	87	90	-5	94	-86	-10	65	-60	-4	237	247	-5	237	247	-5	87	90	
						-9	148	154	6	843	816	-11	147	141	-4	289	282	-5	289	282	6	148	154	
						-10	248	-246	-6	191	176	-12	85	-76	-6	90	100	-6	90	100	-6	248	-246	
						-11	60	43	7	152	143	0	K# 6 L# 4	0	15	-1	0	245	-253	7	152	143		
						0	K# 8 L# 3	0	711	-710	8	576	561	0*	15	-1	-1	158	153	0	711	-710		
						1	81	88	-8	45	-34	-8	45	-34	1	393	-401	-2	411	-416	1	81	88	
						-1	196	180	6*	37	11	-1	251	-244	-1	251	-244	-2	411	-416	-1	196	180	
						2	412	-416	6	37	11	2	56	94	0	K# 0 L# 5	0	89	-71	2	412	-416		
						-2	128	-729	-10	318	335	-2*	18	3	-1	89	-71	1	89	-71	-2	128	-729	
						3*	36	22	-10	314	-300	-3	71	-69	-1	65	47	0	65	47	-3*	36	22	
						-3	50	55	-11*	120	-10	-4	116	127	3	379	-349	-3	379	-349	-3	50	55	
						4	185	-186	-12	383	-394	-4	116	127	-4	122	-116	-3	395	-420	-4	185	-186	
						-4	713	-684	-13	56	56	-4	122	-131	5*	33	29	-5*	33	29	-4	713	-684	
						5	127	124	0	K# 2 L# 4	0	535	-566	-5*	24	10	-5	243	-279	0	K# 2 L# 4	0	535	-566
						-5	41	28	0	535	-566	0*	44	50	-7*	36	90	-7*	36	90	0	41	28	
						6	76	-59	1	25	-34	-6	63	44	-8	143	148	-8	143	148	1	76	-59	
						-6	703	-682	-1	134	-134	-7	51	-64	9	68	24	-9	143	148	-1	703	-682	
						7	93	94	-2	417	-435	-7	192	169	-9	143	148	-9	143	148	7	93	94	
						-7	76	79	-2	417	-435	-8	49	31	-11	218	210	-11	218	210	-7	76	79	
						8	82	54	-3	987	-958	8*	49	31	0	K# 1 L# 5	0	34	135	0	K# 1 L# 5	0	82	54
						-8	532	-519	3	166	-158	-8	145	148	1	152	-156	-1	152	-156	3	532	-519	
						-9	52	46	-3	103	-34	-9	228	224	-2	155	-137	-2	155	-137	-3	52	46	
						-10	306	-306	4	234	-227	-10	96	111	0*	34	135	0	34	135	4	306	-306	
						0	K# 9 L# 3	0	303	-314	5	168	-181	-11	151	154	-1	155	-137	0	K# 9 L# 3	0	303	-314
						1	127	-130	-5	117	115	-6	79	74	1	179	200	-2	179	200	1	127	-130	
						-1	205	-196	-6	1172	-1138	1*	29	-16	-2	142	141	-1	142	141	-6	205	-196	
						2	279	-293	-7*	62	-20	-1	76	68	-10	77	-70	-10	77	-70	2	279	-293	
						-2	218	-223	-7	47	48	-2	147	142	-11	104	103	0	274	-283	-2	218	-223	
						3	130	-143	8	178	184	-2	158	155	1	179	200	-1	179	200	3	130	-143	
						-3	175	-185	-8	935	-944	3*	35	-22	-2	147	142	-2	147	142	-3	175	-185	
						4	357	-354	9	95	76	-3	224	221	-5	528	523	-5	528	523	4	357	-354	
						-4	85	-92	-9	44	63	6*	31	24	6	165	167	6	165	167	-4	85	-92	
						5	158	-153	-10	168	167	-4	57	70	-6	64	65	-6	64	65	5	158	-153	
						-5	84	-98	-10	724	-733	5	130	-123	-7	208	-202	-7	208	-202	-5	84	-98	
						6	392	-413	-11	122	122</													





and of one oxygen atom at 2.31 Å which forms the top. Also, the copper ion is located 0.2 Å above the plane of the base of the pyramid. Weak interactions at about 2.74 Å complete the sixth position about the copper ion.

The four nitrogen atoms about the copper ion are not arranged in a perfect square as can be noted by the departure from 90° and 180° of the nitrogen–copper–nitrogen angles (Table 9*a*). In addition, the water–copper–water link of the weak chemical chain is slightly bent.

The sulfur–oxygen separations [Table 9(*b*)] found in the  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  ion are in good agreement with similar values found in other sulfates (ITCX, Table 4.1.9, p. 272; Larson, 1965; Morosin & Smith, 1967).

A network of hydrogen bonds [Table 9(*c*)] interlace the sulfate ions and the weak copper–water–copper chains. This network is shown in Fig. 1. Mazzi previously pointed out the structural basis for the perfect cleavage (010) which has been observed in this complex. The observed electron density peaks which form the basis for assigning the hydrogen positional parameters (Table 1) lie off the line connecting the heavy atoms as has been observed in most hydrogen bonded systems. The corresponding angles as well as the separation from the heavy atom are listed in Table 9(*d*).

The average copper–nitrogen separations in CTASUL (2.031(6)Å) and in CTASEL (2.005(9)Å) (Table 10*a*) compare favorably with the reported values of 1.96–2.06 Å summarized by Brown & Lingafelter (1964). It appears that the copper–nitrogen separation decreases as the distance of the atoms filling the octahedral position increases. Examples of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4^{2+}$  complexes are CTASUL (2.031 Å Cu–N and 2.339 Å Cu–O), CTASEL (2.005 Å Cu–N and 2.451 Å Cu–O) and  $\text{Na}_4[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{Cu}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]_2$  (Ferrari, Braibanti, & Tiripicchio, 1966) (1.994 Å Cu–N and 5.76 Å for nearest atoms normal to plane of four nitrogen atoms). Similarly, values reported in ethylenediamine copper complexes are 2.04 Å Cu–N and 2.60 Å Cu–O in  $\text{Cu}(\text{en})_2(\text{ClO}_4)_2$  (Pajunen, 1967), 2.01 Å Cu–N and 2.59 Å Cu–O in  $\text{Cu}(\text{en})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (Komiya & Lingafelter, 1964), 1.98 Å Cu–N and 2.68 Å Cu–O in  $[\text{Cu}(\text{en})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$  (more recently 2.00 Å Cu–N and 2.62 Å Cu–O values have been reported in this compound by Ball, Hall, Rickard & Waters, 1967) and 1.97 Å Cu–N and 2.78 Å Cu–O in  $[\text{Cu}(\text{en})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{Br})\text{Br}]$  (Mazzi, 1953).

The prominent feature in the structure of CTASEL is the –Cu–O–Se–O–Cu– chains formed along the *c* axis linking the selenate and  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4^{2+}$  ions. The two Cu–O separations (2.451 and 2.607 Å, Table 10) are

Table 9. *Interatomic separation and angles in  $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$*

(a) those which involve the copper octahedron			
Cu—N(1)	2.031 (6) Å	N(1)—Cu—N(1 <i>m</i> )	91.83 (24)°
Cu—N(2)	2.032 (6)	N(1)—Cu—N(2)	86.90 (24)
Cu—O(1)	2.339 (9)	N(2)—Cu—N(2 <i>m</i> )	93.25 (24)
Cu—O(1 <i>a</i> )	3.475 (9)	N(1)—Cu—O(1)	96.63 (28)
O(1)—N(1)	3.270 (10)	N(2)—Cu—O(1)	91.44 (28)
O(1)—N(2)	3.136 (10)	N(1)—Cu—N(2 <i>m</i> )	171.93 (24)
		O(1)—Cu—O(1 <i>a</i> )	174.48 (30)
(b) those which involve sulfate ion			
S—O(2)	1.461 (6) Å	O(2)—S—O(2 <i>m</i> )	109.98 (30)°
S—O(3)	1.455 (7)	O(2)—S—O(3)	111.10 (33)
S—O(4)	1.471 (6)	O(2)—S—O(4)	108.01 (32)
O(2)—O(2 <i>m</i> )	2.393 (8)	S(3)—S—O(4)	108.53 (34)
O(2)—O(3)	2.404 (9)		
O(2)—O(4)	2.372 (8)		
O(3)—O(4)	2.375 (9)		
(c) those which involve hydrogen bond interactions			
O(1)—O(2)	2.777 (9) Å	O(2)—O(1)—O(2 <i>m</i> )	114.68 (40)°
N(1)—O(4)	2.978 (8)	O(4)—N(1)—O(4 <i>a</i> )	93.32 (34)
N(1)—O(4 <i>a</i> )	3.113 (8)	O(4)—N(1)—O(3 <i>a</i> )	101.03 (34)
N(1)—O(3 <i>a</i> )	3.134 (9)	O(4 <i>a</i> )—N(1)—O(3 <i>a</i> )	127.91 (34)
N(2)—O(2 <i>b</i> )	3.008 (8)	O(2 <i>a</i> )—N(2)—O(2 <i>b</i> )	98.26 (32)
N(2)—O(2 <i>a</i> )	3.032 (8)	O(2 <i>a</i> )—N(2)—O(3)	98.00 (33)
N(2)—O(3)	3.183 (9)	O(2 <i>b</i> )—N(2)—O(3)	121.97 (33)
(d) those which involve hydrogen atoms			
O(1)—H(1)	0.86 Å	H(1)—O(1)—H(1 <i>m</i> )	111°
O(2)—H(1)	1.93	O(1)—H(1)—O(2)	170
N(1)—H(2)	1.12	O(3 <i>a</i> )—H(2)—N(1)	166
N(1)—H(3)	0.86	O(4 <i>a</i> )—H(3)—N(1)	152
N(1)—H(4)	0.90	O(4)—H(4)—N(1)	173
N(2)—H(5)	0.93	O(3)—H(5)—N(2)	160
N(2)—H(6)	0.97	O(2 <i>b</i> )—H(6)—N(2)	156
N(2)—H(7)	0.89	O(2 <i>a</i> )—H(7)—N(2)	174

significantly different from each other; however, this difference is not so great as found in CTASUL.

There are few selenium–oxygen separations (ITCX, Table 4·1·9, p. 272) with which the present values may be compared. The average value of 1·635 Å may be taken as the most accurate selenium–oxygen value thus far available.

In CTASEL the selenate ions are part of the chain and no other constituents are present; thus, only the

the chains need be held together by hydrogen bonds (Fig. 2). The shorter nitrogen–oxygen separations are listed in Table 10(c) together with the angles between these heavy atoms. Nitrogen atoms N(2) and N(3) each have three near-neighbor oxygen atoms as required by the available hydrogen atoms; on the other hand, N(1) and N(3) have a more complex environment. Two of the four near-neighbor oxygen atoms for N(1) are at separations (2·71 and 2·76 Å) which are

Table 10. *Interatomic separations and angles in Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>SeO<sub>4</sub>*

(a) those which involve the copper octahedron			
Cu–N(1)	2·017 (9) Å	O(2a)–Cu–N(1)	88·10 (29)°
Cu–N(2)	2·012 (9)	O(2a)–Cu–N(2)	87·34 (29)
Cu–N(3)	1·992 (9)	O(2a)–Cu–N(3)	91·24 (29)
Cu–N(4)	2·000 (9)	O(2a)–Cu–N(4)	91·95 (29)
Cu–O(1)	2·607 (7)	N(1)–Cu–N(2)	88·57 (30)
Cu–O(2a)	2·451 (8)	N(1)–Cu–N(3)	88·97 (30)
		O(1)–Cu–N(1)	92·15 (29)
		N(4)–Cu–N(4)	91·44 (30)
		N(2)–Cu–O(1)	89·94 (29)
		N(3)–Cu–N(4)	91·01 (30)
		N(3)–Cu–O(1)	91·49 (29)
		N(4)–Cu–O(1)	87·81 (29)
		O(2a)–Cu–O(1)	177·27 (27)
		N(1)–Cu–N(4)	179·95 (30)
		N(2)–Cu–N(3)	177·20 (30)
(b) those which involve the selenate ion			
Se–O(1)	1·647 (8) Å	O(1)–Se–O(2)	108·82 (33)°
Se–O(2)	1·626 (8)	O(1)–Se–O(3)	109·04 (33)
Se–O(3)	1·638 (8)	O(1)–Se–O(4)	109·76 (33)
Se–O(4)	1·629 (8)	O(2)–Se–O(3)	109·95 (33)
O(1)–O(2)	2·662 (11)	O(2)–Se–O(4)	109·59 (33)
O(1)–O(3)	2·675 (11)	O(3)–Se–O(4)	109·65 (33)
O(1)–O(4)	2·680 (11)		
O(2)–O(3)	2·673 (11)		
O(2)–O(4)	2·660 (11)		
O(3)–O(4)	2·671 (11)		
(c) those which involve hydrogen bond interactions			
N(1)–O(1a)	2·757 (11) Å	O(1a)–N(1)–O(3a)	105·63 (51)°
N(1)–O(3a)	2·712 (12)		
N(2)–O(2b)	3·114 (12)	O(2b)–N(2)–O(3b)	88·73 (53)
N(2)–O(3b)	3·356 (12)	O(2b)–N(2)–O(4b)	106·21 (53)
N(2)–O(4b)	3·099 (12)	O(3b)–N(2)–O(4b)	81·28 (53)
N(3)–O(4)	2·944 (12)	O(4)–N(3)–O(1b)	100·57 (53)
N(3)–O(1b)	3·104 (11)	O(4)–N(3)–O(3c)	103·00 (51)
N(3)–O(3c)	3·206 (12)	O(1b)–N(3)–O(3c)	87·29 (53)
N(4)–O(3d)	3·033 (12)	O(3d)–N(4)–O(2c)	94·92 (53)
N(4)–O(2c)	3·108 (12)	O(3d)–N(4)–O(4c)	88·51 (53)
N(4)–O(4c)	2·990 (12)	O(2c)–N(4)–O(4c)	109·18 (53)
N(1)–O(2b)	3·720 (12)		
N(1)–O(1b)	3·886 (11)		
N(3)–O(3a)	3·440 (12)		
(d) those which involve hydrogen atoms			
N(1)–H(1)	0·69 Å	N(1)–H(1)–O(1a)	156°
N(1)–H(2)	0·56	N(1)–H(2)–O(3a)	124
N(1)–H(3)	0·71		
N(2)–H(4)	0·93	N(2)–H(4)–O(2b)	171
N(2)–H(5)	0·99	N(2)–H(5)–O(3b)	134
N(2)–H(6)	0·99	N(2)–H(6)–O(4b)	163
N(3)–H(7)	1·07	N(3)–H(7)–O(4)	163
N(3)–H(8)	1·15	N(3)–H(8)–O(1b)	129
N(3)–H(9)	0·90	N(3)–H(9)–O(3c)	144
N(4)–H(10)	0·95	N(4)–H(10)–O(3d)	168
N(4)–H(11)	0·98	N(4)–H(11)–O(2c)	159
N(4)–H(12)	0·97	N(4)–H(12)–O(4c)	158

among the shortest of their kind found in either copper tetrammine compound while the remaining two are at separations over 3.7 Å. Such large separations are even greater than the typical bifurcated hydrogen bonds found in several hydrates (separations summarized by Morosin, 1967) and, hence, do not appear to be involved in the hydrogen bonding network. There are three near-neighbor oxygen atoms for N(3) which are at typical interatomic separations; however, there is an additional near-neighbor oxygen atom at 3.44 Å. When the spatial arrangement of the near-neighbor oxygen atoms is considered, this latter oxygen atom can be eliminated from the possibility of being involved in the hydrogen bonding network. As was the case for CTASUL, the observed hydrogen positions lie off the lines connecting these atoms as can be seen from the angles listed in Table 10(d).

The anisotropic thermal parameters in these copper tetrammine compounds are compatible with the strong bonding which occurs along particular directions. For example, the magnitude of the nitrogen thermal parameters perpendicular to the square plane formed by the copper and nitrogen atoms is significantly larger than those parallel to this plane. Similarly, oxygen atoms constrained by chemical bonds to the sulfur, selenium or copper atoms have thermal parameters which are smaller parallel to, rather than perpendicular to, the bond directions.

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## The Crystal Structure of Bis-L-histidinecopper(II) Dinitrate Dihydrate

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The crystal structure of bis-L-histidinecopper(II) dinitrate dihydrate has been determined and refined using three-dimensional X-ray data. The crystals were prepared by crystallization from a solution of  $pH=3.7$  containing copper(II) ions and histidine molecules in the ratio 1:2 and  $NaNO_3$  in large excess. The crystals are triclinic and belong to space group  $P1$ . The unit cell contains one formula unit and has the dimensions  $a=5.458_2$ ,  $b=7.153_3$ ,  $c=13.844_4$  Å,  $\alpha=98.61_7^\circ$ ,  $\beta=87.07_0^\circ$  and  $\gamma=109.83_0^\circ$ . The intensity data were treated by Fourier methods and by least-squares refinement. The anisotropic refinement converged to  $R=7.6\%$  using 1813 independent reflexions. Two histidine molecules coordinate to a central copper atom, each through the amino nitrogen and a carboxylate oxygen. The imidazole groups are not coordinated to the copper atom and turn away from it. The coordination about copper is square planar with the four donor atoms situated 1.93–2.00 Å from the copper. There are two water molecules, one above and one below this plane, at distances of 2.46 and 2.78 Å. The nitrate ions are situated between the imidazole rings. The structure is linked together by an extensive hydrogen bond network.

### Introduction

Crystal structure investigations of biochemically interesting metal complexes have been started in conjunction with the Department of Biochemistry at this

The thermal and magnetic properties of CTASEL are being investigated and will be reported elsewhere.

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University. In this paper the results of the structure determination of bis-L-histidinecopper(II) dinitrate dihydrate are presented.

In metal activated enzymes, histidyl residues are known to be important metal binding sites. Owing to