

De structura electronica et stereochemica ionis $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_2)_6^{4-}$

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Acceptum a.d. VI idus Decembris a. MCMLXIX

A Note on the Electronic Structure and Stereochemistry of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_2)_6^{4-}$

The axial and equatorial bond lengths in the tetragonal $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_2)_6^{4-}$ ion are calculated by analysis of the *d-d* spectrum, in good agreement with estimates derived from unit cell data.

Multos nuper exercuit hexanitrocuprati ionis natura, quod in salibus $\text{K}_2\text{MCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ invenitur, qua in formula M littera metallum divalentem significat. Qui neutronum diffractioni operam dederunt, eis satis probabile visum est [1] anion octahedron aequilaterale esse, id quod Jahn-Teller theorematis [2] praedictioni repugnat, quandoquidem moleculae octahedralis $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ ima condicio est 2E_g . Spectrum tamen electronicum [3–5] magis cum tetragonali chromophoro concordat. Haec cum inter se discrepare videantur [1, 3–5], diversae propositae sunt explicationes; veri simillimum autem videtur aliquam fieri cum pseudo-rotatione dynamicam distortionem, qualem accidere docuerunt Jahn-Teller.

Hathaway et alii [5] inter metallum et ligandum longas et breves distantias (quae R_L et R_S notis designantur) computare conati sunt, usi et elementariae cellae mensura et octahedrali distantia crystallographice reperta. Quorum ex studiis haec evaserunt: in Ba sale $R_L = 2.33 \text{ \AA}$, $R_S = 2.05 \text{ \AA}$; in Pb sale $R_L = 2.29 \text{ \AA}$, $R_S = 2.04 \text{ \AA}$. In his paucis quae sequuntur observationibus demonstrabimus ex ipsis *d-d* mutationis energiis, nulla alia adhibita re, ita deduci posse R_L et R_S , ut magnitudines haud multum ab illis discrepantes habere videantur.

Si illa distortio elongatio quaedam axialis est (quod quidem *g*-factoribus anisotropicis demonstrari videtur [5]), electron singulum in orbitali $d_{x^2-y^2}$ erit, ita ut tres *d-d* mutationis energiae futurae sint $E_1(d_{z^2} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2})$, $E_2(d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2})$, $E_3(d_{xz, yz} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2})$. π -interactio minima sit; tum tres illae mutationis energiae, si termini ad covalentiam atque effectus electrostaticos pertinentes adhibendi sunt, ita explanari [6] possunt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_1 &= 10\sigma_e^* - 10\sigma_a^* + (8/7)q \langle r^2 \rangle [1/R_S^3 - 1/R_L^3] \\
 &\quad + (10/21)q \langle r^4 \rangle [1/R_S^5 - 1/R_L^5], \\
 E_2 &= 15\sigma_e^* + (5/3)q \langle r^4 \rangle / R_S^5, \\
 E_3 &= 15\sigma_e^* + (6/7)q \langle r^2 \rangle [1/R_S^3 - 1/R_L^3] + (5/3)q \langle r^4 \rangle / R_S^5 \\
 &\quad - (10/21)q \langle r^4 \rangle [1/R_S^5 - 1/R_L^5], \\
 \langle r^n \rangle &= \int_0^\infty R_{3d}^2 r^{n+2} dr.
 \end{aligned}$$

Quibus in formulis q poli negativi magnitudo est, qui in ligando existere putatur; cui magnitudini valorem 0.5 attribuere licet, qui methodis empiricis in aliis Cu–N systematibus repertus est [7]. Hanc formulam valere sumimus:

$$\sigma^* = k \cdot S^2 (\text{N } 2p_\sigma, \text{Cu } 3d_\sigma)$$

(k idem sumitur esse in omnibus Cu–N systematibus).

Itaque, quaecunque sumuntur vinculorum longitudines vel equatoriales vel axiales, E_1 , E_2 , E_3 computari possunt. Si $R_S = 2.06 \text{ \AA}$ et $R_L = 2.44 \text{ \AA}$, tum, ut apparet, $E_1 = 7.9 \text{ kK}$, $E_2 = 16.3 \text{ kK}$, $E_3 = 16.8 \text{ kK}$. Spectrum crystallinum polarizatum, quod Ba sale producitur [5], apices ad 7.9 kK et 16.5 kK exhibet; duo mutationes energiae maximae non resolutae sunt. In Pb sale, E_1 ad 7.0 kK repertum est [3, 5]. Quod spectrum cum formulis $R_S = 2.06 \text{ \AA}$, $R_L = 2.33 \text{ \AA}$ congruit.

Quod hi numeri, ita aestimati, illis quos computaverunt Hathaway et alii [5] bene consentiunt, sperare nobis licet ex datis opticis parametra structuralia satis accurata proventura esse, si qua methodis crystallographicis usitatis distortio dynamica non discerni potest.

Quod Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. hoc opusculum societatis postdoctoralis copiis adjuverunt, gratias eis agere velim maximas.

Adnotationes

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