# STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF

# BINUCLEAR COBALT(III) CYANO COMPLEXES

Thesis by

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"There is something in such laws that takes the breath away. They are not discoveries or inventions of the human mind, but exist independently of us. In a moment of clarity, one can at most discover that they are there and take them into account. Long before there were people on the earth, crystals were already growing in the earth's crust. On one day or another, a human being first came across such a sparkling morsel of regularity lying on the ground or hit one with his stone tool and it broke off and fell at his feet, and he picked it up and regarded it in his open hand, and he was amazed."

> M. C. Escher "Approaches to Infinity"

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#### ABSTRACT

The crystal structures of six closely related binuclear cobalt(III) complexes have been determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction methods, in order to study the effects of the pentacyano system upon the bonding to various bridging ligands. Studies pertinent to dioxygen bridging ligands include the bis(pentacyanocobalt(III)) structures  $K_{5}{(CN)}_{5}CoO_{2}C_{0}(CN)_{5}$  ·H<sub>2</sub>O and the double salt  $K_{8}{(CN)}_{5}CoO_{2}CO(CN)_{5}$ (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O, as well as the bis(pentaamminecobalt(III)) structure { $(NH_3)_5COO_2CO(NH_3)_5$ }(SCN). In all cases, the dioxygen ligands (peroxo and superoxo) are found to bridge the two cobalt atoms in the asymmetric, staggered arrangement, and both planar and nonplanar structures are noted. The structures of two molecules of the type pentacyanocobalt(III)pentaamminecobalt(III) are determined, with the bridging ligands cyanide and thiocyanate. These compounds are (CN) \_CONCCo(NH\_3) \_ ·H\_0 and (CN) 5 CoSCNCo(NH3) 5. H2O. The preparation and structure of the compound  $K_{6}$ {(CN)  $_{5}CoSSO_{2}Co(CN) _{5}$ }·6H<sub>2</sub>O, containing the new bridging ligand thiosulfite (SSO<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>) are reported. This ligand bridges the two cobalt atoms through its two sulfur atoms, and has a geometry similar to that of normal coordinated sulfites. Coordination to cobalt is trans planar.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Cyanide Ion

As this thesis is concerned with the cyanide ion as a ligand in several binuclear cobalt(III) complexes, a brief discussion of the characteristics of this ligand are in order. The CN group may be described simply in the Lewis formalism as :CEN:, or equivalently in molecular orbital symbolism as KK( $\sigma 2s$ )<sup>2</sup>( $\sigma * 2s$ )<sup>2</sup>( $\sigma 2p$ )<sup>2</sup>( $\pi 2p$ )<sup>4</sup>. In either case the net bond order is three. Perhaps the most useful model for thinking of the cyanide ion in terms of coordination to transition metals employs 2s-2p hybridization of the atomic orbitals of both atoms, leading to  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{_{\mathbf{Z}}}$  lone pairs in sp orbitals localized on the C and N atoms. Other filled orbitals are of  $\pi$  symmetry and bonding character. The lowest energy empty orbitals are the degenerate  $\pi^*_{x,v}$ orbitals. A diagrammatic representation of the chemically important cyanide orbitals is given below, with filled orbitals shaded.



Figure I-l

Relative orbital energies calculated by a semi-empirical SCF MO procedure indicate that the highest energy filled MO is the "lone pair" with  $\sigma_z$  symmetry localized mainly on the carbon atom, which is to be expected due to the higher electronegativity of nitrogen. The next lower sigma orbital is that localized on nitrogen, with the degenerate  $\pi_x, \pi_y$  orbitals between. Metal orbitals of proper symmetry to overlap with  $\sigma_z$  ligand orbitals are nd<sub> $\sigma$ </sub>, (n+1)s and (n+1)p $\sigma$ , and as it turns out for cobalt, the metal d orbitals in particular are of favorable energy for overlap.

The electronic structure described above leads to chemical properties of the cyanide ion which make it both interesting and complicated in its role as a ligand. The high energy lone pair localized on the carbon atom causes the ion to be strongly basic, and thus gives it good sigma donor properties. It is thus expected that monodentate (usually referred to as "terminal" in this thesis, with no intended reference to possible effects upon the experimenter's health) cyanide ligands will be coordinated in a linear fashion through the carbon atom, as is more definitely true for carbonyls. Such bonding is usually assumed and has always been confirmed by recent experiments designed to differentiate between carbon and nitrogen bonded terminal cyanide. Indirect evidence has been interpreted in this manner, for instance the fact that methylation of complex

cyanides yields methyl isocyanides. As the precision of the X-ray diffraction experiment has increased, it has become possible to differentiate between the similar electron densities around carbon and nitrogen, and more directly prove the bonding mode. While "reasonable" refined thermal parameters and residual electron densities during refinement are usually taken as such proof, recently electron population parameters have been used to distinguish the carbon and nitrogen atoms.<sup>2</sup> Neutron diffraction has also been a useful tool. No bona fide stable N-bonded terminal cyanide has ever been confirmed. One of two isomers of  $\{Co(CN)_2 trien\}^+$  which were reported to contain N-bonded cyanide<sup>3</sup> has very recently been shown by X-ray diffraction to contain the cyano ligands in the normal, C-bonded mode,<sup>4</sup> and it is quite likely that the other isomer does also.

Strong ligand-metal  $\sigma$  bonding causes the donor atom of the ligand to become more electropositive and become more receptive to metal-ligand  $\pi$  bonding ( $\pi$  back-bonding) from the metal  $d\pi$  orbitals if the ligand possesses orbitals of  $\pi$  symmetry. This type of bonding might also be expected to be favorable because it distributes negative charge away from the metal which would otherwise be accumulated there due to  $\sigma$  donation. Carbon monoxide is the ideal such ligand, being a neutral species with the lowest energy empty orbitals being of  $\pi$  symmetry. Cyanide is expected to have  $\pi$ -accepting

properties also, since it is isoelectronic with CO, however its negative charge should lower its relative electronegativity and somewhat decrease its  $\pi$  accepting properties.

Evidence concerning  $\pi$ -bonding in cyano complexes is somewhat confusing and not wholly conclusive. Perhaps the most compelling reason to believe is based simply on chemical properties. Efficient  $\sigma$ -bonding ligands which cannot accept  $\pi$  donation from the metal (Cl<sup>-</sup>,OH<sup>-</sup>, etc.) do not form stable complexes with metals in low oxidation states, while such stabilization is typical of good  $\pi$ -accepting ligands such as  $\phi$  P, CO, and RNC. Cyanide is known to form many complexes with metals in low oxidation state, although they are in most cases chemically less stable than the analogous carbonyl complexes. Substantial metal-ligand  $\pi$  bonding is also consistent with the high position of cyanide on the "spectrochemical series," as the crystal field splitting energy,  $\Delta_0$ , is increased through stabilization of the  $t_2$  orbital caused by delocalization into  $\pi^*$  cyanide orbitals. Infrared spectra have been used to evaluate the M-C and C-N bond orders, but suffer from several drawbacks, including the fact that the  $\sigma$  donation and  $\pi$  acceptance have opposite effects on  $k_{C-N}$ (the force constant of the C-N bond), such that changes in this value with degree of  $\pi$  bonding are small.

X-ray diffraction data, the usual solution to controversial bonding questions, have not unambiguously solved the

problem of  $\pi$  bonding in cyano complexes for primarily two reasons. One of these was best put by Griffith in an excellent review of cyanide complexes of transition metals,<sup>5</sup> "Values of metal-ligand bond distances do not provide impressive evidence for  $\pi$ -bonding owing to lack of information on the length that the bond would have if it were exclusively  $\sigma$  in character." The other problem is that changes in bond lengths, particularly C-N, between complexes suspected of exhibiting appreciable and little  $\pi$  bonding will be small, and many X-ray studies of cyano complexes are of insufficient precision to detect such changes. Few determinations have placed the C-N distance with an esd of smaller than 0.01  $\stackrel{\text{R}}{=}$ . Even in more precise determinations, intermolecular interactions may tend to obscure the information sought.

Another interesting feature of the cyanide ligand is its ambidentate nature. Lone pairs, localized on both the carbon and nitrogen atoms, are available for donation, and the energy difference between them is not as great as in CO. While terminal cyanides are always C-bonded (vide supra) or isomerize quickly when formed as the isocyanide,<sup>6</sup> cyano complexes can serve as ligands, coordinating to another transition metal through the nitrogen atom. The cyanide in these compounds serves as a bridging ligand, and such M-C=N-M'bridges are quite common in polymeric metal cyano complexes,

although rare in discrete binuclear complexes which are chemically stable. The history of cyano-bridged complexes dates back to the beginning of coordination chemistry. Interestingly, the first known coordination complex was prepared in 1704 by a German artist seeking a dye, and this compound, Prussian Blue, contains polymeric cyano bridges.<sup>7</sup> Diesbach heated animal wastes with  $Na_2 CO_3$  in an iron vessel, and obtained  $Fe_4 \{Fe(CN)_6\}_3$ , a cubic polymer containing  $Fe^{II}$ and  $Fe^{III}$  linked together by  $CN^-$ . Structural studies of Prussian Blue and related compounds have been vigorously pursued, but understanding has been hampered by difficulty in obtaining crystals, interstitial inclusions, disorder of the cyano group, and the difficulty in distinguishing C from N even in an ordered structure.

Discrete binuclear complexes with cyano bridges are a great deal less common, as mentioned before. At the time of this writing, to the knowledge of the writer, only seven have been reported, of which two are questionable. Before the work described in this thesis, the crystal structure of only one of these<sup>8</sup> had been determined.

A useful tool in the detection of bridging cyano groups is infrared spectroscopy.<sup>9</sup> Terminal cyanides display an IR absorption in the region of 2110-2140 cm<sup>-1</sup>, while bridging cyanides absorb at higher frequencies, within a range of about 2200-2230 cm<sup>-1</sup>. This effect is presumably caused by

a constraint placed upon the motion of the cyanide group by the second metal atom.

The presence of filled  $\pi$  orbitals in the bonding scheme of the cyanide ion suggests their use as donors, leading to edge-on  $\pi$ -complexes similar to  $\pi$ -olefin complexes:

No simple complexes of this type are known, which is reasonable, since the cyanide carbon atom is a far better donor than the  $\pi$  system. One might expect that blocking the carbon atom with an alkyl group would allow edge-on coordination, and several acetonitrile complexes of Re<sup>III</sup> are considered candidates for this type of bonding due to the absence of the usual C=N stretching mode in their IR spectra.<sup>10,11</sup> The crystal structure of one of these complexes, ReCl<sub>3</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> NCCH<sub>3</sub>, has been worked out, and the acetonitrile was found to coordinate in the linear  $\sigma$  fashion through the nitrogen atom.<sup>12</sup> It seems likely that the other related compounds in question are bonded in the same manner.

# B. The Dioxygen Ligand

The term "dioxygen" will be used here in a rather general sense, referring to all ligands or potential ligands consisting

entirely of two oxygen atoms bonded together, regardless of oxidation state of the group. The term molecular oxygen should be understood to mean the neutral, naturally occurring molecule  $O_2$ , and peroxo and superoxo refer to the anions  $O_2^{2^-}$  and  $O_2^{-}$ , respectively. These distinctions in many cases get to be academic, as in metal complexes the actual oxidation state of the ligand may become nebulous.

Dioxygen has been described as an "exotic"<sup>13</sup> ligand, which is a quite descriptive allusion to the fact that even more than for cyanide, the electronic structure of the ligand allows a number of possibilities of bonding modes for coordination to transition metals. Its role as a ligand is, however, very fundamental and important, since it is as a ligand that dioxygen is involved in biological metabolism and transport.

Historically, this molecule was important in the development of the now quite popular and useful molecular orbital theory, since its ground state is a triplet  ${}^{3}\Sigma_{g}^{-}$ , a fact which could not be explained by previous theories of coordinate bonding. The electronic configuration of the ground state is  $KK(\sigma_{s}^{b})^{2}(\sigma_{s}^{*})^{2}(\sigma_{z}^{b})^{2}(\pi_{x,y}^{b})^{4}(\pi_{x,y}^{*})^{2}$ , and thus the molecule is paramagnetic with two unpaired electrons and has a net bond order of two. Hybridization of s and p orbitals is probably not a useful model for thinking about the oxygen molecule. While there can be no doubt that this sort of mixing is a useful concept when applied to carbon compounds,

it should be noted that the s-p orbital energy separation in molecular oxygen is almost 120kK, three times that of carbon,  $^{14}$  and hybridization is probably a rather poor approximation to the true bonding situation in  $O_2$ . Thus all bonding interactions should be thought of in terms of the unhybridized molecular orbitals.

While in triply-bonded molecules such as CO and N<sub>2</sub>, the <sup>G</sup>2p atomic orbitals are largely nonbonding and thus are available for donation to transition metal d orbitals, we would not expect to observe this type of coordinate bonding for the doubly-bonded O<sub>2</sub>, in which the G2p orbitals are highly bonding and localized between the oxygen centers. This orbital has a much lower energy in molecular oxygen than in the triply-bonded molecules, and is probably much too low in energy to be important in bonding interactions. Further population of the  $\pi_{g}^{*}$  orbitals in the dioxygen anions O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>, with resultant lengthening of the 0-0 internuclear distance, would be expected to further lower the energy of the  $\pi_{u}^{2}$ p orbitals, which have about the same energy in both the dioxygen molecule and the triply-bonded molecules.

These properties lead us to expect a "bent" end-on geometry for coordination of dioxygen ligands to transition metals. The bent M-O-O unit allows strong  $\sigma$ -donor interactions between the in-plane  $\pi^*$  orbital with the d<sub>2</sub>2 orbital

of the metal and  $\pi$  interactions between the out-of-plane  $\pi^*$ orbital and the  $d_{xz,yz}$  orbitals of the metal. For a complexed peroxide ion, which has filled  $\pi^*$  orbitals, these interactions would be described as  $\sigma$  donation and  $\pi$  donation, whereas for superoxide, which has unfilled  $\pi^*$  orbitals,  $\pi$ -back bonding ( $\pi$ -acceptor) interactions are possible.

Upon complexation, the formerly degenerate  $\pi^*$  orbitals of dioxygen split in energy, that lying out of the M-O-O plane being of higher energy and thus containing the unpaired electron if there is one. Another metal may engage this unit in exactly analogous bonding, forming a staggered M-O-O-M unit with each degenerate  $\pi^*$  orbital being involved in bonding with both metal centers, assuming a planar unit. For a nonplanar M-O-O-M unit (specifically one with a 90° torsion angle) each dioxygen  $\pi^*$  orbital would be involved in  $\sigma$  bonding with one of the metal centers and in  $\pi$  bonding with the other. The limiting cases are diagrammed in Figure 2, and the bonding in any form with a torsion angle intermediate between 90 and 180 degrees cannot be thought of in such simple terms.

- M

Figure I-2

The  $\pi_b$  orbitals of dioxygen may also act as  $\sigma$  donors, leading to an "olefinic" type of bonding. The geometry of this kind of complex is shown in Figure 3; in the ideal case the two oxygen atoms are equidistant from the metal. This geometry also allows  $\pi$  interactions with the  $\pi^*$  orbitals of dioxygen.

Figure I-3

Finally, linear coordination of the dioxygen ligand should be considered. If the  $\sigma_{2p}$  orbital is ruled out on energetic grounds, as has been discussed previously, then the  $\pi^*$  and  $\pi_{D}$  orbitals are the only energetically favorable possibility in a linear M-O-O unit, and with them only  $\pi$  donor or acceptor interactions are possible. This bonding is expected to be weak by comparison to  $\sigma$ -donor interactions, and thus such complexes are expected to be unstable. It is quite disturbing that an example of linear coordination of the dioxygen ligand is, in fact, known. The  $\{(CN)_5 COO_2\}^{3-}$  ion has been shown, by a crystal structure determination, to have a nearly linear Co-O-O unit, with this angle being  $175(2)^{0}$ .<sup>15</sup> Bond distances within the ion suggest its formulation as a superoxo complex of Co(III). The bonding in this complex is somewhat obfuscatory, since the Co-O bond seems to be about as strong as in the corresponding  $\vdash$ -superoxo dimer which will be described in this thesis, in which  $\sigma$  donation is certainly very important. Clearly, our present understanding of the role of dioxygen as a ligand is inadequate.

We have, then, at least four modes of coordination of dioxygen to metals which have been demonstrated to exist. Other unconfirmed possibilities can also be imagined. The so-called 1:1 complexes (one metal atom to one dioxygen ligand) come in three varieties. 1) The symmetric complexes are five coordinate (when dioxygen is considered as monodentate) complexes of Rh, Ir, Pt, and Co.<sup>16-19</sup> The O-O distances vary quite a lot in these compounds, and it is difficult to assign the oxidation state of either the metal or the dioxygen group in many of them. These compounds have recently been discussed in several reviews and will not be discussed in depth here. 2) Asymmetric 1:1 complexes (bent end-on) are known to result from oxygenation of square planar complexes of Co(II) and Fe(II) with tetradentate ligands in the presence of a coordinating base. Very recently, X-ray structural data have begun to become available for these model compounds for heme proteins, but disorder and high thermal motion of the dioxygen ligand are common problems, and the precision of the derived geometries has thus far been uniformly low. It appears that the cobalt complexes are best described as Co(III)

superoxo complexes with the Co-O-O angle of about  $126^{\circ}$ . 3) The only known example of linear bonding is the previouslydescribed (CN)  $_{5}CoO_{2}^{3^{-}}$  ion.

Binuclear complexes, the real subject of this discussion, are a great deal more common than any of the previously mentioned 1:1 compounds. The only established geometry for these complexes is the "staggered" asymmetric mode depicted earlier. The symmetric,  $\pi$ -bonded configuration also seems possible in dimers, and indeed was erroneously thought to be documented by an X-ray structure which exhibited disorder. This guite unfortunate situation will be discussed in detail in the succeeding section. Finally, due to the recent surprising appearance of the linear monomer, the linear dimer can, with a somewhat perverted imagination, be considered as a possibility. We might expect that the µ-superoxo decacyano complex would be a prime candidate for this sort of bonding if any imaginable complex would, but as will be reported in this document, that complex is staggered.

#### C. The Thiocyanate Ion

The SCN<sup>-</sup> anion, well known as a "pseudohalide" ligand in classical coordination chemistry, has received recent interest in its role as an ambidentate ligand. It has been the principal species of interest in the investigation of linkage isomerism, due to its ability to coordinate to metals through

either the nitrogen atom (isothiocyanate) or sulfur atom (thiocyanate) or both. Several pairs of compounds have been characterized in which thiocyanate coordinates to the same system through either terminal atom, and in all cases, one linkage is more stable than the other. Complexes have recently been isolated which contain in the same molecule both thiocyanate and isothiocyanate linkages.

The molecular orbitals of the thiocyanate ion which are important to coordination are described by DiSipio, et al., who performed an MO calculation to determine the relative energy levels.<sup>20</sup> They are similar to those found in cyanide except for an extra orbital (labelled  $2\pi$ ). This orbital is the highest filled level and is essentially nonbonding. localized on the sulfur atom. The lowest unfilled orbital (labelled  $3\pi$ ) is considerably higher in energy than the cyanide  $\pi^*$  orbital, and therefore less suited to  $\pi$ -acceptance. The two highest filled  $\sigma$  orbitals are probably best thought of as nonbonding sp hybrids localized on the end atoms. Bonding to metals is expected to be primarily  $\sigma$  donation from the sp lone pair on nitrogen, leading to a linear M-NCS group, and/or  $\sigma$  donation from the  $2\pi$  lone pair on the sulfur atom, leading to a bent M-SCN linkage. Some m-accepting character of the M-S bond, utilizing the  $3\pi$  orbital might be expected, although weak. Gutterman and Gray, <sup>21</sup> in a spectroscopic examination of complexes of the type (CN) CoX where X is a

triatomic ligand, found no evidence of participation of  $\pi$ -acceptor orbitals of the triatomic ligand in the metalligand bonding.

Structural data for thiocyanate complexes and ionic thiocyanate are somewhat confusing. If the canonical structure S-C=N is assumed, distances of approximately 1.79 Å for S-C and 1.15  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  for C=N would be expected. Actual results exhibit guite a bewildering variation. While practically all thiocyanate groups determined by X-ray diffraction are reasonably linear, S-C distances vary over the range of 1.55 to 1.76 Å, and C-N distances vary over a range of 1.13 to 1.34  $\overset{\circ}{A}$ .<sup>22</sup> This wide variation is no doubt partly due to the low precision (and perhaps accuracy) of much of the work; however, even when only the more precise determinations are considered, the observed ranges are still considerably wider than what one might expect. Although the bonding within the thiocyanate ion is expected to rearrange considerably upon complex formation, present data do not distinguish well between one set of distances for ionic thiocyanates and another for complexed ligands; considerable overlap exists, and conclusions regarding electron rearrangements must await more structural data.

The bonding mode of thiocyanate to transition metals is an interesting story which is not yet understood in its entirety, although trends are clear, and accurate predictions

can be made. Apparently the stability of the thiocyanato and isothiocyanato linkages are inherently close together, such that subtle effects upon the electron distribution at the metal can easily exchange the order of stability. Generally, the nitrogen end of SCN is thought of as a hard base in the Pearson sense, and the sulfur end is thought of as a soft base. Thus thiocyanate would be expected to coordinate to hard acids such as Co(III) through the nitrogen atom and to soft acids such as Pd(II) through the sulfur atom. This sort of prediction holds up well throughout the periodic table as long as thiocyanate is the only ligand, but breaks down when other ligands are involved. Soft ligands can "soften" a hard metal such that thiocyanate will prefer to bond via the sulfur atom; for instance,  $(CN)_{r}$  CoSCN<sup>3-</sup> is more stable than its linkage isomer. An inverse effect causes  $(NH_3)_5 CONCS^{2+}$  to be more stable than its linkage isomer. This rule works nicely except that for soft metals, exactly the opposite effect is noted. Soft bases such as alkylphosphines cause N-coordination in Pd(II) and Pt(II) complexes while hard bases such as NH, cause S-bonding. Steric and other environmental constraints have also been shown to affect the thiocyanate bonding mode, such that the subject is not at all transparent. In the borderline area in particular, other effects probably greatly outweigh the symbiotic relationships, which are themselves not well understood. Thiocyanate continues to be an intriguing ligand.

#### D. <u>Binuclear</u> Cobalt Complexes

#### 1) Cobaltammines:

The ammine ligand has been classically of primary importance in the development of the chemistry of binuclear cobalt complexes. The first dicobalt complex was obtained by Fremy in 1852, when he synthesized a brown product by exposure of ammoniacal cobalt(II) solutions to air.<sup>23</sup> Fremy formulated this complex as a  $\mu$ -peroxodicobalt(III) ion, and as it turned out, many years of investigation into the new field led to not only a wealth of new complexes, but to a complete confirmation of Fremy's original formulation. Extensive efforts during the late 19th and early twentieth centuries by Jorgensen, Vortmann, Werner, and others led to the synthesis and characterization of a staggering number of binuclear cobalt ammine complexes containing a wide variety of ligands and up to three bridges. The classic paper in this field was published in 1910 by Werner, summarizing his work and that of a large number of students.<sup>24</sup>

Much of the work, both in Werner's time and in recent times, has centered around the complexes containing an O<sub>2</sub> bridge. These complexes have become a subject of renewed interest because an understanding of the bonding of dioxygen to transition metals is fundamentally important to the subject of oxygen transport and metabolism by metalloproteins. Dioxygen-bridged complexes formed by direct oxygenation may

be fairly easily oxidized by a one-electron oxidation without destruction of the dioxygen bridge. Werner realized that two different sorts of dioxygen-bridged complexes existed, but the bonding theories of his time did not allow for an understanding of the nature of the oxidized complex, and thus the terminology peroxocobalt(III, III) and peroxocobalt(III, IV) was contrived to distinguish the two. This formulation, of course, implies that the two cobalt centers are nonequivalent or are equivalent only by a resonance between the Co(IV) and Co(III) forms. Much more recently, in the mid-1960's, the problem of assigning formal oxidation states to the cobalt atoms was cleverly avoided by reference to the magnetic properties of these compounds. The paramagnetic ions of type {L<sub>5</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub>CoL<sub>5</sub>}<sup>5+</sup> were for a time termed as "paramagnetic peroxo" complexes, and the analogous 4+ ions were termed "diamagnetic peroxo". Only through the full power of X-ray crystallography and EPR measurement were the complexes under-It is now understood and accepted that the (4+) stood. complexes are ordinary Co(III, III) compounds containing a peroxo bridge, and the (5+) compounds are actually Co(III, III) compounds containing a superoxo bridge. In both cases, the two cobalt atoms are identical with respect to oxidation state and electron configuration.

The geometric configuration of the bridging dioxygen group in these complexes has been a subject of as much

controversy as the assignment of oxidation states to the metal atoms and ligands. A very unfortunate combination of circumstances led to their misformulation for a period of time in the early 1960's. Vlcek, 25 on the basis of a molecular orbital calculation, predicted that the O-O group in the superoxo complex should be oriented perpendicular to the Co-Co axis, with  $\pi$  overlap, as is the case in certain 1:1 complexes. The first salt of this ion chosen for an X-ray crystallographic determination exhibited, as ill fortune would have it, a sort of disorder which caused the overall electron density in the area of the bridging group to resemble somewhat the perpendicular arrangement which had been proposed and was therefore perhaps expected.<sup>26</sup> Partially as a result of low precision, the diffraction data were interpreted by Vannerberg and Brosset to indicate the incorrect perpendicular bonding arrangement



This misinterpretation unfortunately found its way into several books and papers written shortly thereafter, such that older discussions of this subject must be read with caution. The true configuration of this ion was elucidated by a crystallographic study of the monosulfate tris(bisulfate)salt in 1966 and a redetermination of the original pentanitrate

structure by Marsh and Schaefer the following year.<sup>27,28</sup> The structure of the diamagnetic (4+) ion was suggested by an inaccurate crystal structure determination by Vannerberg in 1965 of the tetrathiocyanate salt<sup>29</sup> and completely established by Schaefer in 1968 in a precise determination of the disulfate tetrahydrate.<sup>30</sup> The structures of the two ions are similar, both containing the bridging ligand in the asymmetric, staggered configuration



The superoxo complex was found in both determinations to be essentially planar, with an O-O distance of about  $1.31^{\text{Å}}$  and a Co-O-O angle of about 118 degrees. The peroxo complex exhibited an O-O distance of  $1.47^{\text{Å}}$  and a Co-O-O angle of about 113 degrees. While the cation in the sulfate structure was found to contain a torsion angle of  $146^{\circ}$ , the same ion in the apparently unsatisfactory tetrathiocyanate structure was rigorously planar. This discrepancy was not taken too seriously until a redetermination of the thiocyanate salt (one of the subjects of this thesis) proved the original formulation to be essentially correct. The factors which we now believe to account for this difference, based not only on the redetermination but also on the results of several similar structural studies, will be discussed at length in a later portion of this document.

#### 2) Cobalt cyano complexes

Aqueous solutions of Co(II) and the cyanide ion in a ratio of 1:5 or smaller probably contain the ion Co(CN)<sub>5</sub><sup>3-</sup>, which is an exceedingly good reducing agent. While the chemistry of cobalt pentacyanide is extremely interesting and complex in many respects, this discussion will be limited to its role in the formation of binuclear complexes. A large number of two-electron oxidizing agents are capable of forming bridged species of the type (CN)<sub>5</sub>Co-L-Co(CN)<sub>5</sub><sup>n-</sup>. The simplest, which does not really "belong" in the same class with the rest, is the solid state dimer of the pentacyanocobalt(II) ion,  $\{Co_2(CN)_{10}\}^{6-}$ , in which the bridging group is simply an electron-pair bond formed between the metal ions. The structure of this complex has recently been determined by two X-ray studies of the hydrated barium salt.<sup>31,32</sup>

The formation of the other members of this series may be visualized as a two-step process, in which the neutral ligand L first engages in an oxidative addition reaction with the  $Co(CN)_5^{3-}$  ion to form  $(CN)_5Co(III)-L^-$ . Since the ligand L is a two-electron oxidizing agent, this complex may oxidatively add to another molecule of  $Co(CN)_5^{3-}$  to form the bridged complex  $(CN)_5Co(III)-L(2-)-Co(III)(CN)_5^{6-}$ . In reality, the ligand L need not be a neutral species to begin with, such that the final charge on the binuclear ion may vary.

Perhaps the most important of the complexes of this sort

is that in which the ambidentate, oxidizing ligand L is molecular oxygen. The oxygenation of Co(CN), <sup>3-</sup> was first described by Haim and Wilmarth, 33 who also found that the diamagnetic product (CN) 5 CoO2 Co(CN) 5 can be easily oxidized by a one-electron oxidant (oxygen itself seems to be a sufficiently good oxidizing agent) to form the superoxo complex. The brown peroxo ion is stable only in strong alkaline solution, while the magenta superoxo (5-) ion is stable in solution over a wide range of pH. Prior to the work described in this thesis, the configuration of neither of these ions was definitely known; however, they were both widely assumed to have the staggered, asymmetric dioxygen bonding mode, primarily by analogy to the corresponding decaammine complexes and by ESR examination of the paramagnetic compound.<sup>34</sup> There has been some discussion of the possibility that the  $\pi$ acceptor nature of the cyanide ion would alter the electron distribution around the cobalt atom in such a way as to cause the dioxygen to bond in the symmetrically bridged mode in the decacyano ions, even though the decaammine ions were finally demonstrated not to have this type of bonding.

It is worthy of note that, strictly speaking, the superoxo ligand does not fall into the category described, for the  $\mu$ -superoxo complex cannot be made directly by oxidation of the Co(CN)<sub>5</sub><sup>3<sup>-</sup></sup> ion. In order to form this complex, the dioxygen ligand must be reduced to peroxo by two-electron

oxidative addition and then reoxidized back to the superoxo The (CN)  $_{5}$  CoO,  $Go(CN)^{5}$  ion can, however, be synstate. thesized in an alternate manner which turns out to be much more convenient than the oxidation of the  $\mu$ -peroxo decacyano The  $\mu$ -superoxo decaammine ion can be synthesized in ion. pure form very easily and in good yield. Its reaction with cyanide ion is amazingly fast at room temperature, forming almost quantitatively the µ-superoxo decacyano ion without destruction or alteration of the superoxo linkage.<sup>34</sup> The mechanism of this metathesis reaction has not been investigated, but it seems likely that it involves some sort of redox intermediate reactions, since its rate is many orders of magnitude faster than the replacement of ammine by cyanide in the hexamminecobalt(III) ion or in several binuclear complexes containing bridging ligands of invariable oxidation state (i.e., cyanide).

Other ligands which form ligand-bridged complexes of the form  $(CN)_5 Co-L-Co(CN)_5^{n-}$  are Cd(II), <sup>35</sup> Hg(II), <sup>35</sup> Tl(I), <sup>36</sup>  $SnCl_2$ , <sup>37</sup>,  $SO_2$ , <sup>37</sup> acetylene, <sup>38</sup>  $C_2F_4$ , <sup>39</sup> p-benzoquinone, <sup>40</sup>,  $Se_2$ , <sup>41</sup>,  $S_2$ ,  $SSO_2^{2^-}$ , <sup>41</sup>, and (perhaps)  $N_2O_2$ . <sup>42</sup> It seems clear that many other two-electron oxidants may form such dimers, but the reactions simply have not been performed. Previous to the work described in this thesis, the crystal structures of none of these compounds had been determined. Some are more interesting than others. For instance, the dicobalt

decacyanide dimer stabilizes the  $S_2^{2^-}$  ion, which is not known to exist as the free ion, and thus provides a way in which a "nonexistent" ion can be studied structurally.

3) The system (NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>Co-L-Co(CN)<sub>5</sub>

Molecules of type pentaamminecobalt(III)-L-pentacyanocobalt(III) are ideally suited for the structural study of ambidentate ligands L. The existence of these species is very recent, the first being reported in 1969.<sup>43</sup> These investigators prepared the cyano-bridged compound by a thermal dehydration reaction. Thermal dehydration of salts of the aquopentaamminecobalt(III) ion yields products in which a variety of anions replace water in the inner coordination sphere:

$$\{(\text{NH}_3)_5 \text{CoOH}_2\}X_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \{(\text{NH}_3)_5 \text{CoX}\}X_2 + H_2O$$

By using the complex anion  $Co(CN)_6^{3-}$  as the anion X, they were able to synthesize the cyano-bridged binuclear compound. Another similar reaction led to the synthesis of the linkage isomer of this complex. The successful synthesis of the  $(NH_3)_5 CoCN^{2+}$  ion<sup>44</sup> led to the isocyano-bridged compound by substitution of this ion for water in  $(CN)_5 CoOH_2^{2-2}$ .

 $(CN)_{5}COOH_{2}^{2^{-1}} + (NH_{3})_{5}COCN^{2^{+}} - (CN)_{5}CONCCO(NH_{3})_{5} + H_{2}O$ More recently, both linkage isomers with L=SCN<sup>-</sup> have been

prepared by exactly analogous reactions upon both isomers of  $(NH_3)_5 Co(SCN)^{2+.46}$  No other compounds of this series have yet been reported, although several other promising ambidentate ligands are available.

These compounds were initially interesting in investigation involving internuclear interactions in binuclear complexes. Their electronic spectra exhibit no hint of such interaction, as they correspond very closely to the sum of the spectra of two isolated Co(III) atoms in the appropriate ligand environments. In fact, the observation that the UV-VIS spectra did not conform to the average environment of the two cobalt atoms was an important consideration in their initial characterization as asymmetric binuclear complexes with "unmixed" ligands. An X-ray structure determination confirmed the characterization of the cyano-bridged compound (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub> CONCCO(CN)<sub>5</sub>.<sup>8</sup>

These complexes, as mentioned earlier, are nice systems for the structural (bonding) study of ambidentate ligands, for several reasons:

a) They stabilize ordinarily unstable linkages by coordination of the free end of the ambidentate ligand. For example, the Co-NC linkage isomerizes very quickly to Co-CN in terminal complexes; however, species such as (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>Co-NC are quite stable as a fragment of a binuclear complex.

- b) In effect, two systems can be studied at once. For instance, the  $(NH_3)_5Co-XY-Co(CN)_5$  system gives us information about both  $(NH_3)_5Co-XY$  and  $(CN)_5CoYX$ .
- c) The complexes are neutral species when the bridging ligand is monoanionic, as most are. For an X-ray crystallographic study, no messy counterions obscure the information sought, and the number of atoms is kept to a minimum.
- d) In general, if the -XY- linkage exists, there is probably a good chance that the -YX- linkage will also exist, as the difference between the stabilities of the two linkage isomers is considerably smaller than for nonbridging ligands. For any given ambidentate ligand, both isomers can usually be studied.
- e) Most known complexes of this sort crystallize well, probably due to the good possibilities for hydrogen bonding.

In this thesis, the crystal structures of two more of the complexes in this system are described, the isocyano complex and the thiocyanato complex. The structure of the isocyano molecule is very revealing when compared to that of the cyano molecule. The thiocyanato structure is interesting in itself; however, the structure of its linkage isomer has not been determined. CHAPTER II. EXPERIMENTAL

# A. <u>Synthesis of Compounds, Crystal Preparation, and</u> <u>Preliminary Characterization</u>

1) 
$$K_{8} \{ (CN)_{5} CoO_{2} Co (CN)_{5} \} (NO_{3})_{2} \cdot 4H_{2}O \}$$

The µ-peroxo decacyano ion was prepared by rapid bubbling of oxygen through a solution containing Co(CN)<sub>5</sub><sup>3-</sup> at 0° C.<sup>33</sup> Cobaltous nitrate and potassium cyanide were used in the preparation reported to yield  $K_6 \{Co_2O_2(CN)_{10}\} \cdot H_2O$ . The crude product, when examined microscopically, appeared to contain thin, brown flakes which were transparent when moist but became opaque upon drying. Smaller deep orange crystals which remained transparent upon drying and colorless KNO, were also present. Recrystallization was accomplished by addition of ethanol to a solution of the crude product in 1 M KCN at 0<sup>0</sup> C.; the transparent orange crystals were the least soluble solid, and were collected as the major product. Iodometric determination of peroxide content of the orange product yielded consistently lower values than would be expected for any hydrate of K<sub>6</sub>{Co<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(CN)<sub>10</sub>}; repeated recrystallization did not substantially affect the peroxide analysis. Density measurements (performed by flotation in a CCl<sub>4</sub>-CHBr<sub>3</sub> mixture) and cell dimensions determined from Weissenberg photography indicated a unit cell which could not possibly contain an integral number of formulas of any conceivable

hydrate (<13H<sub>2</sub>O) of the potassium salt. The UV-visible spectrum of these crystals dissolved in 1 <u>M</u> KOH was identical to that reported for  $K_6 \{Co_2O_2(CN)_{10}\}$ .<sup>47</sup> It was obvious that these crystals contained, among other (unknown) species, the binuclear ion of interest, and since they are a great deal more stable than the simple potassium salt (presumably the brown flakes which fell apart upon drying), were deemed suitable for a structural study.

Growth of diffraction-quality crystals was nontrivial, but successfully accomplished by careful control of the ethanol-water proportions in a solution at 0° C. Crystals were washed with ethanol and ether and air dried. Oscillation and Weissenberg photography indicated systematic absences h0% with  $\ell$  odd and 0k0 with k odd, which are uniquely consistent with monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c. A crystal of dimensions 0.11 x 0.44 x 0.15 mm, elongated along b, was chosen for intensity data collection and mounted with its b axis inclined approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree from the diffractometer  $\phi$  axis.

# 2) $K_5 \{(CN)_5 COO_2 CO(CN)_5\} \cdot H_2 O$

The zinc salt of the  $\{(CN)_5 CoO_2 Co(CN)_5\}^{5^-}$  ion was prepared from  $\{Co_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}\}(SO_4)(HSO_4)_3$  by replacement of ammine ligands with cyanide ligands on the pre-formed  $CoO_2Co$  unit, a reaction which goes remarkably easily at room temperature.<sup>34</sup> Using the insoluble orange zinc salt as a starting material,

extensive efforts were made to crystallize the binuclear anion with a variety of cations, including K<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, NH<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Ba<sup>2+</sup>,  $(C_4H_9)_4N^+$ , and  $\{CoO_2(NH_3)_{10}\}^{5+}$ . All attempts yielded powders or more often intractable oils except for potassium, which, with difficulty, could be coerced to form rather poor but single crystals, magenta in color. Crystals were grown from aqueous solution by addition of a 1:1 mixture of methanol and ethanol at  $0^{\circ}$ , followed by slow cooling to  $-15^{\circ}$ . Repeated attempts to grow high quality crystals were made, but the tendency to oil or to form small, dendritic crystals was pronounced. Large crystals which sometimes formed could not survive the trauma of being removed from the mother liquor and warmed to room temperature, even if the warming was performed at rates so slow as to tax the patience of the experimenter to experience the joys of reciprocal lattice photography. Thin, bladelike crystals could be removed intact, and whereas they were rather small and pathologically shaped for the purposes of precise X-ray diffraction, they yielded clean diffraction patterns, and the structure was determined using them.

Preliminary Weissenberg photography of the reciprocal lattice indicated a triclinic lattice, and a Delaunay reduction procedure<sup>48</sup> exposed no higher symmetry. The Delaunayreduced triclinic cell was chosen for structure solution and refinement (vide infra); however, intensity data were collected
in the unreduced cell as originally indexed on photographs, due to the benefits of aligning the crystal precisely around the long axis, with consequent ease in locating and indexing reflections in diffractometer coordinates. The matrix which transforms the "film" axes into the Delaunay cell axes (and therefore also the film reciprocal indices into the indices in the Delaunay cell) is:

Density determinations performed by flotation in a  $CCl_{4}-CHBr_{3}$  mixture established the number of formula units of  $K_{5}\{(CN)_{5}CoO_{2}Co(CN)_{5}\}$ · $H_{2}O$  as three, a rather unusual number. A crystal of approximate dimensions 0.55 x 0.03 x 0.09, elongated along the real c axis, was chosen for intensity data collection and placed in a capillary for protection from atmospheric humidity (the compound is somewhat deliquescent) and mounted with its long axis coincident with the diffractometer  $\phi$  axis.

3)  $K_{f} \{ (CN)_{5} Cosso_{2} Co (CN)_{5} \} \cdot 6H_{2} O$ 

The recently reported procedure for the preparation of the  $\{Co_2S_2(CN)_{10}\}^{6-}$  anion was carried out,<sup>41</sup> using elemental sulfur in the oxidation of  $Co(CN)_{5}^{3-}$ . Sources of cobaltous and cyanide ions were cobaltous acetate and KCN. The orangebrown product is quite soluble in water and tends to form a dark brown, almost black oil. Spectroscopic experiments indicate that this product contains appreciable amounts of at least one other cobalt cyano complex which this experimenter has not isolated. Workers in another laboratory have isolated from this reaction a complex which appears to contain one sulfur atom per two cobalt atoms, as judged by elemental analysis.<sup>49</sup>

Recrystallization, which is difficult due partially to the extreme solubility of this complex in water, was attempted using a variety of cations and solvent systems, with some success at good crystal formation using an ethanol-water mixture with barium counterion at  $-15^{\circ}$ . One recrystallization attempt using potassium ion in an ethanol-water solvent system was allowed to sit for approximately eight weeks at -15°, yielding large, well-formed, dark orange prismatic crystals growing amid a ground mass of polycrystalline material, yellow to brown in color. The large crystals were obtained in pure form by the Pasteur method (discriminatory crystal-picking). A UV-VIS spectrum of this material (Figure II-1) indicated that it is not the  $\mu$ -dithio complex. Unit cell dimensions, space group information, and a density determination suggested that the anion is dimeric, and indicated a possible formulation such as K<sub>6</sub>{Co<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>(CN)<sub>10</sub>}·8H<sub>2</sub>O. Eventual successful refinement demonstrated the compound to be  $K_{f}$  { (CN)  $_{5}$  CoSSO  $_{2}$  Co(CN)  $_{5}$  · 6H  $_{2}$ O. Weissenberg photographs indicated systematic absences hkl with h+k odd and h0l with l odd, consistent with monoclinic space



UV-VIS spectrum of the  $\mu\text{-thiosulfito}$  complex.



groups C 2/c and Cc. Qualitative examination of the intensity distribution on films led to the judgment that the centric space group was more likely, and the space group was assumed to be C 2/c. Preliminary work was done in space group I 2/a, since the crystals were elongated along an axis in this setting, and the monoclinic angle  $\beta$  is conveniently extremely close to 90°. Twinning was commonly observed in these crystals; however, several large single crystals were found. A crystal of approximate dimensions 0.45 x 0.30 x 0.26 mm was mounted with its long dimension (<u>a</u> in I 2/a or 101 in C 2/c) coincident with the  $\phi$  axis of the diffractometer.

# 4) {( $NH_3$ ) $_5CoO_2Co(NH_3)_5$ }(SCN) $_4$

Synthesis of the compound was effected by dissolving one gram of  $Co(SCN)_2$  in 50 ml of water, adding 27.8 ml of 15 M NH<sub>4</sub>OH, and refrigerating the solution exposed to the atmosphere at 0<sup>o</sup> C. for several hours. Dark green to black needles were separated from the mother liquor by filtration and were washed with ether. These were large and of nearly square cross-section. Cleavage normal to the needle axis is fairly good, such that crystal fragments almost cubic in shape were easily obtained. Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs indicated an orthorhombic lattice with systematic extinctions  $0k\ell$  with  $k+\ell$  odd and  $h0\ell$  with  $h+\ell$  odd. These absences are consistent with space groups Pnn2 or Pnnm, and the centric space group reported in the original investigation<sup>29</sup> was assumed. Eventual

refinement proved the appropriateness of this choice. A density determination was made by flotation in a  $CCl_{+}-CHBr_{3}$ mixture. A crystal of approximate dimensions 0.24 x 0.22 x 0.22 mm was mounted on a diffractometer with its c axis roughly aligned with the instrumental  $\phi$  axis. This crystal had been covered with three coats of epoxy cement applied under a stream of argon to retard decomposition which was observed to occur with other crystals of this compound. The complex is decomposed, evolving oxygen when placed in water, and it is likely that atmospheric humidity is responsible in part for decomposition upon standing.

# 5) $(NH_3)$ CoCNCo(CN) $\cdot H_0$

A sample of this compound was supplied by A. Haim as a finely divided yellow powder. Several methods of recrystallization were attempted in order to produce crystals which retained their integrity upon drying, and thus several crystalline modifications were isolated and partially characterized. Recrystallization from an ethanol-water mixture yielded tetragonal crystals of space group P4<sub>2</sub> with cell dimensions a=8.08, c=14.66 Å. Intensity data for this modification were collected on a diffractometer by M. U. Wimbrow and B. L. Trus;<sup>50</sup> however, the crystal underwent anisotropic decay during measurement, and the data obtained were not of suitable quality to allow even the general features of the structure to be determined. This decay was probably spontaneous loss of solvent which is not necessarily related to irradiation in the X-ray beam.

Prismatic crystals were obtained from an aqueous acetic acid solution, and were found to be orthorhombic with approximate cell dimensions a=ll.4, b=l0.7, c=l4.5 Å. Systematic extinctions do not uniquely determine the space group of this form, but considerations of density and point symmetry limit the possibility to  $Cmc2_1$  or C2cm. These crystals spontaneously lost solvent within minutes after removal from mother liquor, and no further work was done with them.

Crystals were grown by evaporation of a solution of the compound in concentrated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The strategy was to co-crystallize the binuclear complex with sodium bicarbonate in order to stabilize solvent hydrogen bonding interactions, and indeed this plan seemed to work, as stable, albeit quite small crystals were obtained. Weissenberg photography indicated systematic extinctions 0kl with k odd, h0l with l odd, and hk0 with h odd, uniquely consistent with space group Pbca, and unit cell parameters approximately the same as those found for stable crystals of the linkage isomer  $(NH_3)_5 \text{CONCCO(CN)}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  grown by evaporation from neat aqueous solution.<sup>8</sup> This result was fortuitous but highly beneficial; instead of incorporating bicarbonate ion, a stable form of the monohydrate had been prepared which is isostructural with the known structure of the linkage isomer.

A small crystal of approximate dimensions 0.08 x 0.04 x 0.06 mm was mounted on the diffractometer with its <u>a</u> axis slightly inclined from the diffractometer  $\phi$  axis.

## 6) $(NH_3)_5 CONCSCO(CN)_5 \cdot H_2O$

A sample of the compound was generously supplied by J. G. Wardeska of East Tennessee State University in the form of an orange powder. Large, single crystals were easily grown by dissolving this powder in 0.5M  $HClO_{L}$  at 50<sup>O</sup>, filtering the solution, and quickly cooling to 10°. Crystals were collected after 24 hours, washed with ethanol, and air dried. The wellformed crystals are elongated with rectangular cross-section. Systematic extinctions judged from Weissenberg films are Okl with k odd, h0l with l odd, and hk0 with h odd. These extinctions uniquely determine the space group to be Pbca. A density determination performed by flotation in a CCl<sub>4</sub>-CHBr<sub>3</sub> mixture established that the unit cell contains 8 formula units and suggested that the complex is present in the crystal as the monohydrate. The crystal chosen for data collection was elongated along c, and terminations at both ends were crumbled away to approximate a rectangular prism of dimensions 0.08 x 0.26 x 0.37 mm. It was mounted with its c axis inclined about  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree from the  $\phi$  axis of the diffractometer.

#### B. Intensity Data Collection

Intensity data for all structures reported in this thesis

were obtained under basically similar circumstances. The general procedure of data collection and reduction will be described here, and specific parameters for individual determinations will be tabulated.

All data except for measurements on  $K_{a}\{Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10}\}(NO_{3})_{2}$ . 4H,O were collected on General Electric XRD quarter circle diffractometers automated by Datex, which are equipped with proportional counting detectors and circuitry. Measurements for the double salt mentioned above were made using a locally assembled Syntex-automated E & A full-circle diffractometer with similar counting circuits. In those cases in which CoKa radiation was used, it was filtered with iron foil, and  $MoK\alpha$ radiation was monochromatized by a graphite crystal monochromator. Pulses generated by the scintillation counters were screened by pulse height analyzers before counting. Orientation matrices were obtained for all crystals by least-squares fits to  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  values for carefully centered reflections, and cell parameters were derived from least squares fits of 20 values. Intensity data were measured by  $\theta - 2\theta$  scans at constant rate on the GE machines and variable rate (proportional to peak intensity) on the Syntex machine. Backgrounds were counted for equal periods of time at each extreme of the scan, these periods being arbitrarily set on the GE machine and totalling the same as the scanning time for the variable speed scans. Scan widths varied linearly with  $2\theta$ ; the slopes (° scan/°  $2\theta$ ) and intercepts

(width at 20=0) appear in Table 1. Reflections with 20 values less than  $4^{\circ}$  could not be measured by the GE instruments. Several standard reflections were periodically remeasured in each case as a check of instrumental stability and crystal decay; particular reflections chosen as standards are listed in Table 1. If appropriate, linear decay corrections were applied to observed intensities, using these standards as a guide.

All net intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, and when absorption corrections were necessary, these corrections were made by the method of Gaussian quadrature, with the integration calculated over a grid of 8 x 8 x 8 points.<sup>51</sup> Data were placed on an approximately absolute scale by the method of Wilson.<sup>52</sup> Observational variances  $\sigma^2(F_0^2)$ were assigned from counting statistics including a term  $(0.02 \text{ S})^2$ , where S is the scan count, to allow for instrumental variations.<sup>53</sup> The magnitude of this "slop term" was chosen to correspond with what has been found to be appropriate through past experiences of investigators in this laboratory.

	μ-0 <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> (CN)	$\mu - O_2 (CN)_{10}$	$\mu$ -SSO <sub>2</sub> (CN) <sub>10</sub>
Scan Range: Slope Intercept	.00769 1.85 <sup>0</sup>	.01739 1.50 <sup>0</sup>	.01230 1.84°
Background Counting Time	Variable	30 sec.	20sec for $2\theta < 40^{\circ}$ 40sec for $2\theta > 40^{\circ}$
Scan Rate	Variable	l <sup>O</sup> /min	$2^{\circ}/\text{min}$ for $20 < 40^{\circ}$ $1^{\circ}/\text{min}$ for $2 > 40^{\circ}$
Maximum Sin θ/λ	0.595	0.516	0.595
Check Reflections	500 01 <u>3</u> 020 233	030, <u>2</u> 92, 660, 481 223,	$511, 808, 531, 313$ $10 \cdot 2 \cdot 2,$
Crystal Decay	3% in F <sup>2</sup>	$3\%$ in $F^2$	9% in F
Decay Correction	Linear	Linear	Linear
Absorption Correction	None	Transmission Coefficients 0.81-0.94	Transmission Coefficients 0.59-0.66
Total Data Collected	2806	3399	5084
Total Independent Non-Zero weight data	2114	3399	5084
Basis for zero weight	F <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup> <2σ(F <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup> )	All data used	All data used
<pre># Reflections to determine cell dimensions</pre>	19	18	12
Radiation	ΜοΚα	ΜοΚα	МоКа

TABLE II-1. DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY

\*See discussion of refinement

TABLE II-1. (cont.)

•	$\mu = O_2^2 (NH_3)_{10}$	μ-NC	µ-NCS
Scan Range: Slope Intercept	.00720 0.97 <sup>0</sup>	.00893 1.11 <sup>0</sup>	.01364 1.50 <sup>0</sup>
Background Counting Time	30 sec	40 sec hkl 60 sec hkl	30 sec
Scan Rate	2 <sup>0</sup> /min	l <sup>0</sup> /min h <u>kl</u> ½°/min hkl	l <sup>0</sup> /min
 Maximum Sin θ/λ	0.545	0.543	0.595
Check Reflections	134, 612	324, 274	400,040,006,132
Crystal Decay	Negligible	Negligible	½% in F <sup>2</sup>
Decay Correction	None	None	Linear
Absorption Correction	n None	None	None
Total Data Collected	1678(2 octar	nts) 4590(2 octa	unts) 2703
Total Independent Non-Zero Weight Data	824	1822	2453
Basis for zero weight	F <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup> <0	F <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup> < 0	assignments*
<pre># Reflections to determine cell dimensions</pre>	13	17	20
Radiation	CoKα	СоКа	ΜοΚα

TABLE II-2. CRYSTAL DATA

Formula	$K_{8} \{Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10}\}(NO_{3})_{2} \cdot 4H_{2}O$	$K_{5} \{ CO_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10} \} \cdot H_{2}O$
Formula Wt.	919.0	623.6
Space Group	Monoclinic P21/c	Triclinic Pl
Z	2	3
<u>a</u>	11.605(4) Å	11.707(9) Å
b	8.383(3) A	19.423(15) Å
<u>c</u>	16.639(4) Å	7.664(7) Å
α		93.92(7) <sup>0</sup>
β	109.43(2) <sup>0</sup>	110.36(8)
γ	-	94.71(8) <sup>0</sup>
Volume	1526(1) Å <sup>3</sup>	1620(4) A <sup>3</sup>
ρ(expt)	1.98(1) g.cm <sup>-3</sup>	l.91(l) g•cm <sup>-3</sup>
p(calc)	2.000(2) g.cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.918(5) g.cm <sup>-3</sup>
λ	0.71069 Å	0.71069 Å
ր . ։	22.3 cm <sup>-1</sup>	25.7 cm <sup>-1</sup>
Habit	{101}, {101}, {111}	Irregular

·

$K_{6} \{ Co_{2} SSO_{2} (CN) \} \cdot 6H_{2}O$	$\{Co_2O_2(NH_3)_1, (SCN)_4$	(NH3) CONCSCO (CN) 5 • H2O
816.9	552.5	409.2
Monoclinic C2/c	Orthorhombic Pnnm	Orthorhombic Pbca
8	2	8
36.860(15) Å	13.266(2) Å	14.166(4) Å
9.241(2) Å	10.574(2) Å	14.549(4) Å
20.772(12) Å	7.940(2) Å	15.187(9) Å
-	-	-
124.10(3) <sup>°</sup>	-	-
	-	-
5859(7) Å <sup>\$</sup>	lll4 Å <sup>3</sup>	3130(1) Å <sup>3</sup>
1.83(1) g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.63(1) g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.77(2) g·cm <sup>-3</sup>
1.852(4) g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.647(2) g.cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.736 g•cm <sup>-3</sup>
0.71069 Å	1.79021 Å	0.71069 Å
21.6 cm <sup>-1</sup>	83.6 cm <sup>-1</sup>	24.9 cm <sup>-1</sup>
{101} and several {hk0}	{100}, {010}, {001}	Undetermined

42

TABLE II-2. (cont.)

	Cyano	Isocyano
Formula	(NC) <sub>5</sub> CoCNCo (NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> • H <sub>2</sub> O	(NC) <sub>5</sub> CoNCCo (NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> • H <sub>2</sub> O
Formula Weight	376.86	376.86
Fooo	1501	1501
Space Group	Pbca	Pbca
a axis	17.359(5) Å	17.399(4) Å
b axis	12.187(3) Å	12.187(2) Å
c axis	13.936(3) Å	13.931(1) Å
d <sub>m</sub> "	1.66(2) g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	l.68(2) g·cm <sup>-3</sup>
d <sub>x</sub>	1.699 g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.696 g·cm <sup>-3</sup>
# of data	1791	1822
R	0.044	0.085
Goodness of fit	1.32	1.76
Crystal size	.16 x .07 x .08 mm	.08 x .04 x .06 mm

# TABLE II-3. COMPARISON OF CRYSTAL DATA FOR CYANO-BRIDGED ISOMERS

CHAPTER III. STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS AND REFINEMENTS

Solutions to the crystal structure described cover a wide range of difficulty, ranging from the obvious structure of the cyano-bridged compound to the quite difficult and elusive structure of the superoxo-bridged compound. Details of the methods used to solve and refine each individual crystal structure will be treated separately; however, many aspects of these methods are identical and will be covered here.

Machine calculations were done using several IBM products available at Caltech over a period of time, including the 360/75, the 370/155, and the 370/158 computers. Programs within the CRYM system were used extensively, as well as ORTEP<sup>54</sup> and several programs created by this writer for particular purposes. The quantity minimized in all leastsquares calculations was  $\Sigma w (F_0^2 - F_c^2)^2$ , where the weights are  $1/\sigma^2 (F_0^2)$ . Scattering factors were taken from the International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography<sup>55</sup> for the elements Co, K<sup>+</sup>, S, O, N, and C. Neutral form factors were used in all cases except for potassium, and the real part of anomalous dispersion was taken into account for Co in CoKa and MoKa and for K<sup>+</sup> in MoKa radiation. Hydrogen scattering factors were those of Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson for bonded hydrogen.<sup>56</sup> Least-squares matrices were sometimes blocked

when computer memory requirements or economic considerations required such action; those cases will be described explicitly. Refinement was terminated when shifts were small with respect to their estimated standard deviations. Definitions of indicators used in the following descriptions are  $R = \sum |F_0 - |F_c| |/ \Sigma F_0 \text{ and goodness of fit (GOF)} = \{ \Sigma w (F_0^2 - F_c^2)^2 / (m-s) \}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ where } m = \text{ number of observations and } s = \text{ number of}$ refined parameters.

# A. $K_{8} \{ Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10} \} (NO_{3})_{2} \cdot 4H_{2}O \}$

A Patterson map was calculated using data with  $2\theta \leq 30^{\circ}$ , from which the positions of the cobalt atom and four potassium ions were deduced. This is one more potassium ion than is required for charge balance with the binuclear anion, such that another monovalent anion was sought. A Fourier synthesis phased on the heavy atoms revealed the positions of all ligand atoms, the extra anion which was identified as a nitrate ion, and the oxygen atoms of both water molecules. A structure factors calculation using all nonhydrogen atoms yielded an R value of 0.29. Thus the previously uncharacterized compound was identified as  $K_{8} \{ (CN)_{5}CoO_{2}Co(CN)_{5} \} (NO_{3})_{2} \cdot 4H_{2}O. \}$ This structure was refined by least-squares techniques. Hydrogen atoms were located by difference Fourier syntheses after partial refinement; their positions were refined, and their isotropic temperature factors were assigned values of B = 5.0

#### Table III-1

Observed and calculated structure factors for Potassium decacyano- $\mu$ -peroxodicobalt(III)ate Dinitrate Tetrahydrate. Columns are l,  $10F_{obs}$ , and  $10F_{calc}$ . An asterisk (\*) indicates that the reflection was given zero weight in the refinement.

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Table III-2

Positional and thermal parameters for Potassium decacyano-µ-peroxodicobalt(III)ate Dinitrate Tetrahydrate.

	×	y .	z	U,1	U22	U <sub>33</sub>	U <sub>12</sub>	U <sub>13</sub>	U23	
Co	81870(4)	12434(5)	1256(3)	184(2)	177(2)	183(3)	11(2)	93(2)	2(2)	
K(1)	34325(8)	14834(12)	46478(7)	327(5)	606(7)	663(7)	36(4)	172(5)	-280(6)	
K(2)	60061(8)	19597(12)	19228(6)	329(5)	654(6)	365(6)	47(5)	106(4)	62(5)	
K(3)	182(8)	20309(10)	28758(6)	386(5)	348(5)	315(5)	-24(4)	180(4)	-3(4)	
K(4)	23515(7)	34397(9)	17297(6)	368(5)	335(5)	345(5)	1(4)	172(4)	-64(4)	
0(1)	96233(22)	-1493(32)	2620(19)	398(16)	379(16)	609(21)	60(13)	354(15)	69(15)	
C(1)	68013(30)	23998(40)	1199(22).	285(19)	268(20)	219(21)	21(17)	129(17)	-1(16)	
N(1)	59570(29)	30809(41)	1457(22)	391(19)	501(21)	416(23)	151(17)	199(18)	42(18)	
C(2)	91572(30)	28795(40)	8352(22)	252(18)	241(21)	241(21)	19(16)	81(17)	71(17)	
N(2)	96767(28)	38967(35)	12678(21)	404(19)	267(18)	398(21)	-50(15)	49(17)	-15(16)	
C(3)	71073(30)	-2723(38)	-5907(21)	291(19)	207(19)	200(21)	35(15)	118(17)	34(16)	
N(3)	64249(28)	-11697(36)	-9938(21)	401(19)	333(18)	353(20)	-11(15)	101(16)	-65(17)	
C(4)	80897(28)	1554(38)	10959(23)	214(18)	185(19)	273(22)	12(14)	77(17)	-4(16)	
(†)N	79843(27)	-5010(37)	16833(20)	375(19)	370(19)	317(20)	4(16)	137(16)	34(17)	
C(5)	81683(27)	23996(38)	-8574(22)	177(17)	206(19)	268(21)	-20(14)	93(16)	-42(17)	
N(5)	80888(28)	31091(36)	-14652(20)	396(18)	348(18)	328(21)	-13(15)	189(16)	85(17)	
N(6)	44787(31)	7957(44)	30990(21)	437(21)	640(26)	282(20)	45(19)	152(17)	0(19)	
O(2)	45540(30)	22437(37)	29864(20)	785(23)	507(21)	502(21)	139(17)	227(19)	84(17)	
O(3)	53605(25)	-989(38)	31687(23)	422(18)	536(20)	1035(31)	130(15)	320(19)	-51(20)	
O(4)	35005(26)	2164(43)	31404(20)	400(17)	1025(26)	492(21)	-8(18)	232(16)	14(20)	
O(5)	12264(25)	18507(34)	48235(21)	335(14)	275(15)	598(21)	-38(13)	196(14)	-62(14)	
O(6)	10887(25)	4526(37)	19111(19)	376(16)	557(18)	316(18)	176(15)	89(14)	-38(15)	
	x	y	2	В						
H(1)	717(42)	1248(53)	4752(29)	5.0						
H(2)	926(40)	2624(53)	4859(29)	5.0						
H(3)	731(37)	344(49)	1345(28)	5.0						
(†)H	1741(39)	30(51)	2068(29)	5.0						
<sup>a</sup> All c	oordinates hav	e been multiplied	by 10 <sup>5</sup> . <sup>b</sup> Tempe	trature factor	r is of the fo	rm exp[-27	r <sup>2</sup> (U <sub>11</sub> h <sup>2</sup> a*	$^{2}+U_{22}k^{2}b^{*}$	2+ 	
are giv	en in parenthe	0* + ∠U <sub>13</sub> nla*c* + ses.	2U <sub>23</sub> KIN*C*)]. *	All U s have	been multi	plied by IU	. <sup>v</sup> Estima	ted standar	d deviations	

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which were not refined. Refinement of the full structure utilized two matrices, one containing all positional parameters, and the other containing thermal parameters and the scale factor. The total number of parameters varied in the last cycle of least squares was 215, corresponding to a data: parameter ratio of 9.80. In this cycle, no nonhydrogen atom parameter shifted more than 30% of its esd, and no hydrogen atom parameter shifted by more than 50% of its esd. The final R index is 0.043, and the final "goodness of fit" is 1.77. Α three-dimensional difference synthesis calculated at the conclusion of the refinement indicated three peaks of density between 0.6-1.1  $e^{0^{-3}}$  in the region of the binuclear ion; however, no chemically reasonable interpretation of these peaks was apparent. The largest discrepancy between a calculated structure factor and a measured F treated as "unobserved" was slightly greater than  $3\sigma(F_{n})$ .

# B. $K_{5} \{ Co_{2}O_{2} (CN)_{10} \} \cdot H_{2}O$

Initially, extensive efforts to solve the structure by Patterson methods were unsuccessful, several apparent solutions proving to be incorrect. We then turned to direct methods. The origin was established by assigning signs to three reflections of appropriate parities having high E values and being involved in large numbers of  $\Sigma_2$  relationships;

in addition, five reflections of parity type <u>eee</u> with  $E^{1.5}$ were assigned positive signs by  $\Sigma_1$  relationships. Expansion of this starting set through  $\Sigma_2$  relationships of probability greater than 0.95 yielded but 21 additional signs. Two additional reflections were given symbolic signs, but only 94 new phases were developed in terms of these signs. However, when a third symbol was introduced, a total of 368 symbolic phases were developed in addition to the 29 absolute phases. The eight E maps corresponding to all combinations of symbolic signs were calculated; none of these E maps indicated an obvious structure to us, but all eight showed a very pronounced hypersymmetry, with pseudo centers of symmetry at (1/3, 1/6, 1/6) and (2/3, 1/3, 1/3).

While hypersymmetry had previously been suspected (see Figure III-1), its nature had not been known. It was now apparent that all of the origin-fixing reflections, one of the symbolic reflections, and in fact most of the reflections with large E values fall into the subset  $h - k - \ell = 3n$ , and that an approximate structure can be described in terms of a subcell with a volume 1/3 that of the true unit cell. A Patterson map calculated for this subcell (that is, based on the reflections with  $h - k - \ell = 3n$ ) was readily interpreted in terms of the positions of one cobalt atom and two potassium atoms per asymmetric unit, leading to the locations of all six cobalt atoms and twelve of the fifteen potassium atoms in the





Howells, Fhillips, and Rogers zero moment plots for the experimental data for Potassium  $\mu$ -superoxodecacyanodicobalt(III)ate Monohydrate (dotted) and theoretical curves for the first three hypersymmetric distributions. The bicentric distribution arises from a non-crystallographically centrosymmetric motif in a centric space group.

real unit cell. This structure was consistent with one of the E maps that we had calculated earlier; from this map we assigned positions to the three remaining potassium ions, assuming one of them to lie on a center of symmetry  $(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$ as required for an ordered structure.

Ideally, this structure would exhibit a higher degree of hypersymmetry than the bicentric distribution, since it consists of the bicentric arrangement with an additional, parallel motif lying on a center of symmetry and possesses a translational regularity not present in the simple bicentric pattern. The actual data lie below the theoretical curve of the bicentric distribution, because the actual deviations from the ideal structure are large. Only 12 of the 15 potassium ions lie on the hypersymmetric array, the two independent binuclear ions are decidedly nonparallel, and the conformations of the ligands in the two are guite different.

An initial structure factor calculation led to an R index of 0.45 for the 2210 reflections with  $\sin^2\theta' \lambda^2$  less than 0.19. A Fourier synthesis then revealed the positions of all ligand atoms and of one water in a general position. Structure factors based on this model yielded an R index of 0.32; however, a difference map indicated that the potassium ion placed at  $(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$  is, in fact, disordered about that center, occupying with equal probability two positions separated by 2.7  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ . Refinement of the structure utilized two matrices, one

containing all positional parameters and the other containing all thermal parameters and the scale factor. Convergence was slow. All atoms were given anisotropic thermal parameters, except for the cyanide carbon atoms which were treated as isotropic. After many cycles of least-squares refinement, convergence was reached at an R of 0.12 and a "goodness of fit" of 2.28; however, the troublesome disordered potassium ion had unreasonably small thermal parameters. At this point, our model contained two water molecules and three units of  $K_{5}\{Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10}\}$  per cell, while the salt had been previously chemically characterized as the monohydrate.<sup>34</sup> By allowing the population parameter of the disordered potassium ion to refine by least squares, we concluded that the "missing" water molecule actually shares the site occupied by the disordered potassium ion; adding an oxygen atom with half population at the same position as this potassium ion caused the thermal parameters of the combined  $K^+$  and water oxygen atom (KW) to refine to reasonable values. After a few more cycles of least-squares refinement, convergence was reached with no parameter shifting by more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  its esd. Final values of R and "goodness of fit" are 0.106 and 1.81 for m = 3399 reflections and s = 331 parameters respectively. Attempts to locate hydrogen atoms of the ordered water molecule were unsuccessful. A three-dimensional difference synthesis calculated at the conclusion of the refinement indicated no residual

## Table III-3

Observed and calculated structure factors for Decacyano- $\mu$ -superoxodico-balt(III)ate Monohydrate. Columns are k,  $10F_{obs}$ ,  $10F_{calc}$ .

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K 5 [CO 20 2 ( CN) 10] .H 20

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Table II-4 Posit	tional and Therm	al Parameters <sup>a</sup>							
Atom	х	Х	Z	U11 or B	$\mathbf{U}_{22}$	$U_{33}$	U12	U <sub>13</sub>	uza
Co(1C)	20950(16)	3252 (9)	10540(26)	268(12)	363(12)	334(14)	-24 (9)	42(10)	-3(10)
Co(1A)	44973(16) 87377(15)	32752 (9)	18697(27)	251(12) 218/11)	409(12)	385(14)	-15 (9)	45(10) 27(10)	-29(10)
K(1)	9364(29)	42114(16)	6209(46)	587 (25)	482(22)	484(26)	88(18)	127(21)	55(19)
K(2)	23489(32)	25462(16)	63843(48)	770(27)	435(22)	473(25)	81(19)	191(21)	-56(19)
K(4)	-1775(31)	17428(16)	92343(51)	530(23)	437(22)	(02)(20) (02)(20)	80(21) 41(18)	110(21)	-203(33) 68(20)
K(5)	67461 (30)	15529(17)	35821(51)	503(24)	519(23)	614(28)	-34(18)	-5(21)	10(20)
K(6)	33344(29)	49052(16)	63346(51)	461(22)	423(21)	721 (29)	-33(17)	185(21)	-57(20)
K(1) K !!!	06832(31) -356(53)	37902(19) 6398(34)	18526(57)	492(25) 644/44	915(30)	7 96(33) 803/59	-92(22)	128(23) 60(30)	-48(25)
0(1C)	343 (9)		-86(15)	55 (7)	65 (8)	72 (8)	1 (5)	12 (7)	40 (7)
	3767(13) 4816(12)	418 (7) 484 (7)	2015(20)	3.64(0.34) 46(10)	01(11)	139(15)	-10 (8)	4(10)	56(11)
C(2C)	2095(12)	838 (7)	-968(20)	3.40(0.33)	1 + + ) + 0	101/001		10115	111/00
N(2C)	2051(10)	1156 (6)	-2235(17)	63 (9)	45 (8)	47 (9)	-4 (6)	8 (7)	6 (7)
N(3C)	2105(13)	-1040 (6)	-1031(19)	<b>3.00(0.34)</b> <b>115(12)</b>	57 (9)	71(11)	15 (8)	32(10)	-4 (8)
C(4C)	2007(13)	1130 (7) 1605 (6)	2450(21)	4.02(0.35)	27 (0)	77/11/	(0/ 0-	64/11/	10/ 0
C(5C)	2058(12)	-179 (7)	3046(21)	3.52(0.33)	(0) 10	(11))	(0) 6-	(11)+0	(g) g-
N(5C)	1989(11)	-479 (6)	4290(20)	63 (9)	74(10)	83(12)	$\frac{2}{2}$ (7)	17 (9)	30 (9)
O(1A) O(2A)	5244 (8) 7028 (8)	3504 (4) 3197 (5)	3010(13) 3137(13)	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 & (0) \\ 39 & (6) \end{array} $	45 (6) 60 (7)	56 (8)	9 (5) 18 (5)	-2 (6) 12 (6)	-16 (6) -11 (6)
C(1A)	2826(12)	3022 (6)	742(18)	2.77(0.29)					
C(2A)	10408(12)	2372 (5) 3731 (6)	-42(16) 4315(18)	2.67(0.29)	53 (8)	53 (9)	-3 ( <u>6</u> )	6 (7)	4 (7)
N(2A)	11443(10)	3833 (5)	4599(16)	30 (7)	43 (7)	64 (9)	-7 (6)	8 (7)	-18 (7)
N(3A)	4933(10)	1940 (5)	-18(17)	<b>63</b> (9)	38 (8)	57 (9)	-2 (6)	2 (8)	-11 (7)
C(4A) N(4A)	4493(12) 4526(11)	3683 (7) 3938 (6)	-253(20) -1580(20)	3.27(0.33) 68(10)	76(10)	82(12)	14 (8)	30 (9)	76 (0)
C(5A)	4112(12)	4137 (7)	2722(19)	3.51(0.32)		(			
N(5A)	3826(10)	4674 (6) 2855 (7)	3061(18)	47 (8) 3 90(0 35)	42 (8)	79(10)	0 (9)	12 (8)	-11 (7)
N(6A)	4640(13)	2605 (8)	5429(20)	86(11)	127(12)	55(11)	11 (9)	13 (9)	15(10)
N(7A)	9365(10)	2213 (6)	5634(17)	<b>53</b> (9)	60 (6)	55(10)	-25 (7)	-9 (7)	13 (7)
N(8A)	8835(11) 8825(10)	4050 (5) 4383 (5)	7243(16)	<b>2.</b> 89(0.30) 49 (8)	51 (8)	47 (9)	-2 (6)	12 (7)	(1) 1-
N(9A)	8419(12) 8222(10)	4761 (6)	1383(16)	5.10(0.31) 56(8)	47 (8)	42 (9)	0 (9)	10 (7)	-5 (7)
C(10A) N(10A) O(4)	8029(12) 8531(12) 6358(11)	2041 (7) 2805 (6) 1668 (6)	-39(20) -39(20) 7090(17)	3.20(0.33) 89(11) 124(11)	75(10) 108(10)	68(11) 85(10)	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & (8) \\ 10 & (9) \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 16 & (9) \\ 35 & (9) \end{array} $	-9 (9) -3 (8)
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<sup>a</sup>Heavy atom (Co and K) coordinates have been multiplied by  $10^5$ . Light atom coordinates have been multiplied by  $10^4$ . Anisotropic temperature factor is of form  $exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{32}t^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{33}hta^*c^* + 2U_{23}ktb^*c^*)]$ . Heavy atom thermal parameters have been multiplied by  $10^4$ . Light atom U's have been multiplied by  $10^3$ . Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

peaks greater than 0.7  $e^{A^{-3}}$ .

# C. $K_{6} \{ Co_{2} SSO_{2} (CN)_{10} \} \cdot 6H_{2} O$

Due to the unavailability of a diffractometer, an attempt was made initially to solve this structure from film data. Α total of 651 intensity data were crudely estimated from seven Weissenberg films (Okl-6kl in I2/a), from which a Patterson map was calculated. A reasonable model was deduced from Patterson-Fourier iterations, but it eventually proved to be incorrect. When diffractometer data became available, a new Patterson map was calculated from them, and some improvement in resolution over the film Patterson was noted. The structure was solved using the new data. Based upon the hypercentricity of the intensity distribution (Figure III-2), the space group was initially assumed to be the centric C2/c; however, it was not possible to find an ordered arrangement of the heavy atoms (2Co, 6K<sup>+</sup>, 2S) in this space group. A pseudocentric model in space group Cc was tried, which led to the location of all ligand atoms (including the unexpected sulphito oxygen atoms) and several water molecules. This model was refined by least squares to an R factor of 0.117 and a goodness of fit of 5.2, at which point convergence was imminent with the ten heavy atoms having anisotropic temperature factors. The model, besides exhibiting a poor GOF,

### Figure III-2

Zero moment plots for theoretical distributions and experimental data (dotted) for Potassium  $\mu$ -thiosulfitodecacyanodicobalt(III)ate Hexahydrate.



contained several disconcerting features which pointed to the fact that it was incorrect. Co-C distances varied over a broad range which taxed credibility, and some Co-C-N angles varied from linearity by almost 40 degrees. Isotropic temperature factors of the ligand atoms were totally unreasonable, and the pseudocenter relating the two dicobalt ions in the asymmetric unit was disturbingly close to exact. Although two of the potassium ions and several of the water molecules of this acentric model do not fit a centric model, the evidence indicated that a disordered model in space group C2/c was more likely to be correct. A structure factors calculation based upon the ordered part of the centric model in space group C2/c yielded an R factor of 0.22. This model contained a half-integral number of potassium ions per asymmetric unit as a result of K(1) lying on a twofold axis at  $(0, y, \frac{1}{4})$ , and a Fourier synthesis revealed an additional potassium ion K(7) half populated in a general position.

Refinement of this model, which was performed using three least-squares matrices, resulted in reasonable geometry and temperature factors, confirming the appropriateness of the centrosymmetric space group. One matrix contained all positional parameters, and temperature factors were placed in two matrices of approximately equal size. The scale factor was contained within the same matrix as the anisotropic temperature factors of the heavy atoms. Twelve positions,

U <sub>12</sub> U <sub>13</sub> U <sub>23</sub>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre>hose for isotropic atoms (x 10*) have been U's have been multiplied by 10*. Estimated ytven in parentheses. Anisotropic tempera- ixp{-2<sup>#<sup>2</sup></sup>(U<sub>1</sub>)<sup>1</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>+U<sub>2</sub>k<sup>2</sup>bY<sup>-2</sup>+U<sub>1</sub>, k<sup>2</sup>C*<sup>2</sup>+2U<sub>1</sub>k<sup>2</sup>h 'c*)}.</pre>
U 3.3	365(13) 898(17) 5599(13) 5599(13) 5599(13) 5599(14) 5562(14) 5562(14) 5562(14) 5562(14) 5562(14) 5562(14) 3392(40) 3496(40) 3496(40) 3496(40) 3496(40) 3491(40) 5577(30) 5577(40) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5593(30) 5562(109) 555(100) 555(	tes except t y 10 <sup>5</sup> . All iations are is of form e *c*+2U <sub>2</sub> kkb*
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U <sub>11</sub> or B	3335(12) 3335(12) 503(12) 503(12) 503(12) 503(12) 503(12) 503(14) 503(14) 503(14) 503(14) 503(14) 503(14) 503(14) 503(14) 503(15) 503(15) 503(15) 503(15) 503(10) 503(	5.71(0.98) 4.90(1.17) 6.36(1.18)
POP	0000000 00000 000000000000000000000000	0.15
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		0 (10W 0 (11W 0 (12W

TABLE III-6. PARAMETERS FOR K<sub>6</sub> { (CN) <sub>5</sub>CoSSO<sub>2</sub>Co (CN) <sub>5</sub> } • 6H<sub>2</sub>O

## Table III-5

Observed and calculated structure factors for Potassium Decacyano- $\mu$ -thiosulfitodicobalt(III)ate Hexahydrate. Columns are l,  $10F_{obs}$ ,  $10F_{calc}$ .

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K6[(CN) 50050 200(CN) 5]-6820
spatially appropriate for partial occupancy of water molecules, were located with electron density of 1.5  $e^{\hat{A}^{-3}}$  or greater on difference maps. Occupancies of these sites were assigned to yield reasonable temperature factors, and ranged from 0.15 to 1.0, with the integrated occupancy very close to six water molecules. These population factors were normalized to a total of six, and these populations were held constant in further refinement. Only two water molecules were treated as completely ordered. Due to the severe disorder of the solvent, hydrogen atoms were not located. Residual density was present in the vicinity of the ordered water molecules; however, hydrogen positions were ambiguous, and thus not included.

Refinement was terminated when all shifts were less than half their standard deviations. All shifts in parameters of the potassium ions and the binuclear anion were less than 20% of their standard deviations. The final R index is 0.088 based upon all measured reflections and 0.053 based upon all data for which  $F_{ODS} > 3\sigma(F_{ODS})$ . Approximately 2/3 of the 5084 data met this criterion. The goodness of fit is 1.98 for 5084 data and 373 parameters. A three-dimensional difference synthesis indicates residual density of up to 0.9  $e_{A}^{P-3}$  in the disordered region, probably as a result of solvent disorder which is even more complex than the twelvesite model indicates; however, previous experimentation with various disorder models led us to the conclusion that slight perturbations in the solvent disorder cause no significant changes in the apparent geometry of the dicobalt species. Upon these grounds, further work on improvement of the solvent model was deemed unnecessary.

D.  $\{Co_{2}O_{2}(NH_{3})_{10}\}(SCN)_{4}$ 

All but the finest details (such as accurate bond distances) of this structure were known prior to this determination due to Vannerberg's original determination<sup>29</sup> based on film data and to the determination of the structure of an impure form (chloride ion partially substituted for thiocyanate) from diffractometer data in 1967 by Mr. Fred J. Hollander, then an undergraduate at Caltech. It is certain that refined parameters from either of these determinations could have served as an excellent starting point for refinement using the new data; however, the structure was completely rederived, mainly as an exercise in structure solution for the beginning crystallographer.

A three-dimensional Patterson map was calculated, from which the cobalt atom, the oxygen atom, and all three coordinated nitrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit were located. A sulfur atom was also located in a fourfold position. A Fourier map phased on these atoms yielded the positions of

the carbon and nitrogen atoms in the ordered thiocyanate group, and also the positions of two twofold thiocyanate groups disordered across twofold axes. A structure factor calculation of all the nonhydrogen atoms yielded an R index of 0.30 at this point.

Two of the three crystallographically distinct thiocyanate groups in the asymmetric unit lie in positions in the (001) mirror plane and are disordered across twofold axes normal to that plane. The alternate thiocyanate orientations in each disordered region are almost colinear, such that the sulfur atom of one orientation has very nearly the same coordinates within the unit cell as the nitrogen atom of the orientation related to it by the twofold axis. The carbon atoms of the two alternate arrangements are in significantly different positions due to the unequal S-C and C-N bond lengths in a thiocyanate group. Due to the close proximity of S and N atoms resulting from the disorder, least squares refinement on all atoms was not feasible, since the sulfur and nitrogen atoms in nearly the same position cause near-singularities in the least squares matrices. We decided to refine the ordered atoms by full matrix least squares, holding the disordered atoms constant, and to refine the disordered thiocyanate ions by difference Fourier methods. After several cycles of least squares and difference map refinement, with R=0.09, the hydrogen atoms were located from difference maps calculated

in the expected planes. The hydrogen atoms were assigned isotropic temperature factors with B=7.00. Their positions were refined, but their temperature factors were not. After several more cycles of least squares refinement of the ordered atoms and difference refinement of the disordered atoms, convergence was reached with R=0.042, and the difference maps showed no excursions greater than 0.4  $e^{O^{-3}}$ ; however the distances and angles in the disordered thiocyanate ions were not chemically reasonable. To facilitate least squares refinement, the sulfur atom and the alternate nitrogen atom in close proximity to it in the disordered region were combined and treated as a single atom, designated by SN, with averaged S and N form factors. Thus the disordered thiocyanate anion, for least squares purposes, was represented as an ordered group SN-C-C-SN, with the carbon atom positions half populated. Initially the R index jumped to 0.20, but a few cycles of least squares reduced it to a final value of 0.042. In the final cycle, no parameter shifted more than 25% of its standard deviation. Difference maps of the disordered thiocyanate groups calculated at the end of the refinement showed no excursions greater than 0.3  $e^{A^{-3}}$ . The final GOF is 1.97, as opposed to 2.89 for refinement by both  $\Delta F$  and least squares.

## Table III-7

Observed and calculated structure factors for Decaammine- $\mu$ -peroxodicobalt Tetrathiocyanate. Columns are h,  $10F_{obs}$ ,  $10F_{calc}$ , and standard deviation of  $F_{obs}$ . A double dash in the esd column indicates reflections assigned zero weight in the refinement.

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		Table II	[ <b>1-</b> 8	Final positional an	nd thermal para	meters			
	×	у	2	$\beta_{11}$ or $B$	B22	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	B13	$\beta_{23}$
Co	0.10961 (6)	0.16208 (7)	0	0.00259 (5)	0.00402 (8)	0.0082 (2)	-0.0007 (1)	0.0	0-0
*0	0.0106 (3)	-0.0682 (3)	0	0.0024 (2)	0.0028 (3)	0-0146 (7)	0.0001 (5)	0.0	0.0
N(1)	0.1640 (3)	0.0495 (3)	0.1714 (5)	0.0038 (2)	0.0062 (3)	0.0097 (6)	-0.0003(5)	-0.0030 (7)	-0.0012 (8)
N(2)	0.0493 (3)	0.2719 (4)	0.1723 (5)	0.0053 (3)	0.0053 (3)	0.0126 (7)	0.0000 (5)	0-0006 (7)	0.0035 (8)
N(3)	0.2334 (5)	0.2652 (7)	0	0.0048 (4)	0.0068 (6)	0-027 (2)	-0.0036 (9)	0.0	0.0
N(4)	0.3683 (5)	0.0292 (6)	+1	0.0076 (5)	0-0088 (7)	0.028 (2)	-0.0003 (9)	0.0	0.0
S(1)	0.2536 (1)	0.2498 (2)	-+1	0.0061 (1)	0-0057 (2)	0-0140 (3)	-0.0013 (2)	0.0	0.0
SN(2)	0.5396 (3)	0.6136 (4)	0	0.0063 (2)	0.0126 (5)	0-0121 (5)	(9) 6000.0 -	0.0	0.0
SN(3)	0.5914 (3)	0.9808 (4)	0	0.0070 (3)	0.0139 (4)	0.0285 (8)	0.0006 (6)	0.0	0.0
C(1)	0.3208 (5)	0.1211 (6)	+	0.0051 (4)	0.0062 (6)	0-012 (1)	-0.0042(9)	0.0	0.0
C(2)	0.535(1)	0.994 (2)	0	5.1 (4)					
C(3)	0.510 (4)	0.527 (2)	0	0.005 (3)	0.013 (5)	0.007 (2)	0.007 (6)	0-0	0.0
H(1)	0.212 (4)	0.030 (5)	0.164 (8)	7-0				5	5
H(2)	0.158 (4)	0.083 (5)	0.272 (8)	7-0					
H(3)	0.130 (4)	-0.022(5)	0.162 (7)	7-0					
H(4)	0.046 (4)	0.356 (5)	0.149 (7)	7-0					
H(5)	0.007 (4)	0.247(6)	0.200 (8)	7.0					
H(6)	0.083 (4)	0.284 (6)	0.247(7)	7-0					
H(7)	0.217 (6)	0-361 (7)	0	7-0					
H(8)	0.256 (4)	0.268 (6)	0.085 (7)	7.0					
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\* Coordinates of the oxygen atom bonded to Co are given, rather than those of the symmetrically equivalent oxygen atom chosen by Vannerberg.

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# E. $(NH_3)_5 COCNCO(CN)_5 \cdot H_2O$

As mentioned in the experimental section, space group and cell parameters for this complex grown from sodium bicarbonate solution are virtually identical with those of its linkage isomer (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CoNCCo(CN)<sub>5</sub>. The only significant difference in cell dimensions is the length of the  $\underline{a}$  axis, which is 0.04 Å (80) longer in this structure. Weissenberg photographs for the first four reciprocal lattice nets normal to c for the two structures appeared indistinguishable to the casual observer, and thus the phase problem did not rear its ugly A reasonable scale factor for the isocyano data was head. deduced by comparison to the final structure factors of the cyano structure, and the R index calculated using the cyano structure factors and the isocyano data was 0.136. This structure was refined by full-matrix least squares without changing the bridging C and N atoms to their expected identities; hydrogen atoms were assigned B=5.0 and not refined. After three cycles of refinement, it became obvious that the orientation of the bridging group should be reversed to its expected linkage mode. The anisotropic thermal parameters of both atoms had refined to somewhat unreasonable values, and a difference map in the Co-C-N-Co plane (see Figure III-3) showed the carbon atom to be in a region of positive electron density and the nitrogen atom to be in a region of negative



## Figure III-3

Difference map in the bridging plane with cyanide in the incorrect orientation. Contours are 0.5 electrons per cubic Angstrom. Dotted contours are negative.

## Table III-9

Observed and calculated structure factors for the isocyano molecule. Columns give h,  $10F_{obs}$ ,  $10F_{calc}$ , and  $10X(\Delta F_{obs}/\sigma F_{obs})$ . A double dash indicates zero weight in the refinement.

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	β23	53 (14)	-53 (14)	52 (73)	91 (91)	-193 (92)	458 (96)	263 (88)	-305 (93)	101 (102)	-579 (102)	0 (98)	74 (91)	-2 (85)	-33 (93)	60 (78)	821 (73)	-425 (90)	-21 (79)	113 (75)	180 (68)	Đ	Z	927	026	124	441	573	887	465	492		/ 10 <sup>5</sup> . <sup>b</sup> All
	$\beta_{13}$	21 (10)	0 (9)	-94 (50)	-41 (56)	58 (60) -	175 (63)	-48 (62)	-142 (63)	54 (61)	-161 (65) -	20 (56)	-22 (58)	11 (59)	-13 (60)	-150 (54)	44 (48)	-261 (54) -	40 (48)	17 (48) -	39 (47)		y	650 1	108 3	447 2	288 2	283 3	322 2	509 1	582 2		sen multiplied by
a	β12	-16 (12)	2 (12)	-94 (63)	-97 (71)	29 (74)	42 (73)	21 (75)	14 (74)	27 (81)	-25 (77)	-71 (72)	84 (69)	99 (75)	424 (79)	31 (63)	-178 (59)	-153 (68)	28 (56)	139 (39)	95 (58)	9		03 3(	33	60 24	31 4:	28 4.	18 5:	11	67		l values have be
Heavy Atoms	β33	280 (6)	274 (6)	287 (37)	234 (41)	376 (47)	566 (49)	302 (42)	519 (46)	371 (49)	621 (53)	324 (42)	535 (47)	242 (46)	487 (49)	446 (41)	367 (39)	443 (43)	369 (37)	362 (39)	489 (36)	rogen Atoms	×	-10	-1(	2(	25:	23.	21	117	76		$\beta_{23}kl$ ]. Al
ameters for I	β22	489 (9)	444 (9)	544 (56)	623 (72)	418 (65)	(99) 609	491 (61)	621 (66)	646 (74)	825 (78)	561 (66)	706 (67)	547 (68)	932 (71)	491 (55)	436 (53)	804 (71)	491 (52)	512 (55)	668 (53)	gned to Hyd		H(10)	H(11)	H(12)	H(13)	H(14)	H(15)	H(16)	H(17)		$hk + \beta_{1,3}hl +$
Thermal Par	β,,	211 (5)	184 (4)	257 (27)	202 (30)	217 (31)	333 (30)	195 (30)	363 (33)	203 (31)	345 (32)	202 (31)	237 (27)	286 (32)	275 (28)	265 (27)	211 (25)	239 (27)	223 (25)	221 (24)	336 (25)	rameters Assi	Z	3227	4135	3377	4136	4110	3512	1467	1669	866	$+\beta_{3,3}l^2+\beta_{1,2}$
Positional and	z	2137 (8)	26567 (8)	12591 (39)	18213 (48)	-7724 (54)	-13762 (47)	-7208 (49)	-12966 (45)	10999 (53)	16255 (51)	3292 (50)	3644 (46)	527 (49)	-603 (47)	34676 (43)	37773 (39)	15246 (44)	23989 (41)	29426 (40)	18097 (36)	Positional Pa	y	2311	2862	2032	4891	4103	5256	2407	2982	3565	$-(\beta_{11}h^2+\beta_{22}k^2$
	y	66957 (10)	38569 (9)	57081 (51)	50553 (66)	76372 (62)	81867 (58)	55,812 (60)	49570 (57)	78527 (70)	85417 (58)	61882 (65)	58933 (54)	72269 (62)	75481 (59)	25910 (49)	46378 (48)	31032 (53)	31791 (45)	45182 (48)	8057 (42)		x	946	494	062	147	410	439	327	147	522	the form exp[
	x	12970 (7)	11692 (6)	10051 (34)	9738 (40)	16196 (43)	18295 (38)	11116 (41)	10117 (38)	14878 (44)	16129 (39)	23346 (40)	29476 (35)	2758 (45)	-3190 (37)	14546 (35)	7394 (33)	15977 (33)	1580 (33)	21765 (32)	7322 (30)			1) 1	2) 1	3) 1	4) 1	(2)	(9)	1 1	8) 2	9) 1	are factor is of
		Co(1)	Co(2)	N(1)	C(1)	C(2)	N(2)	C(3)	N(3)	C(4)	N(4)	C(5)	N(5)	C(6)	N(6)	N(7)	N(8)	N(9)	N(10)	N(11)	0(1)			)H(	)H	)H(	)H(	)H(	)H(	)H	)H(	)H(	<sup>a</sup> Temperati values have he

TABLE III-10

electron density of somewhat greater than  $1 e^{A^{-3}}$ . Therefore the identities of the two atoms were interchanged to the isocyano configuration, and refinement was continued. Hydrogen positions were occasionally adjusted by means of difference maps, but were not refined by least squares. A secondary extinction factor was judged to be appropriate, and was placed into the list of refinable parameters. Convergence was reached after a few further cycles, with no parameter shifting by more than 30% of its estimated standard The final matrix contained 182 parameters, cordeviation. responding to a data-to-parameter ratio of 10.0. The final R value is 0.085, and the final goodness of fit is 1.76. The value of the secondary extinction parameter is  $0.34(4) \times 10^{-5}$ . A three-dimensional difference Fourier calculated at the conclusion of the refinement indicated no discrepancies greater than 0.4  $eA^{-3}$ .

F.  $(NH_3)_5 CONCSCO(CN)_5 \cdot H_2 O$ 

A three-dimensional Patterson map was calculated, from which two cobalt atoms were located in general positions. Successive structure factor-Fourier work led to the positions of all ligand atoms and the oxygen atom of the water molecule. A structure factor calculation based upon this unrefined model yielded an R index of 0.38. Refinement by full-matrix least

squares was initiated, allowing the thermal parameters to refine anisotropically after a few cycles. Ammine hydrogen atoms were located by difference syntheses in the expected planes, and were assigned isotropic temperature factors with B=5.0. Their positions were periodically adjusted during the refinement on the basis of difference maps. Near the end of the refinement, a number of reflections distributed widely in intensity but closely in reciprocal space were noted to systematically calculate considerably larger than their observed F values. Examination of the raw data indicated that these reflections were all collected close together in real time. Standard reflections for this phase of the data collection procedure appeared mostly normal; however, several strings of "bad" reflections were noted occurring between measurements of standards, consecutively in the order of data collection. We believe that this problem is due to fluctuations of some portion of the apparatus on a time scale which was short with respect to the remeasurement of the standards, which occurred about every six hours. A consecutive string of data consisting of 249 reflections was given zero weight in further refinement, indiscriminately with regard to individual agreements with calculated F values.

Convergence was fairly rapid. Refinement was discontinued when all shifts were smaller than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their standard deviations. Final values of R and goodness of fit are 0.050 and

2.33, respectively. In the expression for GOF, m is 2453 observations and s is 190 parameters. A three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis calculated at the conclusion of the refinement indicated no discrepancies greater than  $\pm 0.8 \text{ eA}^{-3}$ . One of the most outstanding features of this map is a toroid of electron density of about 0.3-0.7 eA^{-3} around the position of the water molecule, for which discrete hydrogen positions were never assigned.

## Table III-11

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Observed and calculated structure factors for  $(NH_3)_5CoNCSCo(CN)_5 \cdot H_2O$ . Columns give h,  $10F_{obs}$ ,  $10F_{calc}$ . An asterisk (\*) indicates zero weight in the refinement.

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823	-57(5) -16(6) -258(11)	-88(43) -87(37) -68(45)	-330(51) -102(42) -233(45)	-125(44) -433(52) 50(48)	250(51) -99(48) 117(51) -2(38)	-41(38) -2(37) 1(38) 34(37) 16(37)	
β <sub>13</sub>	-16( 6) -70( 6) -92(12)	78(44) -34(38) 104(46)	135(50) -49(43) 44(46)	5(45) 117(48) 24(45)	8(45) -43(52) -66(59) -254(39)	-17(40) 71(41) 53(41) -31(37) 174(40)	
B12	8 ( 6) 4 ( 6) 90(11)	68(43) 14(36) -35(46)	96 (52) 46 (45) -9 (45)	-98(50) -312(50) -41(47)	98(52) 164(49) 590(64) -59(39)	65(39) 43(39) 20(41) -93(38)	
8 <sub>33</sub>	174(4) 177(4) 308/9)	242 (29) 277 (26) 201 (29)	389 (32) 165 (27) 417 (30)	145 (28) 465 (33) 275 (33)	309 (31) 296 (35) 291 (33) 314 (28)	302 (27) 299 (26) 212 (27) 238 (25) 381 (25)	ż
ß22	183(3) 141(3)	200( /) 188(24) 209(21) 242(26)	411(28) 250(25) 332(25)	288 (26) 491 (30) 349 (31)	625 (35) 205 (26) 460 (32) 234 (21)	194(21) 192(20) 273(23) 221(20) 341(21)	
β,1	232(3) 257(3) 218(6)	263 (27) 248 (22) 359 (30)	543 (32) 265 (26) 349 (27)	353 (28) 403 (29) 229 (27)	366(27) 458(34) 980(44) 315(24)	362 (26) 354 (25) 446 (27) 314 (23) 534 (25)	
2	22776(4) 45684(4) 29887/10)	25867 (35) 35867 (35) 40042 (30) 17007 (36)	13719(34) 22492(34) 21934(31)	22304 (33) 21882 (34) 12152 (37)	5990(34) 33788(39) 40510(37) 51385(30)	47339(29) 43927(28) 57210(29) 34081(29) 42650(26)	ŝ
Х	3468(4) 25384(4) 15849(9)	19776 (32) 22416 (26) -6343 (34)	-12169(33) 9319(33) 13064(32)	-2714 (35) -6408 (34) 9452 (37)	13714(37) -2163(34) -5492(37) 28270(28)	38140(29) 12496(28) 22124(30) 28538(28) -651(27)	
×	53962(4) 73390(4) 46781(9)	55591 (33) 61748 (27) 59662 (35)	63734 (35) 65694 (33) 72816 (31)	42205 (36) 35230 (33) 51072 (34)	49304(33) 56449(38) 57668(42) 85210(29)	69042(29) 77419(29) 67879(31) 78767(27) 33045(29)	
	Co(1) Co(2) S	c (1) x (1) c (2)	N (3) C (3) N (3)	C(4) N(4) C(5)	N (5) C (6) N (6) N (7)	N (8) N (9) N (11) O	

TABLE III-12. POSITIONAL AND ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS

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FOR THE HEAVY ATOMS, (NH<sub>3</sub>) <sub>5</sub>Concsco (CN) <sub>5</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O

All values have been multiplied by  $10^5$ . The anisotropic temperature factor is of the form  $\exp\{-(\beta_{11})h^2+\beta_{22}k^2+\beta_{33}k^2+\beta_{33}k^2+\beta_{12}hk+\beta_{13}h^2+\beta_{23}k^2+\beta_{33}k$ 

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# TABLE III-12. Part 2. COORDINATES (x 10<sup>3</sup>) ASSIGNED TO THE HYDROGEN ATOMS

Atom	Х	Y	Z	
7H(l)	890	226	519	
7H(2)	83 <b>9</b>	312	573	
7H(3)	889	329	473	
8H(1)	731	411	516	
8H(2)	623	379	491	
8H(3)	695	413	412	
9H(1)	846	124	444	
9H(2)	753	106	379	
9н(3)	745	87	488	
10H(1)	720	173	599	
10H(2)	614	198	560	
10H(3)	679	280	609	
llH(1)	852	307	351	
llH(2)	746	333	315	
llH(3)	786	222	304	

CHAPTER IV. STRUCTURE DESCRIPTIONS

# A. $K_{8} \{(CN)_{5}COO_{2}CO(CN)_{5}\} (NO_{3})_{2} \cdot 4H_{2}O$

This structure is composed of four separate discrete ionic and molecular species efficiently packed in the solid state. Sixteen potassium ions, eight neutral water molecules, two peroxo-bridged binuclear anions of charge (6-), and four nitrate ions are contained in the unit cell. A diagram of the contents of the unit cell, viewed in projection down y, is shown in Figure IV-1. The centrosymmetric binuclear ions are seen to be surrounded by cations and water molecules hydrogen bonded to the bridging peroxo group. Voids in this packing are filled by nitrate ions which are oriented edge-on in this projection. These nitrate ions are seen to be hydrogen bonded to water molecules also.

The distribution of the water molecules about the binuclear ion is seen more clearly in Figure IV-2, a stereopair of that portion of the structure, and also in Figure IV-3, a projection of the same grouping down the long direction of the binuclear ion. These diagrams illustrate that the water molecules complete a tetrahedral coordination around each oxygen atom of the bridging group; i.e., they are located along the expected directions of the peroxo lone pairs. The hydrogen bonds are strong, and in fact, one is tempted to think of





The crystal packing, viewed in projection down the b axis.





ORTEP stereopair illustrating the binuclear ion and the hydrogen bonding to it. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level.





An ORTEP drawing of the binuclear anion illustrating the eclipsed conformation of the equatorial ligands and the staggering of the water molecules between them. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are represented by spheroids of arbitrary radius.

the bridging group of the binuclear ion as  $H_8O_6^{2-}$  rather than simply  $0^{2^{-}}$ . The hydrogen bond involving water molecule O(5)has an 0...0 distance of 2.69 Å, an H...0 distance of 1.95 Å, and an O-H...O angle of 165°. The hydrogen bond involving O(6) has an 0...0 distance of 2.75  $\stackrel{o}{A}$ , an H...0 distance of 1.83  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ , and an O-H···O angle of 165<sup>O</sup>. These, and their inversion-related equivalents, are the only four hydrogen bonds which exist to the binuclear anion. The {(CN)<sub>5</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub>Co(CN)<sub>5</sub>}<sup>6-</sup> anion apparently distorts somewhat in order to allow this hydrogen bonding to take place. Figures IV-2 and IV-4 illustrate that the equatorial cyanide ligands of the complex ion all bend outward from the center of the molecule. The cobalt atom lies about 0.07  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  out of the best plane of the equatorial carbon atoms and about 0.20 Å out of the best plane of the equatorial nitrogen atoms. Deviations

of the complex ion all bend outward from the center of the molecule. The cobalt atom lies about 0.07 Å out of the best plane of the equatorial carbon atoms and about 0.20 Å out of the best plane of the equatorial nitrogen atoms. Deviations from these planes of the atoms comprising the planes are about 0.005 Å and 0.01 Å respectively. The average O(1)-Co-C(eq) angle is 92.2°, and the average C(1)-Co-C(eq) angle is 92.2°, and the average C(1)-Co-C(eq) angle is 87.8°. Close contacts to the water molecules also apparently cause distinct nonlinearities in the Co-C-N angles. The average deviation from linear coordination in the equatorial cyanide ligands is almost  $3.5^{\circ}$ , and all are in such a direction as to increase the distance between the nitrogen atom and the water molecule. Such deviations are most often

the case in cyano complexes situated in low symmetry

environments, and are usually blindly attributed to the overused and poorly understood effects of the great catch-all "packing forces". Rarely do we see such clear indication of packing forces in action and the effects they cause upon bond angles. Not so obvious and probably far more important are the mysterious effects of packing upon bonding distances, which will be speculated upon with respect to Co-C distances shortly.

The binuclear anion { (CN) 5 CoO 2 Co(CN) 5 } <sup>6</sup> has rigorous crystallographic point symmetry C, in this crystal, and deviations from ideal symmetry C<sub>2h</sub> are not extreme. The ion contains identical cobalt(III) atoms in slightly distorted octahedral environments bridged together by a dioxygen ligand in the asymmetric, staggered orientation. The Co-O-O-Co grouping is, of course, rigorously planar. Interatomic distances and the angle at the bridging oxygen atoms are given in Figure IV-4; other important angles are tabulated in Table IV-2. The O-O distance of the dioxygen group, 1.447(4) Å, indicates the appropriateness of its characterization as a peroxide. The Co-O distance is a very long 1.985(3)  $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{A}}$ , and is the subject of mild surprise. This bond length will be discussed comparatively in more detail in another section of this document; however, it is pertinent to the present discussion to point out that this long distance is probably due at least in part to distortions imposed upon the ion by





Interatomic distances within the [(CN)<sub>5</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub>Co(CN)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>6-</sup> anion. Esd's are given in parentheses.



## Figure IV-5

The nitrate ion and its surroundings. The two nitrate ions shown are related by a twofold screw axis, and the interionic contact00(2)-0(3) is 2.97Å. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level, and hydrogen atoms are represented by spheroids of arbitrary radius.

THE BIN	UCLEAR AN	ION {(CN)	5C00 <sup>2</sup> C0(CN)	5 <sup>}6<sup>–</sup></sup>

Atoms	Angle (Degrees)	Atoms	Angle (Degrees)
Co-C(l)-N(l)	177.4(4)	0(1)-Co-C(2)	93.0(1)
Co-C(2)-N(2)	175 <b>.9(</b> 3)	O(1)-Co-C(3)	91.8(1)
Co-C(3)-N(3)	176.5(4)	O(1)-Co-C(4)	84.5(2)
Co-C(4)-N(4)	177.5(4)	O(1)-Co-C(5)	99.6(2)
Co-C(5)-N(5)	176.3(3)		
C(1)-Co-O(1)	172.2(2)	C(2)-Co-C(3)	175.2(2)
C(1)-Co-C(2)	87.7(2)	C(2)-Co-C(4)	90.5(2)
C(1)-Co-C(3)	87.6(2)	C(2)-Co-C(5)	90.1(2)
C(1)-Co-C(4)	87.7(2)	C(3)-Co-C(4)	89.9(2)
C(1)-Co-C(5)	88.1(2)	C(3)-Co-C(5)	89.1(2)
		C(4)-Co-C(5)	175.7(2)

TABLE IV-2. ANGLES IN

the previously-discussed crowding of the water molecules.

An intriguing facet of this structure lies in the Co-C These range from 1.875(4)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  to 1.913(3)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , and distances. average 1.895  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ . The shortest of these is the trans distance, which is considered significantly shorter than the equatorial average 1.900  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ ; an octahedral trans influence is The situation is not so simple; however, as a indicated. shortened trans bond with respect to chemically and structurally equivalent cis bonds. Significant differences exist within the equatorial Co-C distances themselves, which correlate well with close contacts to the water molecules hydrogen bonded to the peroxo group. Table IV-3 lists Co-C distances for each of the equatorial ligands along with close contacts to water molecules for each (N-O distances less than 3.4 Å).

Ligand	Co-C	Contact(s)
C(2)-N(2) C(3)-N(3) C(5)-N(5) C(4)-N(4)	0 1.913 A 1.900 A 1.895 A 1.890 A	3.03 $\stackrel{0}{A}$ to O(5), 3.33 $\stackrel{0}{A}$ to O(6) 3.24 $\stackrel{A}{A}$ to O(5) 3.27 $\stackrel{R}{A}$ to O(6) No contacts $<$ 3.4 $\stackrel{A}{A}$ to H <sub>2</sub> O

#### Table IV-3

The order of decreasing contact with water molecules is seen to be the same as the order of decreasing Co-C distances. This seems to be an example of the effects of intermolecular forces upon bond distances. The C-N distances in the binuclear anion range from 1.136 to 1.163  $\stackrel{O}{A}$  and average 1.149(6)  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ , which is a quite typical distance for a cobalt cyano complex. The Co-Co distance, always a subject of interest in binuclear structures, is 4.899(2)  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ .

The nitrate ion and its surroundings are shown in Figure IV-5, distances and angles within the ion are given in Table IV-4. The nitrate ion is ordered in this structure, which seems to be the exception rather than the rule in structures of binuclear cobalt ions. Hydrogen bond donation from the water molecule O(6) no doubt aids in bringing about this fortunate state of affairs. The hydrogen bond is rather strong, with an O···O distance of 2.87 Å, an H···O distance of 2.22 Å and an O-H···O angle of 137°. While nitrate oxygen atom O(4) is engaged in a hydrogen bond, the other two oxygen atoms of this ion make close contacts with neighboring nitrate ions related by a  $2_1$  operation along y. The interionic nonbonded O···O distance is surprisingly short, 2.97 Å.

Within the precision of this experiment, the three oxygen atoms of the nitrate ion form a perfectly equilateral triangle with side 2.157(3)  $\stackrel{o}{A}$ , and the ion is perfectly planar. The central nitrogen atom is removed within the plane from the center of the triangle by an amount of borderline statistical significance.

TABLE IV-4. GEOMETRY OF THE NITRATE ION

· ·

Atoms	Distance or Angle
N(6)-O(2)	1.236(5) Å
N(6)-O(3)	1.243(5)
N(6)-O(4)	1.258(5)
0(2)-N(6)-O(3)	120.6(4) <sup>0</sup>
O(2)-N(6)-O(4)	119.9(4)
O(3)-N(6)-O(4)	119.5(4)

		5 2	5 5 2 2
Contact	Distance (Å)	Contact	Distance $(\stackrel{0}{A})$
K(l)O(4)	2.75	к(3) •••0(5)	3.08
K(1) •••0(5)	2.69	K(3)•••O(6)	2.68
K(l) · · · N(l)	2.79	K(3)0(6,)	3.21
K(l) · · · N(l')	2.93	K(3) · · · N(2)	2.95
		K(3) · · · N(2')	3.01
К(2) • • • О(2)	2.83	K(3) · · · N(4)	3.01
К(2) • • • О(3)	2.91	K(3) •••N(5)	2.80
К(2) • • • О(3')	2.98		
К(2) • • • О(4)	2.80	K(4) ••• O(2)	2.89
K(2) · · · N(1)	3.09	K(4) · · · O(3)	2.88
K(2) · · · N(3)	2.81	к(4) • • • 0(5)	3.01

K(4)···O(6)

K(4) · · · N(2)

K(4) · · · N(3)

K(4) · · · N(4)

K(4) · · · N(5)

2.97

2.96

2.88

2.93

2.94

3.21

2.95

3.20

3.26

K(2) · · · N(4)

K(2)···N(5)

K(2) · · · N(6)

K(2)···N(6\*)

TABLE IV-5. CLOSEST CONTACTS (LESS THAN 3.3 Å) TO THE POTASSIUM IONS IN  $K_{8}$  { (CN)  ${}_{5}COO_{2}CO(CN) {}_{5}$  } (NO  ${}_{3}$ )  ${}_{2}\cdot 4H_{2}O$ 

The four independent potassium ions of the structure have irregular coordination spheres, and any attempt to classify them as distorted forms of idealized polyhedra would be pointless. Closest contacts to the K<sup>+</sup> ions are listed in Table IV-5. These ions are anisotropic to varying degrees, however, their thermal amplitudes are by no means extreme.

The two independent water molecules of the structure have quite normal geometries. In both cases, as seen in Figures IV-3 and IV-5, the thermal motion of the oxygen atom is essentially normal to the molecular plane. The molecule containing O(5) has O-H distances of 0.73(5) and 0.76(5)  $\stackrel{\text{A}}{}$ , with an H-O-H angle of 106(4) That containing O(6) has O-H distances of 0.80(4) and 0.90(4)  $\stackrel{\text{A}}{}$ , with an H-O-H angle of 111(3)<sup>O</sup>.

# B. $K_5 \{ (CN)_5 COO_2 CO(CN)_5 \} \cdot H_2 O$

The crystal structure of this salt consists of a nearly parallel arrangement of two crystallographically distinct binuclear ions in a 2:1 ratio, one acentric and the other centric, with K<sup>+</sup> ions and water molecules surrounding the anions. Figure IV-6 illustrates the packing of ions and molecules in the unit cell. The hypersymmetry of this arrangement has been described briefly in the structure solution section and is clearly illustrated here. Along the body diagonal of the unit cell, crystallographic centers of symmetry



The crystal packing, with the unit cell outlined. The atom labelled W and its inversion equivalent are ordered water molecules; the atom labelled KW and its symmetry equivalents are  $1/2(K^++H_2O)$  "atoms". Ellipsoids enclose 40% probability.





Figure IV-7

ORTEP stereopairs of anions C (above) and A. Ellipsoids enclose 40% probability.

are located at zero and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the diagonal length. Pseudocenters are located at 1/6, 1/3, 2/3 and 5/6, causing a rough hypersymmetric array of binuclear ions which has a repeat unit 1/3 as large as the actual unit cell.

The { $(CN)_5 CoO_2 C_0 (CN)_5$ }<sup>5-</sup> ion is seen in this structure to come in two delicious flavors, one which lies on a center of symmetry, hereafter referred to as the centric anion or anion C, and another of no symmetry which will be hereafter referred to as the acentric anion or anion A. Conformations and thermal ellipsoids of the two distinct anions are seen in Figure IV-7, and interatomic distances within these ions are given in Figure IV-8. The centric anion, which has rigorous C; symmetry, deviates only slightly from C<sub>2h</sub>, the O-O grouping being nearly eclipsed with respect to the equatorial ligand C(5)-N(5). Neglecting the off-set due to the O-O bridge, the equatorial ligands of the two cobalt centers are eclipsed, as is usually found to be the case in 2:1 dioxygen-bridged complexes, and the Co-O-O-Co linkage is, of course, exactly planar. The acentric anion has a quite different conformation, having no crystallographic symmetry nor even any close correspondence to non-crystallographic, idealized symmetry. In this ion, the equatorial ligands about the two cobalt centers are staggered by about 35°; in addition, there is a twist about the 0-0 bond, making the superoxide group Co-0-0-Co non-planar and the planes of the two sets of equatorial ligands non-parallel. The torsion angle about the O-O bond is 166°.





Bond distances and bridging angles for anions A and C. In anion C, esd's are 0.02 Å for 0-0 and C-H, 0.009 Å for Co-0, and 0.015 Å for Co-C. Values are similar for anion A except for C-0, which has an esd of 0.013 Å.

The Centric Io	n	The Acentric Ion
O(1C) - Co(1C) - C(1C) C(2C) - Co(1C) - C(5C) C(3C) - Co(1C) - C(4C)	177.3(6)° 178.7(6)° 177.4(7)°	O(1A) - Co(1A) - C(1A) 176.2(5)° C(3A) - Co(1A) - C(5A) 173.6(5)° C(4A) - Co(1A) - C(6A) 179.1(6)°
O(1C) - Co(1C) - C(2C) C(3C) C(4C) C(5C)	84.6(5)° 92.5(5)° 87.0(7)° 94.2(5)°	$\begin{array}{ccc} O(1A) - Co(1A) - C(3A) & 93.6(5)^{\circ} \\ C(4A) & 88.0(5)^{\circ} \\ C(5A) & 89.9(5)^{\circ} \\ C(6A) & 91.2(6)^{\circ} \end{array}$
C(1C) - Co(1C) - C(2C) C(3C) C(4C) C(5C)	92.8(6)° 88.4(6)° 92.2(6)° 88.4(7)°	$\begin{array}{cc} C(1A) - Co(1A) - C(3A) & 89.1(6)^{\circ} \\ C(4A) & 89.4(6)^{\circ} \\ C(5A) & 87.2(6)^{\circ} \\ C(6A) & 91.4(6)^{\circ} \end{array}$
C(2C) - Co(1C) - C(3C) C(4C)	91.6(7)° 90.9(7)°	C(3A) - Co(1A) - C(4A) 88.1(6)° C(6A) 91.5(6)°
C(5C) - Co(1C) - C(3C) C(4C)	88.8(7)° 88.7(7)°	C(5A) - Co(1A) - C(4A) 86.6(7)° C(6A) 93.8(7)°
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Co(1C)} - \text{C(1C)} - \text{N(1C)} \\ \text{C(2C)} - \text{N(2C)} \\ \text{C(3C)} - \text{N(3C)} \\ \text{C(4C)} - \text{N(4C)} \\ \text{C(5C)} - \text{N(5C)} \end{array}$	178.7(14)° 177.6(12)° 176.8(15)° 171.7(14)° 176.8(14)°	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Co(1A)} - \text{C(1A)} - \text{N(1A)} & 177.0(14)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(3A)} - \text{N(3A)} & 176.6(13)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(4A)} - \text{N(4A)} & 177.7(14)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(5A)} - \text{N(5A)} & 173.3(13)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(6A)} - \text{N(6A)} & 175.0(12)^{\circ} \end{array}$
Co(1C) - O(1C) - O(1C')	120.7(10)°	Co(1A) - O(1A) - O(2A) 120.6(6)°
		O(2A) - Co(2A) - C(2A) 173.1(5)° C(7A) - Co(2A) - C(9A) 175.2(7)° C(8A) - Co(2A) - C(10A) 176.3(6)°
Torsion Angle	s	O(2A) - Co(2A) - C(7A) 87.4(5)° C(8A) 93.0(5)° C(9A) 94.8(5)° C(10A) 87.6(5)°
C(2C) - Co(1C) - O(1C) - O(1C) - O(1C) - O(1A) - Co(1A) - O(1A) - O(1A) - O(2A) - O(	(1C') 150.5° (2A) -15.7° (1A) 54.6°	$C(2A) - Co(2A) - C(7A) = 86.3(6)^{\circ}$ $C(8A) = 90.2(6)^{\circ}$ $C(9A) = 91.3(6)^{\circ}$ $C(10A) = 89.7(6)^{\circ}$
$\dot{Co}(1\dot{A}) - O(1\dot{A}) - O(2\dot{A}) - C(2\dot{A})$	ò(2Á) 165.9°	$C(7A) - Co(2A) - C(8A) = 94.1(6)^{\circ}$ $C(10A) = 89.6(6)^{\circ}$
		C(9A) - Co(2A) - C(8A) 90.1(6)° C(10A) 86.2(6)°
-	• •	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Co(2A)} - \text{C(2A)} - \text{N(2A)} & 176.3(13)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(7A)} - \text{N(7A)} & 178.3(14)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(8A)} - \text{N(8A)} & 176.0(12)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(9A)} - \text{N(9A)} & 173.2(13)^{\circ} \\ \text{C(10A)} - \text{N(10A)} & 172.9(13)^{\circ} \end{array}$
		Co(2A) - O(2A) - O(1A) 121.8(7)°

101 Table IV-6 Bond Angles in the  $[(CN)_5 CoO_2 Co(CN)_5]^{5-}$  Ions
The presence of both a planar and a non-planar  $\mu$ -superoxo group in the same structure indicates very strongly that packing forces are a very important factor in determining the O-O torsion angle. Anion A is in an ordered environment, and presumably adopts a slightly non-planar conformation to enable it to fit best among the fixed cations. Anion C, however, has as close neighbors two pairs of disordered potassium ions and water molecules (KW); presumably this slight disorder puts less constraint on the anion, and it can adopt the more favored planar conformation.

The fact that two different conformations of the same ion are present in the same structure also presents us with an opportunity to explore the effects of conformation upon bond lengths, but unfortunately, the somewhat low precision of our determination limits us in this respect. We are not, at this level of precision, able to definitively distinguish any differences in bond lengths between the two ions. The Co-Co distances are identical, having values of 4.634(8) Å for the centric ion and  $4.637(6) \stackrel{\circ}{A}$  for the acentric ion. The largest difference between ions A and C is the O-O bond length, the determination of which is a primary interest in this investigation. The centric O-O distance, 1.289(20) Å, is among the least precisely known distances of the structure, and differs from that of the acentric anion by 0.046  $\breve{A}$ , about twice the esd of the difference. Thus the difference is of

marginal significance at this level of precision. The average 0-0 distance is  $1.262 \stackrel{0}{\text{A}}$ .

Co-O distances range from 1.919(9) to 1.954(9) Å, and average 1.936 Å. The difference between the largest and smallest of these values is 0.035 Å, which cannot be said to be significant at this level of precision. Accompanying this rather long Co-O distance, we also find a shortening of almost 0.04 Å in the <u>trans</u> Co-C distance (average 1.842(7) Å) relative to the average equatorial distance, 1.880(4) Å. This difference is formally about 50 and is considered significant.

The C-N distances of the cyanide ligands range from 1.145(19) to 1.185(23) Å and average 1.167(8) Å. Co-C-N angles deviate from linearity by amounts up to about eight degrees; such deviations are common in terminal cyanide ions coordinated to transition metals.

Although hydrogen atoms were not located, hydrogen bonds can be postulated from examination of distances between the water molecules and cyanide nitrogen atoms. The ordered water molecule O(4) occupies a position in proximity to (i.e., less than 3.3 Å distant from any atom in) three different binuclear anions, but only one contact can be found indicative of hydrogen bonding; the O(4)-N(6A) distance is 2.86 Å. The disordered water molecule exhibits more possibilities for hydrogen bonding. The "KW" atom, an artifact half-populated with both K<sup>+</sup> and O, is disordered about  $(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$ , and thus is

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3.21Å	3.03Å	2.91Å	2.79Å	<b>2.</b> 85Å		3.11Å	2.93Å	3.11Å	2.70Å	2.82Å		
K(4) - N(4C)	0(1C)	N(1A)	N(10A)	N(7A)		KW - N(4C)	N(2C)	N(3C)	KW'	N(5C)		
2.83Å	2.93Å	2.91Å	2.86Å			3.15Å	2.87Å	2.75Å	3.10Å	3.08Å	3.17Å	•
K(3) - O(4)	N(2C)	N(3A)	N(1C)			K(7) - N(6A)	N(8A)	N(4A)	N(10A)	N(9A)	N(5A)	
2.75Å	3.01Å	3.01Å	3.08Å	<b>3.</b> 02Å		2.78Å	2.71Å	2.80Å	3.22Å	3.01Å	2.88Å	
K(2) - N(4C)	N(6A)	N(2C)	N(1A)	N(2A)		K(6) - N(5A)	N(4A)	N(2A)	N(5A)	N(9A)	O(1A)	
3.21Å	2.90Å	<b>3.</b> 06Å	<b>2.</b> 98Å	<b>2.</b> 88Å	3.04Å	<b>3.</b> 03Å	<b>3.</b> 04Å	2.80Å	<b>3.</b> 24Å	2.87Å	2.82Å	2.92Å
K(1) - N(5A)	N(1A)	N(2A)	N(8A)	N(9A)	N(8A')	K(5) - N(3A)	N(7A)	N(1C)	O(2C)	O(4)	N(3C)	N(5C)

 $^{a}$ Where both C and N atoms of a cyanide ligand are closer than 3.3Å, only the N atom is listed.

located between two centric anions related by a unit translation along z. The actual position of the water molecule is poorly known, as its position was constrained to exactly correspond with that of the half-potassium atom, which is probably not realistic. Possible hydrogen bonding distances are 2.93  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  to N(2C), 3.11  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  to N(3C), 3.11  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  to N(4C), and 2.82  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  to N(5C). The distance of 2.70  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  from KW to its inversion-related equivalent represents in principle another possibility for hydrogen bonding, if in any particular unit cell both positions are simultaneously occupied by water molecules. Each such configuration would, however, require that in another area of the crystal, two K<sup>+</sup> ions also occupy adjacent positions separated by 2.70  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , which is unreasonably short; therefore, we believe that the statistical centers are due only to the configurations  $K^+ \cdots H_2O$  and  $H_2O \cdots K^+$  in equal populations.

Close contacts to the potassium ions are listed in Table IV-7. The coordination of these ions follows no regular pattern, and cannot easily be described in terms of regular or distorted polyhedra. The number of atoms within 3.3  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  of the potassium ions is seen to vary from four to seven among the eight independent K<sup>+</sup> ions within the unit cell.

C. { $(NH_3)_5COO_2CO(NH_3)_5$ }(SCN) 4

The results of this structure determination agree well

with the original investigation in terms of the general shapes and arrangements of ions. The new refinement has resulted in several improvements, however, over the older model. In addition to confirming the planarity of the binuclear ion and locating the hydrogen atoms, this work has resulted in a much higher precision in interatomic distances, and in particular, revealed the peroxo O-O distance to be normal. This structural determination was carried out primarily because the O-O distance found by Vannerberg,<sup>29</sup> 1.65(3)  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ , appeared to be anomalous with respect to those found in similar complexes and even in the same cation crystallized with another counterion.<sup>30</sup> The distance found here is 1.469(6)  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ , a much more reasonable value.

We find the  $\{(NH_3)_5 COO_2 CO(NH_3)_5\}^{++}$  cation to have crystallographic  $C_{2h}$  symmetry. Bond distances and angles are given in Figure IV-9 and Table IV-8. The conformations of the ammine ligands as well as a representation of the thermal parameters are given in Figure IV-10. The Co-O-O-Co group in this ion is rigorously planar, and thermal ellipsoids of the bridging oxygen atoms and axial nitrogen ammine ligand are of reasonable orientation and size to suggest that this planarity is not due to a statistical disorder of forms with a torsion angle smaller than  $180^{\circ}$ .

The Co-O distance,  $1.879(3) \stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , is guite normal for this type of complex. The Co-ammine distances are reasonable for

	Cation
Atoms	Angle (Degrees)
N(1)-Co-O	89.5(1)
N(2)-Co-O	88.1(1)
N(3)-Co-O	178.3(5)
N(l)-Co-N(l')	88.6(2)
N(1)-Co-N(2)	91.5(2)
N(1)-Co-N(2')	177.6(4)
N(1)-Co-N(3)	91.7(2)
N(2)-Co-N(2')	88.3(2)
N(2)-Co-N(3)	90.7(2)

TABLE IV-8. ANGLES IN { $(NH_3)_5CoO_2Co(NH_3)_5$ }<sup>++</sup>



Figure IV-9 The non-hydrogen atoms of the cation, with interatomic distances and their esd's. Thermal ellipsoids enclose 40% probability.



Figure IV-10 Stereopair of the cation. Thermal ellipsoids enclose 40% probability, and hydrogen atoms are represented by spheroids of arbitrary radius.

a Co(III) complex. They vary from 1.947(4) to 1.971(7)Å, and this range is outside the limits of experimental error. As the equatorial distances vary significantly, no special significance can be placed upon the fact that the axial Co-N distance is the longest such bond. Comparison to similar compounds suggests that this <u>trans</u> lengthening may in fact be real, as will be discussed later.

The ordered thiocyanate ion is found to be linear, with bond distances tabulated in Table IV-9. These bond lengths indicate normal S-C=N bonding. Speculations made in the earlier work about bonding within this group should be disregarded, as they are based upon an erroneous carbon position. The disordered thiocyanate groups are both linear; however, the interatomic distances of that containing SN(2) are simply not reasonable. This is clearly due to the fact that, after the failure of Æ refinement, as discussed in the section involving structure solution and refinement, the sulfur atom and the nitrogen atom of the alternate arrangement were constrained to exactly the same position in order to facilitate least squares refinement. Except by accident, this procedure cannot lead to a model which approximates reality, and such a happy accident has not befallen us in this case. The large thermal parameters of atom SN(2) are a further indication that the model for this disordered ion is inadequate. The intensity data have been fit well by this model; however,

TABLE	IV-9.	GEOMETRIES	OF	THE	THIOCYANATE	IONS

Ordered	Thiocyanate	Disordered	Thiocyanates
Atoms	Angle or Lengt	h Atoms	Angle or Length
S-C(3)	1.626(7) Å	SN(1)-C(1')	1.63(4) Å
C(3)-N(4)	0 1.16(1) A	C(l)-C(l')	0.64(8) A
S-C(3)-N(4)	179.8(2) <sup>0</sup>	SN(1)-C(1)-SN(1')	179(1) <sup>0</sup>
		SN(2)-C(2')	1.70(2) Å
		C(2)-C(2')	0.76(4) A
		SN(2)-C(2)-SN(2')	178(1) <sup>0</sup>

#### Figure IV-11

ORTEP stereopair of the crystal packing, viewed down the <u>c</u> axis. Two unit translations are shown in the <u>a</u> and <u>b</u> directions, and 1/2 unit translation is shown in the vertical direction. The outlined area is 1/2 unit cell.





The configuration of the thiocyanate ions around the cation, illustrating the lack of extensive hydrogen bonding. Closest contacts are indicated by dashed lines. The four-atom groups are SN-C-C-SN disordered thiocyanate ions.

as a difference map of this region calculated after the conclusion of the refinement was essentially flat.

The packing of ions in this structure is illustrated in Figure IV-11, and the manner in which the thiocyanate ions surround the binuclear cation is shown in the simplified illustration, Figure IV-12. The cation is seen to be surrounded by 18 anions, of which only two are situated in reasonable positions to suggest hydrogen bonding. Good hydrogen bonding parameters exist between the axial ammine nitrogen atom N(3) and the nitrogen atom N(4') of the ordered thiocyanate ion lying on the (001) mirror plane. The N···N distance is 3.10  $\overset{\circ}{A}$ , and the N-H...N angle is 160°. Other contacts illustrated in Figure IV-12 are too long to be considered as hydrogen bonds. Lack of favorable circumstances for hydrogen bonding to the disordered thiocyanate ions allows us to understand their ambivalence, as an ammine donating a hydrogen bond would certainly prefer the nitrogen end of thiocyanate as an acceptor.

Planar chains of 14 atoms SCN···(cation)···NCS exist lying on the (001) mirror plane, with no bonding connecting these chains out of plane. This accounts for the ease with which crystals can be cut normal to the c axis.

D.  $K_{6} \{(CN)_{5}COSSO_{2}CO(CN)_{5}\} \cdot 6H_{2}O$ 

The crystal structure of this salt consists of discrete

potassium ions, water molecules, and binuclear anions containing the thiosulfito bridging group. One potassium ion and virtually all the solvent molecules are affected by disorder; however, the interesting part of the structure, the  $\mu$ -thiosulfitodecacyanodicobalt(III) ate anion, appears to be completely ordered and well-behaved.

An ORTEP representation of this ion is seen in stereopair in Figure IV-13, which illustrates the orientations of the thermal ellipsoids as well as the overall conformation of the ion. Bonding interatomic distances and a few important angles are given in Figure IV-14, and other bonding angles are listed in Table IV-10. The coordination about both cobalt centers is seen to be essentially octahedral, with only minor distortions, and the distances from cobalt to coordinated ligands support the formulation of both as Co(III). Figure IV-15 is a view of the binuclear ion approximately down the Co-Co vector, illustrating the deviations from the C<sub>s</sub> (mirror) symmetry which is conceivably possible for this ion.

The S-S distance of the coordinated thiosulfite ligand, 2.064(3)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , is indicative of a single bond. It agrees well with the average value of 2.07  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  found in polysulfides and polythionates, <sup>59</sup> the value of 2.059  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  found in orthorhombic S , <sup>60</sup> and the average value of 2.062  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  found in thiosulfate complexes in which only the terminal sulfur atom is coordinated. <sup>61-63</sup> The thiosulfite ligand is coordinated as a



## Figure IV-13

The decacyano- $\mu$ -thiosulfitodicobalt(III)ate anion in stereopair. Atoms are represented by thermal ellipsoids enclosing 50% probability.



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Interatomic distances and important angles. Estimated standard deviations are 0.002 Å for Co-S, 0.003 Å for S-S, 0.006 Å for Co-C, 0.005 Å for S-O, and 0.009 Å for C-N.

Atoms	Angle(Degrees)	Atoms	Angle(Degrees)
S(1)-Co(1)-C(1)	171.0(3)	S(2) -Co(2) -C(6)	175.9(2)
S(1)-Co(1)-C(2)	87.4(2)	S(2) -Co(2) -C(7)	89.2(2)
S(1)-Co(1)-C(3)	97.7(2)	S(2) -Co(2) -C(8)	87.4(2)
S(1)-Co(1)-C(4)	93.2(2)	S(2) -Co(2) -C(9)	89.5(2)
S(1)-Co(1)-C(5)	83.5(2)	S(2) -Co(2) -C(10)	97.3(2)
C(1)-Co(1)-C(2)	88.6(3)	C(6)-Co(2)-C(7)	92.5(3)
C(1)-Co(1)-C(3)	90.3(3)	C(6)-Co(2)-C(8)	88.8(3)
C(1)-Co(1)-C(4)	90.8(3)	C(6)-Co(2)-C(9)	89.0(3)
C(1)-Co(1)-C(5)	88.4(3)	C(6)-Co(2)-C(10)	86.5(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(3)	88.9(3)	C (7) -Co(2) -C(8)	92.1(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(4)	179.3(3)	C (7) -Co(2) -C(9)	178.2(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(5)	89.6(3)	C (7) -Co(2) -C(10)	88.8(3)
C(3)-Co(l)-C(4)	90.8(3)	C(8)-Co(2)-C(9)	89.1(3)
C(3)-Co(l)-C(5)	178.0(2)	C(9)-Co(2)-C(10)	175.2(2)
C(4)-Co(1)-C(5)	90.7(3)	C(9)-Co(2)-C(10)	90.1(3)
Co(l)-C(l)-N(l)	175.9(7)	Co(2)-C(6)-N(6)	175.7(6)
Co(l)-C(2)-N(2)	178.4(6)	Co(2)-C(7)-N(7)	178.1(7)
Co(l)-C(3)-N(3)	177.0(4)	Co(2)-C(8)-N(8)	176.1(4)
Co(l)-C(4)-N(4)	178.0(6)	Co(2)-C(9)-N(9)	176.2(6)
Co(l)-C(5)-N(5)	179.0(4)	Co(2)-C(10)-N(10)	0) 172.8(6)
Co(1)-S(1)-S(2) Co(2)-S(2)-S(1) Co(2)-S(2)-O(1) Co(2)-S(2)-O(2)	115.6(1) 105.5(1) 111.8(2) 111.6(2)		
S(1)-S(2)-O(1) S(1)-S(2)-O(2)	109.2(2) 108.5(2)		
O(1)-S(2)-O(2)			

TABLE IV-10. BONDING ANGLES





View of the anion  $\text{Co}_2\text{SSO}_2(\text{CN})_{10}^{6^-}$  approximately down the Co-Co vector. Thermal ellipsoids enclose 40% probability.

bridging group to the two cobalt atoms through the two sulfur atoms, with the two distinct Co-S distances differing significantly. The bond to the thiosulfur atom is greater than 0.04  ${
m \AA}^{
m o}$  $(14\sigma)$  longer than the bond to the sulfito sulfur atom, and the Co-S-S angles differ as well. The Co-S(thio) bond, with length 2.298(2)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , compares favorably with the value of 2.284(6) Å found in {(NH<sub>3</sub>) <sub>5</sub>CoSSO , }<sup>+</sup>, <sup>61</sup> being perhaps slightly longer, and the Co-S(sulfito) bond, with length 2.256(2)  $\tilde{A}$ , is somewhat longer than the corresponding distance of 2.203(6) Å in Co(en) 2SO 3NCS.<sup>64</sup> The distance observed in the present complex is very close to the sum of the covalent radii of Co(III) and tetrahedral sulfur, 2.26 Å. The angles about this sulfur atom are slightly distorted tetrahedral, the smallest being Co(2)-S(2)-S(1), which has a value of  $105.5(1)^{\circ}$ . The thio sulfur atom S(1) is the apex of a very large angle 115.6(1)<sup>0</sup>; this angle is outside the normal range for twocoordinate sulfur (100-111<sup>0</sup>), and approaches that expected for sp<sup>2</sup> hybridization.

The two S-O distances of the thiosulfite ligand are equal within experimental error and average 1.470(5)  $\stackrel{0}{\text{A}}$ . This is comparable to the values found for coordinated sulfites in other metal complexes. The average S-O distance in  $\text{Co(en)}_2\text{SO}_3\text{NCS}$  is 1.485(9) $\stackrel{0}{\text{A}}$ , and the average in  $\text{Pd}(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{SO}_3$  is 1.494(10)  $\stackrel{0}{\text{A}}$ . The nonbonded O-O distance is 2.41  $\stackrel{0}{\text{A}}$ , a typical value for various sulfur oxides. The structural

unit Co-S-S-Co is essentially planar, having a torsion angle about the S-S bond of about 179°. No particular bonding implications are drawn from this observation, since it is the conformation to be expected from steric considerations alone.

Co-C distances vary from 1.865(6) to 1.904(6)Å<sup>'</sup>; this range is outside statistical variation. The different bonding environments of Co(1) and Co(2) appear to have no detectible effect upon the coordinated cyanide ligands, as the average Co-C distances about both cobalt atoms are the same within experimental error. These distances about Co(1) average 1.890 Å; and the corresponding average about Co(2) is 1.887 Å. The overall average Co-C distance is 1.888 Å, very close to the expectation value of 1.890 Å (see discussion in later section). No structural <u>trans</u> influence is apparent at either cobalt center; in both cases the <u>trans</u> distance is indistinguishable from the average value.

All cyanide ligands coordinate to cobalt in the usual "linear" fashion, with the maximum deviation from ideal linearity being about seven degrees. All are coordinated via the carbon atom, as indicated by the normal temperature factors derived from this model. Individual C-N distances range from 1.123(9) to 1.162(9)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  and average 1.141(3)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , very close to the expectation value of 1.148  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ .

A description of the crystal packing is somewhat confused by the disorder and partial occupancy associated with K(7) and

most of the water molecules. In general, it can be said that the highly charged (6-) anions are well separated from each other by an envelope of potassium counterions and water molecules hydrogen bonded to each other and to the anions. The anions, which are about 12  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  in the longest dimension, are spaced at least 9  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  apart, each being surrounded by 22 K<sup>+</sup> ions and 27 water sites within 3.5  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ .

Contacts less than 3.4  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  to the potassium ions are listed in Table IV-11. Their environments are seen to consist of primarily cyanide ligands and water molecules, with an occasional contact to a sulfito oxygen atom. All contacts are greater than or equal to 2.6  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ . The potassium ions are seen to be predominantly eight-coordinate, with the notable exception of K(1), which sits astride a twofold axis and has only six close contacts to cyanide ligands of two binuclear ions related by that axis.

Table IV-12 lists close contacts to the water sites, excluding those to potassium ions. While some of these contacts may be considered as indicative of hydrogen bonding, few appear to be particularly strong. For no particular water molecule is it clear from examination of its intermolecular contacts where its hydrogen atoms should "prefer" to locate themselves. This, in conjunction with the fact that most sites are only partially populated, eradicates any surprise one might feel from failure to locate definite positions for these hydrogen atoms. Examination of distances from water

Contact	O Distance(A)	Contact	Distance $(\overset{O}{\mathtt{A}})$
K(1)-N(4)	2.82	K(5)-O(1)	2.76
N(6)	3.02	0(1')	2.92
N (8)	3.23	N(4)	3.06
		N (8)	3.03
K(2)-O(1)	2.79	N (9)	3.00
0(2)	3.38	N(9')	3.37
N(3)	2.94	O(4W)	2.84
N(5)	2.81	O (5W)	2.96
N(6)	2.86	O (9W)	2.62
N(9)	2.75	O(10W)	2.76
O(4W)	2.93		
O(5W)	3.02	K(6)-O(2)	2.73
		N(l)	2.80
к(3) — О(2)	2.74	N(2)	2.88
N(2)	3.22	N(8)	3.20
N(2')	2.92	N(10)	3.01
C(3)	3.36	O(2W)	3.18
N(7)	3.32	O(5W)	3.27
O(2W)	2.86	O(8W)	2.91
O(8W)	2.74		
O(llW)	2.81	K(7)-N(1)	2.98
		N(l')	3.01
K(4)-N(4)	3.29	N(7)	2.80
N(5)	3.34	O ( 6W)	2.75
N(6)	3.30	O(7W)	2.60
N(8)	2.95	O(7W')	3.40
N(10)	2.93	O(llW)	3.25
O(lW)	2.87	O(12W)	3.05
O(lW')	2.80		
O(12W)	3.22		

TABLE IV-11. CONTACTS LESS THAN 3.4 Å TO THE POTASSIUM IONS

Contact	O Distance(A)	Contact	Distance (A)
O(lW)-N(6) N(9) O(lW') O(9W) O(lOW)	3.40 3.27 3.27 2.81 2.74	O(6W)-N(3) N(5) N(7) O(7W) O(11W)	3.18 3.09 2.98 3.26 2.50
O(2W)-N(3) N(10) O(3W) O(8W)	3.27 3.23 3.03 3.37	O(7W)-N(3) N(5) N(7)	2.87 3.40 3.06
O(11W) O(3W) – N(1)	2.99	O(8W)-O(2) N(3) N(5)	3.26 3.00 3.09
N (3) N (7) O (6W) O (7W)	3.18 3.32 2.49 2.56	O(9W)-O(9W') O(10W)	3.01 3.29
O(7W') O(12W)	3.03 2.70	O(lOW)-S(l) C(4) C(5)	3.29 3.38 3.32
O(4W)-N(10) O(9W) O(9W') O(10W)	2.98 3.29 2.81 2.74	O(llW)-N(2) N(3) N(5) N(2)	3.26 2.81 3.30 2.65
O(5W)-N(8) N(10) O(9W) O(10W)	3.40 2.81 2.91 2.84	O(12W)-N(1) N(5) N(6) C(7) N(10)	3.19 2.71 3.32 3.27 3.19

TABLE IV-12. CLOSE CONTACTS TO THE WATER MOLECULES

molecules to potassium ions, listed previously, suggests that the cations, in packing closely around the highly charged binuclear anion, prevent water from approaching the cyanides too closely, and the resulting hydrogen bonds are weak. The primary purpose of water in this crystal is to occupy the voids left by the packing of the ionic species, and since these voids are not in all cases particularly well-defined or small, disorder of the solvent results. Good examples of the ill definition of the solvent regions are the pairs O(4W), O(5W) and O(9W), O(10W). Each pair represents two water sites which are less than one Angstrom apart and are normalized to contain a total of one water molecule, with the major site (80% occupancy) listed first. In both cases, although the major site has slightly more favorable contacts, the minor site represents a large void in the structure in the absence of occupancy of the major site. Partial population of these minor sites is not surprising. As mentioned in the refinement section, there are probably in reality several more sites of minor occupancy of solvent water, and in fact, it is not clear that the solvent is stoichiometric, as it has been treated here.

## E. $(NH_3)_5 COCNCO(CN)_5 H_2O$

This structure is a molecular crystal rather than an ionic salt as all those previously described have been. As

mentioned before, it is isostructural with its linkage isomer  $(NH_3)_5 CONCCO(CN)_5 \cdot H_2O$ . Our structure determination confirms that it is indeed a binuclear molecule with cobalt(III) atoms in  $(C)_5(N)$  and  $(N)_5(C)$  environments, as was its characterization based on infrared, visible, and ultraviolet spectroscopy. In addition to confirmation of the original characterization, this determination has revealed details of geometry which, when compared with those of the cyano isomer, lead to a better understanding of bonding in cyano complexes. The effect of switching the bridging ligand from the cyano to the isocyano orientation appears to be generally a weakening of metal-ligand bonding and a strengthening of C-N bonding both in the terminal and bridging cyanide ligands.

Figure IV-16 is a stereoscopic view of the isocyano molecule, exhibiting the thermal ellipsoids and the conformations of the ammine ligands. Figure IV-17 is a comparison of the cyano and isocyano molecules in the same orientation as Figure IV-16. The thermal motions of the two isomers are seen to be quite similar, with RMS amplitudes roughly 30% larger in the isocyano structure. The conformations of the ammines in the two structures are seen to be essentially the same except for that at N(9). This ammine group was not particularly clear in the difference maps calculated at various stages in the refinement; the conformation in the cyano structure fits the intricate hydrogen bonding system much better. We attribute our failure to determine the positions of these hydrogen





Figure IV-16 An ORTEP stereopair of the isocyano molecule. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level; hydrogen atoms are represented by spheroids of arbitrary radius.





-CYANO-

-ISOCYANO-

ORTEP drawings of both isomers. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

atoms unambiguously to the fact that N(9) has the largest thermal motion of the ammine nitrogen atoms, and seems to be moving in and out of the "pocket" formed by cyanide ligands C(3) - N(3) and C(5) - N(5). Figure IV-18 exhibits the bond distances and bridging angles of both the cyano and isocyano molecules. Standard deviations are estimated to be 0.005 Å for Co-ligand distances and 0.007 Å for C-N distances in the cyano structure. Corresponding esd's in the isocyano structure are 0.007 Å for Co-ligand distances and 0.010 Å for C-N distances. Bond angles for the isocyano molecule are given in Table IV-13. A detailed comparison of bond distances for the two structures will be given in a later section of this document; however, a description of the isocyano molecule itself will be made here.

It should first be noted that the C-N distance of the bridging cyano group is rather short, having a value of 1.118  $\mathring{A}$ . Comparison to the terminal cyano distances, however, indicate that it is not special in this respect, as all C-N distances are rather short. Terminal C-N distances range from 1.118  $\mathring{A}$  to 1.136  $\mathring{A}$  and average 1.127  $\mathring{A}$ . All are equal within the limits of experimental uncertainty, and this includes the bridging group. The average of all C-N distances is 1.125  $\mathring{A}$ .

The Co-C (bridging) is seen to be almost 0.06 Å shorter than the Co-N (bridging) distance. It should be noted that this is opposite of the trend we would expect for single





Bonding distances and bridging angles for both cyano-bridged isomers.

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## TABLE IV-13

# Bond Angles

Atoms	Angle, Degrees	Atoms	Angle, Degrees
N(1)-Co(1)-C(2)	177.6(3)	C(1)-Co(2)-N(7)	175.2(3)
N(1)-Co(1)-C(3)	91.5(3)	C(1)-Co(2)-N(8)	92.6(3)
N(1)-Co(1)-C(4)	91.0(3)	C(1)-Co(2)-N(9)	86.3(3)
N(1)-Co(1)-C(5)	89.1(3)	C(1)~Co(2)~N(10)	92.9(3)
N(1)-Co(1)-C(6)	93.1(3)	C(1)-Co(2)-N(11)	88.2(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(3)	89.2(3)	N(7)-Co(2)-N(8)	91.1(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(4)	88.3(3)	N(7)-Co(2)-N(9)	89.9(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(5)	88.7(3)	N(7)-Co(2)-N(10)	90.1(3)
C(2)-Co(1)-C(6)	89.1(3)	N(7)-Co(2)-N(11)	88.9(3)
C(3)-Co(1)-C(4)	177.4(3)	N(8)-Co(2)-N(9)	178.9(3)
C(3)-Co(1)-C(5)	89.2(3)	N(8)-Co(2)-N(10)	90.5(2)
C(3)-Co(1)-C(6)	90.2(3)	N(8)-Co(2)-N(11)	88.9(3)
C(4)-Co(1)-C(5)	91.2(3)	N(9)-Co(2)-N(10)	89.8(3)
C(4)-Co(1)-C(6)	89.3(3)	N(9)-Co(2)-N(11)	90.9(3)
C(5)-Co(1)-C(6)	177.8(3)	N(10)-Co(2)-N(11)	178.7(3)
C(1)-N(1)-C(1)	166.5(6)		
Co(2)-C(1)-N(1)	165.6(7)		

Atoms	Angle, Degrees
Co(1)-C(2)-N(2)	178.1(7)
Co(1)-C(3)-N(3)	177.2(6)
Co(1)-C(4)-N(4)	179.0(7)
Co(1)-C(5)-N(5)	177.7(7)
Co(1)-C(6)-N(6)	178.5(6)

covalent bonds. Co-C  $\pi$  bonding is probably the cause of this effect, as will be discussed in detail later. The bending of the molecule was somewhat of a surprise when revealed in the structural solution of the cyano molecule, but was fully anticipated when discovered here. This effect is in all probability mostly due to intramolecular Coulombic attraction due to the asymmetric charge distribution of this neutral molecule. Bending at both coordination sites of the bridging cyano group allows the positively charged pentaamminecobalt(III) and negatively charged pentacyanocobalt(III) ends of the molecule to approach each other. Of course, intermolecular interactions may also cause some of the observed bending, but it is improbable that any contribution from a structure such as :C=N: gives rise to the bending, since this form would have a long C-N distance, and the C-N distance found is quite short. The total deviation from linearity is about 28° in both isomers; however, the individual angles are guite different in the cyano molecule and more symmetric in the isocyano This is in line with the overall weaker metal-ligand molecule. bonding in the isocyano molecule. Differences in the bond lengths and angles cause the Co-Co distance in the cyano isomer, 4.767  $\overset{\vee}{A}$ , to be considerably shorter than that found in the isocyano isomer, 4.843  $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ .

Co-N(ammine) distances in the isocyano molecule are amazingly constant, ranging from 1.970 to 1.977  $\stackrel{0}{\text{A}}$ , and exhibit

absolutely no hint of the <u>trans</u> shortening observed in the cyano molecule. The average Co-N value,  $1.974(2) \stackrel{0}{A}$ , is about that which is generally expected for Co(III) ammine complexes; this claim will hopefully be merely noted at this point, as it will be substantiated and discussed more fully in subsequent comments (see Discussion of Results).

Co-carbon distances vary from 1.876 to 1.915 Å, with the shortest being <u>trans</u> to the bridging group. Equatorial Co-C distances are fairly constant and average 1.908 Å, not a significantly longer value than the Co(2)-C(bridging) distance. The <u>trans</u> Co-C distance of the pentacyanocobalt fragment is 0.032 Å shorter than this average; this difference is formally 4 $\sigma$  and is probably significant and real. While such effects are generally referred to as a "shortening" of the <u>trans</u> distance, this terminology may be misleading, as will be clarified later. It should be noted here that while in the cyano isomer, the <u>trans</u> distance was also the shortest found, the difference in that case was insignificant on statistical grounds.

The packing of molecules into the structure appears to be dictated by maximization of hydrogen bonding possibilities. The packing is illustrated in projection down <u>a</u> in Figure IV-19, which is actually that for the cyano molecule, which packs in exactly the same manner. Figures IV-20 and IV-21 are also illustrations of intermolecular contacts found in the cyano



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Crystal packing for the cyano molecule.



Figure IV-20 Surroundings of the cyano molecule, in stereopair.



Figure IV-21 Environment of the water molecule in the cyano structure.

Donor	Acceptor	D···A Distance	H····A Distance	D-H···A Angle	
N(7)	N (2) N (3) N (6)	3.14 Å 3.22 2.97	2.28 Å 2.47 2.45	146 <sup>0</sup> 134 112	
N(8)	N(6) O(1)	3.20 3.04	2.32 2.19	148 143	
N(9)	N(4) N(6)	3.16 3.12	2.26 2.63	151 111	
N(10)	0(1)	3.17	2.21	164	
N(11)	N(2) N(4)	3.01 3.04	2.15 2.08	146 166	
0(1)	N(3) N(4) N(5)	2.84 3.17 3.06	1.86 2.53 2.22	169 123 144	

TABLE IV-14. INTERMOLECULAR N-N OR N-O CONTACTS LESS THAN 3.2  $\stackrel{\text{O}}{\text{A}}$ 

structure which are applicable here. Table IV-14 lists the intermolecular contacts which may be interpreted as hydrogen bonds. Approximately half of the ammine hydrogen atoms act as donors in hydrogen bonding, and all terminal cyanide ligands act as acceptors for at least one hydrogen bond. The function of the water molecule appears to be that of "bridging" the positive and negative ends of different molecules when the arrangement of these molecules does not allow a direct contact. As shown in Figure IV-21, the water molecule is centered in a tetrahedral environment, accepting two hydrogen bonds from ammine donors and donating two hydrogen bonds to cyanide ligands.

## F. $(NH_3)_5 CONCSCO(CN)_5 \cdot H_2O$

Our structural study of this molecule confirms the formulation of Buckley and Wardeska<sup>46</sup> as a singly thiocyanatebridged, nonionic binuclear complex containing the bridging ligand in the more favorable isomeric configuration. In this isomer, the "hard" nitrogen end of the thiocyanate is coordinated to the hard pentaamminecobalt(III) group, and the "soft" sulfur end is coordinated to the softer pentacyanocobalt(III), leading to (N)<sub>6</sub> and (C)<sub>5</sub>(S) environments around the two cobalt atoms.

An ORTEP representation of the configuration and thermal motion of the molecule is shown in Figure IV-22, and

interatomic distances within the molecule are given in Figure IV-23.

The most striking feature of the  $(NH_3)_5 \text{CONCSCO(CN)}_5$ molecule is its overall "bent" configuration. The coordination angle at the sulfur atom is  $101^\circ$ , and at the bridging nitrogen atom is  $169^\circ$ . Deviations from linearity of up to  $10^\circ$  are not at all uncommon for isothiocyanates, and angles at coordinated sulfur have been observed over a range of  $90^\circ$ to  $109^\circ$ . This range probably reflects more the steric differences between various complexes than relative stabilities due to hybridization changes in sulfur orbitals. Nonbonded contacts with the thiocyanate carbon atom C(1) occur with equatorial cyanide ligands. Distances are 2.91 Å to C(3) and 3.21 Å to C(6) of the same molecule; a smaller angle at sulfur would lead to severe nonbonded repulsions.

It should be noted that the nonlinearity of the coordination of the nitrogen end of the thiocyanate group is in roughly the same sense as the angle at sulfur. In other words, the molecule is bent in such a manner as to bring the two ends as close together as possible, a circumstance which was also noted in the closely related compounds  $(NH_3)_5 CoCNCO(CN)_5$  and  $(NH_3)_5 CoNCCO(CN)_5$ . More flexibility is possible with thiocyanate than with cyanide, and in this structure, the bending manifests itself in an intramolecular hydrogen bond. Ammine ligand N(11) donates to cyanide ligand N(3) through hydrogen


## Figure IV-22

An ORTEP representation of the  $(NH_3)_5CoNCSCo(CN)_5$  molecule. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level, and the hydrogen atoms are represented by spheroids of arbitrary radius.



Interatomic distances and some important angles in the  $\mu$ -SCN molecule. Egd's are 0.002 Å for Co-S, 0.004 Å for Co-N, 0.005 Å for Co-C and S-C, and 0.007 Å for C-N.



atom llH(3). The hydrogen bond is reasonably strong, having an N···N distance of 3.03 Å and an N-H···N angle of  $154^{\circ}$ . An adjacent ammine ligand N(9) also has a close contact to N(3), with an N···N distance of 3.40 Å.

The bridging thiocyanate ligand is essentially linear with interatomic distances typical of those found in coordinated and free thiocyanate ions. The Co-S bond has a length of 2.334(2)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , which is perhaps longer than might be expected. The Co-NCS distance of 1.908(4)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  is indistinguishable from the value of 1.921(5)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  found in (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CoNCCo(CN)<sub>5</sub> for Co-NC.

Distances within the pentaamminecobalt(III) fragment of the molecule are given in Figure IV-23. All equatorial Co-N distances are identical within experimental error, with an average value of 1.975(2)  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ . The axial Co-NH<sub>3</sub> bond is 0.044  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ shorter than this average; this difference is formally log, and is thus considered quite significant. An octahedral <u>trans</u> influence is clearly in effect.

The situation with regard to the cyanide ligands is not so simple. Dimensions of the  $Co(CN)_5$  fragment of the molecule may be found in Figure IV-23 and Table IV-15. The Co-C distances range from 1.859  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  to 1.895  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , with the shortest <u>trans</u> to the bridging group. While the <u>trans</u> distance is 0.025  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ shorter than the equatorial average and significantly shorter than most of the equatorial distances, statistically significant differences exist among the equatorial Co-C distances

	5 5
Angle(degrees)	Atoms

Angle(degrees)

S-Co(l)-C(2)	179.5	N(1) -Co(2) -N(7)	179.5
S-Co(l)-C(3)	92.7	N(1) -Co(2) -N(8)	90.0
S-Co(l)-C(4)	90.1	N(1) -Co(2) -N(9)	88.5
S-Co(l)-C(5)	86.9	N(1) -Co(2) -N(10)	90.1
S-Co(l)-C(6)	90.3	N(1) -Co(2) -N(11)	89.2
C(2)-Co(1)-C(3)	87.3	N(7)-Co(2)-N(8)	90.5
C(2)-Co(1)-C(4)	90.0	N(7)-Co(2)-N(9)	90.9
C(2)-Co(1)-C(5)	92.6	N(7)-Co(2)-N(10)	89.9
C(2)-Co(1)-C(6)	90.2	N(7)-Co(2)-N(11)	90.9
C(3)-Co(1)-C(4)	176.3	N (8) -Co (2) -N (9)	178.5
C(3)-Co(1)-C(5)	87.9	N (8) -Co (2) -N (10)	89.4
C(3)-Co(1)-C(6)	93.0	N (8) -Co (2) -N (11)	90.9
C(4)-Co(1)-C(5)	89.8	N(9)-Co(2)-N(10)	90.3
C(4)-Co(1)-C(6)	89.5	N(9)-Co(2)-N(11)	89.4
C(5)-Co(1)-C(6)	177.1	N(10)-Co(2)-N(1)	179.2
Co(1) - C(2) - N(2) Co(1) - C(3) - N(3) Co(1) - C(4) - N(4) Co(1) - C(5) - N(5) Co(1) - C(6) - N(6)	175.3 176.8 178.9 174.9 177.9	Co(l)-S-C(l) S-C(l)-N(l) C(l)-N(l)-Co(2)	101.1 179.3 169.5

Esd's are  $0.1^{\circ}$  for angles involving S and Co,  $0.2^{\circ}$  for angles between lighter ligands coordinated to cobalt, and  $0.3^{\circ}$  for Co-C-N.

TABLE IV-15. BONDING ANGLES IN (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CONCSCO(CN)<sub>5</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O

Atoms

themselves, due to their vastly varying environments. In view of all the inter- and intramolecular interactions in effect here, one cannot conclude nor dismiss the possibility that this short <u>trans</u> distance represents an octahedral <u>trans</u> influence. If it exists, it is small. The average (of all five) Co-C distances is 1.879 Å, which agrees satisfactorily with typical values found in cobalt(III) cyanide complexes.

All C-N distances of the cyanide ligands are statistically indistinguishable, averaging 1.142 Å, which is in excellent agreement with similar values found in cobalt(III) cyanide complexes. All cyanides coordinate linearly to within about five degrees, and such variations are generally found for terminal cyanide ligands.

The arrangement of molecules within the unit cell is represented in Figure IV-24. This molecule would be expected to employ a great deal of hydrogen bonding in the crystalline state, since one end of the complex is composed of good donor ammine ligands, and the other end consists of good acceptor cyanide ligands. The packing does indeed appear to be determined by hydrogen bonding. Intramolecular hydrogen bonding has previously been discussed. Table IV-16 lists intermolecular N···N contacts, many of which should certainly be considered as hydrogen bonds. The water molecule, which can act both as donor and acceptor, is located in the vicinity of three ammine ligands and three cyanide ligands; this geometry



# Figure IV-24

A stereoscopic representation of the contents of the unit cell. Atoms are represented by thermal ellipsoids enclosing 40% probability. The origin of the coordinate system is at the lower left (foreground). The <u>a</u> axis is vertical, and the <u>b</u> axis is horizontal.

А-Н•••В	Dist. A···B	Dist. H····B	Angle
N(7)-7H(1)-N(2)	3.00 Å	2.38 A	120 <sup>0</sup>
N(7)-7H(1)-N(5)	3.12	2.29	141
N(7)-7H(3)-N(6)	3.05	2.04	101
N (8) – 8H (3) –N (4)	3.08	2.12	153
N (8) – 8H (2) –N (5)	3.10	2.13	165
N (9) - 9H (3) -N (2)	3.26	2.86	104
N (9) - 9H (1) -N (5)	3.11	2.09	172
N(10)-10H(1)-N(2)	3.14	2.23	150
N(10)-10H(3)-N(3)	3.18	2.23	154
N(ll)-llH(2)-N(4)	3.09	2.11	171
N(ll)-llH(l)-N(6)	3.17	2.39	136

TABLE IV-16. INTERMOLECULAR N···N CONTACTS LESS THAN 3.3  $\mbox{\sc A}$ 

is summarized in Table IV-17. It is clear that the water molecule has several orientations to choose from, and is not surprising that no discrete positions were determined for its hydrogen atoms, which are no doubt disordered, with varying occupancies, into several orientations.

Another close intermolecular contact involves the sulfur atom and the <u>trans</u> ammine N(7). The S···N distance is 3.39  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ , and the N-H···S angle is 126°, which places the hydrogen atom 2.7  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  from the sulfur atom, as compared to a van der Waals distance of 3.05  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ . A contact with such a small angle should probably not be considered as a bona fide hydrogen bond at this interatomic separation.

·145

MOLECULE
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CONTACTS
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IV-17.
TABLE

Ammines:					
A-H	Dist. N···O	Dist. H`••0	Angle	Cyanides	Dist. N···O
N (8) -8H (1) N (9) -9H (3) N (10) -10H (1)	3.09 A 3.05 A 3.13	2.16 A 2.05 2.55	161 <sup>0</sup> 171 116	N (3) N (4) N (6)	3.31 A 3.28 3.01

CHAPTER V. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

### A. Dioxygen-Bridged Dicobalt Complexes

#### 1) The decaammine complexes

At the time work described herein was initiated, dioxygenbridged dicobalt ammine complexes were well characterized and reasonably well understood with one exception. The reported structure of the thiocyanate salt of the diamagnetic peroxo ion appeared to have an internuclear O-O separation, 1.65(3)  $^{\hbox{\scriptsize A}}$  , which was much out of line with that found in similar complexes, and no reason for this anomaly was apparent, the only unique feature of the binuclear ion in that structure being the planarity of the CoOOCo group. It is quite doubtful that the repulsion between eclipsed lone pairs on the two oxygen atoms in the planar peroxo group could cause a lengthening of the 0-0 distance of 0.16 Å. The new structural determination of the thiocyanate salt proves that the O-O distance is normal, and this ion is in harmony with results of other determinations. The story of µ-dioxygen decaammine complexes now appears complete and congruous, and bonding implications can be drawn. The structure<sup>66</sup> of  $\{Co_2O_2(en)_2(dien)_2\}^{++}$  will be discussed along with the structures of the four decaammine crystals which have been analyzed, due to its obvious similarity and applicability.

The oxidation state of the cobalt atoms is of primary interest, and this in all cases appears to be Co(III) in more than just a formal sense, as shown by the Co-NH<sub>3</sub> distances. These, along with other structural data, are listed in Table V-1, and are segregated into axial and equatorial varieties, for convenient speculation about octahedral <u>trans</u> effects. The equatorial distances are seen to be typical of Co(III) complexes, and to be quite invariant in both peroxo and superoxo complexes. The average equatorial Co-N distance in the peroxo complexes is 1.955 Å, and in the superoxo complexes is 1.950 Å; the difference is certainly not significant. Discussion of the <u>trans</u> distances will be momentarily postponed.

The Co(III) atom in all these complexes is in a nearly octahedral environment, and both Co atoms are equivalent, either by crystallographic symmetry or virtually identical coordination spheres not related by symmetry. The CoOOCo unit is in all cases staggered, and may or may not be planar. The Co-O distances are reasonably invariant and independent of the oxidation state of the bridging group. The average Co-O distance in these five structures is 1.889  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ ; the expected Co-O distance for a single bond is about 1.95  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , so some degree of multiple bond character ( $\pi$  donating or accepting character) is indicated. For peroxides, only  $\pi$  donation is possible, while superoxides have unfilled  $\pi^*$  orbitals, allowing the possibility of  $\pi$  acceptance as well, thus it is a bit

TABLE V-1. GEOMETRIES OF  $\mu_-$  DIOXYGEN DICOBALT AMMINES

Compound	Co-O	0 - 0	C0-0-0 C0-0-0	eg. Co-N	axial Co-N
Co <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>10</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> • 4H <sub>2</sub> O	1.882 A	1.473 O	112.7 <sup>0</sup>	1.957 Å	1.983 Å
$Co_2O_2$ (NH <sub>3</sub> ) $10$ (SCN) $_4$	1.879	l.469	110.8	l.955	1.971
$\mathrm{Co_2O_2}$ (en) $_2$ (dien) $_2$ (ClO $_{\mathrm{t}}$ ) $_{\mathrm{t}}$	l.896	l.488	110	l.952	1.998
$Co_2O_2$ (NH <sub>3</sub> ) $10$ SO <sub>4</sub> (HSO <sub>4</sub> ) $3$	l.894	1.312	117.6	<b>1.</b> 943	l.958
Co <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>10</sub> (NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub>	1.895	1.317	117.3	l.957	<b>1.</b> 955

surprising that the two types of ions have so nearly the same Co-O distances.

The Co-O-O angle for the peroxo complexes ranges from about  $110^{\circ}$  to about  $113^{\circ}$  in the complexes listed in Table V-1, the average value being  $111.2^{\circ}$ . This is somewhat smaller than the  $117.5^{\circ}$  angle found in the superoxo complexes. Although not an ideal way of thinking about dioxygen complexes, as mentioned earlier, different hybridizations of the oxygen atoms in the two cases seems to do a reasonably good job of explaining the difference here. Two lone pairs in sp<sup>3</sup> hybrids locallized on each oxygen atom of the peroxo group would be expected to produce an angle Co-O-O of slightly smaller than  $109^{\circ}$ ; and the angle found resembles this situation. Hybridization of sp<sup>2</sup> in the superoxo group would produce one lone pair on each oxygen atom, leading to  $\pi$  overlap of the unhybridized p orbitals normal to the molecular plane and a Co-O-O angle slightly smaller than  $120^{\circ}$ , which is exactly what is observed.

The O-O distances in this class of complexes fall into two distinct groups, corresponding to idealized peroxo and superoxo ions. The compounds normally thought of as peroxo complexes have O-O distances ranging from 1.469(6) to 1.488(6)  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ and averaging 1.477  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ . Those which can best be described as superoxo complexes have O-O distances averaging 1.315  $\stackrel{O}{A}$ . Comparison of these values to those found in simple dioxygen compounds is illuminating. The distance for a single oxygenoxygen bond has long been considered to be about 1.48 Å, based upon measurements of twenty years or more ago. The O-O distance in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was reported in 1943 to be 1.47 Å,  $^{67}$  and the corresponding distance in BaO  $_2$  was found in 1954 to be 1.49 Å.<sup>68</sup> It now appears that the 0-0 single bond distance may be a slight bit shorter than this, as the most precise determination of  $H_{2}O_{2}$  to date places the distance at 1.453(7) Å.<sup>69</sup> The distance in the peroxo ammine complexes appears to be significantly longer. The O-O distance corresponding to free superoxide is not as well known, the best measurement being based on powder diffraction data of KO , 1.28(2) A.<sup>70</sup> Large thermal parameters found in that determination have been interpreted as a rotational disorder of the superoxide ion, with a predicted 0-0 distance in the range 1.32-1.35 Å.71 Powder work on several polymorphs of NaO, indicates disordered and twinned structures with estimates of the O-O distance being 1.33(6)  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  and 1.28(10) A. . Clearly, the superoxo O-O distance found in the decaammine complexes is not distinguishable from these values.

More evidence for  $\pi$ -bonding in both the peroxo and superoxo complexes is the fact that in both types, the Co-O-O plane bisects the angle between the equatorial ligands. This configuration allows  $\pi$  overlap between the  $\pi^*$  orbital of the O<sub>2</sub> group and the equivalent d<sub>xy</sub> and d<sub>yz</sub> orbitals of the metal. Co-O  $\pi$  bonds seem to be an intrinsic feature of the decaammine system, even when  $\pi$  orbitals of the oxygen atoms are filled and localized on the atoms.

The matter of planarity or nonplanarity of Co-O-O-Co groups deserves some discussion. For a peroxo group, simple MO theory predicts the formation of two lone pairs of electrons on each oxygen atom, such that when it bridges two metal atoms the most stable configuration is predicted when the lone pairs, and thus also the coordinated metal atoms, are skewed.<sup>74</sup> For the sterically unhindered hydrogen peroxide, the torsion angle about the O-O bond is 90.2(6)<sup>O</sup> in the crystal.<sup>69</sup> For a superoxo group, net  $\pi$  overlap is expected, such that the O-O torsion angle should be the planar  $180^{\circ}$ . H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> is unknown, such that direct experimental evidence is lacking. When the oxygen atoms are coordinated to bulky groups such as Co(NH3),, the torsion angle would be expected, in the peroxo case, to be somewhat larger on steric grounds, and have an even stronger tendency to be 180° in the superoxo case. It might be considered to be unfortunate that for the first complexes unambiguously characterized, these predictions were confirmed, for confirmation of preconceived notions led to suspicion when results to the contrary were obtained. It now seems clear that planar peroxo complexes and nonplanar complexes which have 0-0 distances close to the superoxo separation are quite common. Torsion angles in all known dioxygen-bridged dicobalt structures are listed in Table V-2.

TABLE V-2. DIOXYGEN-BRIDGED DICOBALT COMPLEXES

Complex	0-0	0-0 Torsion	Ref.
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10}\}^{5}$	1.262 Å	180, 166 <sup>0</sup>	This work
Co(F-salen) tetramer	1.308	122	76
{Co <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>10</sub> }(SO <sub>4</sub> )(HSO <sub>4</sub> )	₃ 1.312	175	27
$\{CO_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}\}(NO_3)_5$	1.317	180	28
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}NH_{2}(NH_{3})_{8}\}^{4}$	1.320	0	77
$Co_2O_2$ (salen) (DMF) 2	1.339	110	78
$\{CO_2O_2NH_2(en)_2\}^{++}$	1.353		79
$Co_2O_2$ (salen) (pip) 2	1.365	121	80
$\{CO_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10}\}^{6}$	1.447	180	This work
Co <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (DDP) <sub>2</sub>	1.45	149	81
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}NH_{2}(en)_{2}\}^{3+}$	1.458	63	82
$\{CO_{2}O_{2}(NH_{3})_{10}\}(SCN)_{4}$	1.469	180	This work
$\{CO_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}\}(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2C$	1.473	146	30
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}(en)_{2}(dien)_{2}\}^{++}$	1.488	180	66
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}(en)_{1}(NO_{2})_{2}\}^{2+}$	1.529	180	83

Intermolecular interaction, particularly the hydrogen bonding is of much more importance in determining the torsion angle about 0-0 in peroxo complexes than lone pair repulsions within the peroxo group. The conformational energy maximum occurs at 180° for  $H_2O_2$ , and is of magnitude about 1 kcal/mol.<sup>75</sup> For charged binuclear complexes which form a crystal structure with little or no hydrogen bonding to distribute for charge away from the cobalt atoms, simple Coulombic repulsion causes a conformational energy minimum at 180° which outweights the small stability obtained by staggering the peroxo lone pairs. The most striking example of this phenomenon is the µ-peroxo decaammine ion, which has a torsion angle of 146° in the disulfate tetrahydrate and is planar in the tetrathiocyanate. The sulfate structure contains an extensive array of hydrogen bonds, while the thiocyanate structure contains only two hydrogen bonds. The planar {Co, O, (en), (dien), } + ion participates in only two good intermolecular hydrogen bonds. (Four intramolecular hydrogen bonds are also present in this structure; however, these do not serve to distribute charge away from the ion.) The planar  $\{Co_2O_2(en)_4(NO_2)_2\}^{2+}$  ion contains in the dinitrate tetrahydrate structure four good intermolecular hydrogen bonds, and the planar  $\{Co_2O_2(CN)_{10}\}^{6-}$  ion participates in only four intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the nitrate double salt.

Nonplanar superoxo complexes are a bit more perplexing. Small deviations from perfect planarity such as found in the decaammine sulfate tris-bisulfate and the decacyano structures may be easily imagined to be due to optimization of intermolecular interactions without costing too much in  $\pi$  overlap; however, an increasing number of reversible oxygenated complexes with ligands such as salen are being found to have distinctly nonplanar Co-O-O-Co groups and O-O distances which look like slightly long superoxides. In particular, it is difficult to understand how, in the apparent absence of  $\pi$  overlap within the dioxygen ligand, the short O-O distance (indicating a bond order greater than one) is accomplished. It does seem that the torsion angle in these complexes is somehow controlled by optimization of intermolecular interactions.

#### 2) The decacyano complexes

The obvious question one might ask in relation to complexes of the type  $\{(CN)_5CoO_2Co(CN)_5\}^{n-}$  is: "What is the effect of the cyano ligands on the electronic distribution in the CoOOCo group?" Since the structures of the corresponding peroxo and superoxo ammine complexes are known, the question might be reformulated to ask what the effect upon the geometry of the decaammine complexes would be if the ammine ligands are replaced by cyanides. This is actually more than

just an aid to visualization, since the  $\mu$ -superoxo decacyanide complex can be synthesized quite nicely in just this manner.

First, the most important single result of studies of the  $\mu$ -peroxo and  $\mu$ -superoxo decacyanodicobalt(III) ions is that the bridging group in both is end-on bonded and staggered, qualitatively the same arrangement as seen in the decaammine systems. This indicates a similarity of the metal-dioxygen bonding. The "stagger angle" (Co-O-O) is systematically larger in the cyano systems; however, being about 4° larger for the superoxo system and some 8° larger for the peroxo system. These angles indicate a breakdown in the sp<sup>2</sup>-sp<sup>3</sup> hybrid approximation for the oxygen atom which holds approximately in the decaammine system; clearly the bonding cannot be thought of in such simple terms. An angle of 119° between bonding pairs in the presence of two lone pairs of electrons is a poor approximation to sp<sup>3</sup> hybridization.

A practically invariant Co-O distance of 1.889  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  was found in the decaammine system; here the corresponding bonds are much longer. The superoxo decacyano ion has a Co-O distance of 1.936  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  (average of three individual bonds); this is almost 0.05  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  longer than the ammine distance, and much closer to the predicted single bond distance. Apparently a much smaller amount of multiple bonding is present in this complex. For the peroxo system, in which no ligand-to-metal  $\pi$  bonding is possible, the Co-O distance for the cyano ion is extremely long, 1.985(3)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ . This is a good deal longer than what would

be expected for a single bond, such that we can almost certainly rule out any kind of  $\pi$  interaction between the metal and bridging ligand in this complex. We cannot conclude from this that a species with no  $\pi$  overlap is the lowest energy form of the isolated ion, because the length of the Co-O bond is probably affected somewhat by the distortions imposed upon the ion by the water molecules hydrogen bonded to the bridging group. It should also be noted that this is the highest charged ion of the  $\mu$ -dioxygen type, and this may have some lengthening effect upon the metal-to-dioxygen linkage.

Comparison of 0-0 distances in the cyano ions with those found in the ammine ions disclose significant and systematic differences. As mentioned earlier, peroxo and superoxo distances in the ammine system are 1.477(4) and  $1.315(10) \stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , respectively. Corresponding values found in the decacyano ions are 1.447(4) and  $1.262(11) \stackrel{\circ}{A}$ . These are the shortest distances to be found in binuclear cobalt complexes described as peroxo and superoxo. It is clear that an 0-0 shortening of cyano complexes versus ammine complexes is in effect in both the peroxo and superoxo linkages; the relationship these distances hold to those in the free dioxygen ions is not so clear. The peroxo 0-0 separation in  $H_2O_2$  is apparently identical to that found in the cyano complex, but due to the ambiguity in the 0-0 distance in free superoxide, the same statement cannot definitely be made in the superoxo case. It seems a good guess, by

analogy to the behavior of the peroxo system, that the 0-0 distance in free superoxide is closer to that found in the cyano complex than in the ammine complex.

Bonding implications of the behavior of the O-O distance are consistent with  $\pi$ -bonding in both the peroxo and superoxo systems. Competition for  $\pi$ -symmetry orbitals of the cobalt atom between the axial ligand and the dioxygen group nicely rationalizes the observed behavior. In the cyano systems, the axial cyanide ligand, which is a much better  $\pi$  acid than dioxygen, dominates metal-to-ligand  $\pi$  bonding with the appropriate metal d orbital, leaving little multiple bond character in the M-O bond, which would use the same metal orbital for any  $\pi$  bonding. This predicts a long Co-O bond, a shortened trans Co-C bond, and no lengthening of the O-O distance versus the free ion, all of which are observed in the cyano complexes. For ammine systems, the metal d orbital is no longer dominated by the trans ligand, and is available to donate electron density into the  $\pi^*$  molecular orbitals of the dioxygen ligand. For superoxo complexes, this works nicely, predicting a shorter Co-O bond, a lengthened (more  $\pi\star$  character) O-O bond, and perhaps a small trans lengthening of the ammine ligand, all of which are observed. This reasoning breaks down for the peroxo ammine complex, which cannot accept electron density into the filled  $\pi^*$  orbitals of dioxygen. For the peroxo ligand, it is necessary to invoke ligand-to-metal  $\pi$  interaction ( $\pi$  donation)

in the ammine case which is not present in the cyano case. This explanation seems reasonable on grounds of charge distribution, as, in its quest for electroneutrality, the ammine system, with its positive charge, is not able to arrive at a stable configuration through sigma interaction alone. The negatively charged pentacyano system is reasonably not as prone to  $\pi$  donation from a negatively charged ligand. The  $\pi$  donor orbitals of the peroxo ligand would normally be expected to be the high energy, filled  $\pi^*_{q}$  antibonding levels. If the energy of the metal d orbital happens to fall close to the  $\pi_{\rm u}$  bonding orbitals of the peroxo group (MO calculations have not been performed), some donation from these might be expected. Miskowski considers this a "faint possibility" due to the unimportance of such interactions in CO complexes, where the analogous orbital is of similar energy.<sup>84</sup> Our results indicate that this effect might be significant, since involvement of the  $\pi_q$  orbitals would lead to a shortening of the O-O distance while involvement of the  $\pi_{\rm u}$  orbitals would lead to a lengthening, and we observe longer 0-0 distances in the ammine complexes than in the cyano complexes.

Further evidence for the observation that  $\pi$  effects present in the ammine complexes have disappeared in the cyano complexes is that the invariant relationship between the orientation of the Co-O-O plane and the equatorial ammines does not hold in the cyano systems. In fact, the other extreme (eclipsing of Co-O-O and Co-C-N) is more common.

# B. The (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>Co-L-Co(CN)<sub>5</sub> System

The pentaamminecobalt(III)-ambidentate ligand-pentacyanocobalt(III) system presents a good opportunity for the study of coordination of ambidentate ligands to both the pentaamminecobalt(III) and pentacyanocobalt(III) systems from the structural point of view. To date, four compounds of this type are known, both isomers of the  $\mu$ -CN type, and both isomers of the  $\mu$ -SCN type. Prior to this thesis work, the structure of only one of these, the µ-cyano compound, was Two more structures, those of the isocyano and thioknown. cyanato compounds, are reported here. Attempts were made to grow crystals of the isothiocyanato compound, which met with no success; no stable crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction work were obtained. It is unfortunate that the structure of the isothiocyanate compound (NH3) CoSCNCo(CN) has not been determined yet, as it is conceptually more interesting than the thiocyanato isomer, being the less favored of the two from the hard-soft point of view. Direct comparison of structural parameters derived from the µ-SCN and µ-NCS structures would be perhaps illuminating in terms of the phenomenon of "inorganic symbiosis";<sup>85</sup> present structural information does not suffice, as will be shown later in this discussion.

Interpretation of results of diffraction studies of transition metal cyanides in terms of bonding is in general not straightforward, since a metal-carbon bond length is a function

of both ligand-to-metal sigma bonding and metal-to-ligand back donation. The importance of  $\pi$  bonding is usually difficult to assess, since there is no information at hand about what this bond distance would be if no such  $\pi$  bonding were present. As if this confusing situation were too straightforward yet, things are usually further complicated by the fact that molecular packing can have real and noticeable effects upon molecular geometry, obscuring small changes in bond lengths due to electronic rearrangements. Fortunately, crystals of the isocyano isomer were almost accidentally obtained which are isostructural with those for which diffraction work was done in the cyano system, such that we can assume that any differences noted between the two structures are due solely to differences in the bonding in the two molecules, since packing effects are closely the same. A detailed inspection of these differences, then, should give clues as to the bonding of cyanide by both the carbon and nitrogen atoms. In addition, comparison of the effects of the two modes of coordination upon the pentacyano and pentaamminecobalt(III) systems should illuminate the bonding within these fragments. Comparison of the structure of the u-SCN compound with the others should give information about bonding of the SCN- and its relation to cyanide.

A fair question to ask before delving into detailed comparisons is "what sort of distances are normal for ammine and cyano complexes of cobalt(III)?" Structures of a number of

monomeric pentaammine complexes have been determined; those which do not exhibit substantial disorder are listed in Table V-3, including the mean Co-N distance in each. These are seen to vary from about 1.94 to 2.00 Å, the weighted mean value being 1.969 Å. Table V-4 includes binuclear complexes containing the  $(NH_3)_5 COX$  fragment, all but one having been structurally characterized in this laboratory. The Co-N distances in this class of compounds varies over a slightly smaller range, about 1.94 to 1.98 Å, but the weighted mean of these values is 1.968 Å, which agrees beautifully with the average value in the mononuclear compounds. The nice agreement between these two values and the fact that the more precise determinations seem to have Co-N values clustered in the range 1.965-1.975 Å indicate that 1.970 Å is a good expectation value for the length of the Co-NH<sub>3</sub> bond.

Sufficient data are also available for arriving at expectation values for Co-C and C-N distances in Co(III) cyano complexes. While these distances were not well known until very recently, a flurry of activity within the past five years has resulted in the fact that the  $Co(CN)_6^{3-}$  ion is one of the best characterized transition complexes from the structural point of view. This is partially because, being a very stable and large anion, it is convenient for use as a counterion for large cations in crystallographic studies. Early work on salts of the  $Co(CN)_6^{3-}$  ion did not determine

Co-N (Å)	Reference
1.967(12)	86
1.986(15)	87
1.980(20)	87
1.974(14)	88
1.995(16)	89
1.968( 9)	90
1.978( 6)	91
1.96 ( 2)	92
1.960(10)	93
1.942(10)	94
l.964( 8)	61
	Co-N(Å) 1.967(12) 1.986(15) 1.980(20) 1.974(14) 1.995(16) 1.968(9) 1.978(6) 1.96(2) 1.960(10) 1.942(10) 1.964(8)

TABLE V-3. PENTAAMMINE COBALT(III) STRUCTURES

Average=1.969 Å

TABLE V-4. BINUCLEAR COMPLEXES CONTAINING PENTAAMMINECOBALT(III)

Complex	Co-N(A) Reference		
$\{CO_2O_2(NH_3)_1\}(SO_4)_2\cdot 4H_2O$	1.962(12)	30	
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}(NH_{3})_{10}\}(SCN)_{4}$	1.959(10)	This work	
$\{Co_{2}O_{2}(NH_{3})_{10}\}SO_{4}(HSO_{4})_{3}$	1.946(19)	27	
$\{CO_{2}O_{2}(NH_{3})_{10}\}(NO_{3})_{5}$	1.956(10)	28	
$\{CO_2NH_2(NH_3)_{10}\}(NO_3)_{5}$	1.969(20)	95	
$\{CO_2N_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}\}(Br,NO_3)_3$	1.94 ( 2)	96	
{ (NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> CoNCCo (CN) <sub>5</sub> } $\cdot$ H <sub>2</sub> O	1.965( 8)	8	
$\{(\mathrm{NH}_3)_5 \mathrm{CoCNCo}(\mathrm{CN})_5\} \cdot \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}$	1.974(3)	This work	
{ (NH <sub>3</sub> ) $_{5}$ Concsco (CN) $_{5}$ · H <sub>2</sub> O	1.975( 5)	This work	

Average= 1.968 Å

interatomic distances with any great degree of precision; however, very recently at least eight precise structures containing this ion have been reported. These are listed in Table V-5. The Co-C distances listed vary from 1.87 to 1.91 Å, and average 1.890 Å. The C-N distances actually vary guite a bit less, averaging 1.150 Å. The C-N distance would be expected to be less sensitive to both steric and electronic constraints than the Co-C distance, and the fact that these are more constant, even with the inherent lower precision of measurement of C-N, instills confidence that the observed variation in Co-C distances in the hexacyanides is real.

A smaller number of binuclear complexes containing the Co(CN)<sub>5</sub> unit have been determined by crystallographic methods, most of which are reported in this thesis. Mean equatorial Co-C and C-N distances in these compounds are 1.891 and 1.147 Å, respectively. These values are in excellent agreement with those found in the hexacyanides, and expectation values of these two distances can confidently be said to be 1.890 Å for Co-C and 1.149 Å for C-N. It should be noted that these values are expected specifically for terminal (nonbridging) equatorial ligands, as bridging or <u>trans</u> influence would be expected to affect them.

Inorganic symbiosis considerations predict that the molecule  $(NH_3)_5 CoCNCo(CN)_5$  will be less stable than its linkage isomer  $(NH_3)_5 CoNCCo(CN)_5$ , since in the isocyano isomer, the harder, more electronegative nitrogen atom is bonded to

Compound	Av. Equat. Co-C(A)	Av. Axial Co-C(A)	Av. c-n (Å)	Ref.
H <sub>3</sub> {Co(CN) <sub>6</sub> }	1.885(3)	-	1.154(4)	97
D <sub>3</sub> {Co(CN) <sub>6</sub> }	1.883( <b>9</b> )	-	1.147(10)	98
Cd <sub>3</sub> {Co(CN) <sub>6</sub> }	1.893(5)	-	1.151(7)	99
$Cs_{2}Li\{Co(CN)_{6}\}$	1.886(3)	-	1.148(5)	100
$\{CrCN_3\}\{Co(CN)\}_6 \cdot H_2O$	1.869(8)		1.155(8)	101
{Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> }{Co(CN) <sub>6</sub> }	1.894(1)	-	1.157(2)	102
{Co(penten)}{Co(CN) <sub>6</sub> } • $2H_2C$	0 1.915(8)	-	1.136(11)	103
$\{Co(dien)_2\}\{Co(CN)_6\}\cdot 2H_2O\}$	1.889(2)	-	1.148(3)	104
$K_{5} \{ Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10} \} \cdot H_{2}O$	1.880(4)	1.842(7)	1.167(8)	This work
$K_{8} \{Co_{2}O_{2}(CN)_{10}\}(NO_{3})_{2} \cdot 4H_{2}C$	1.900(4)	1.875(4)	1.149(6)	This work
(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> CoNCCo(CN) <sub>5</sub> •H <sub>2</sub> O	1.893(2)	1.885(5)	1.144(3)	8
(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> CoCNCo(CN) • H <sub>2</sub> O	1.908(3)	1.876(7)	1.125(5)	This work
(NH <sub>3</sub> )CoNCSCo(CN) <sub>5</sub> •H <sub>2</sub> O	1.879(5)	1.859(5)	1.142(5)	This work
$\operatorname{Ba}_{3}\{\operatorname{Co}_{2}(\operatorname{CN})_{10}\}\cdot 13H_{2}O$	1.885(3)	1.951(5)	1.153(5)	31,32

TABLE V-5. COBALT HEXACYANIDES AND BINUCLEAR COBALT CYANIDES

Averages = 1.890(11) 1.148(10)

the soft pentacyano group, and the softer carbon atom is bonded to the hard pentaammine group. From the results of the isocyano refinement, the bonding does appear to be slightly weaker in the isocyano molecule than in the cyano molecule. The results of the cyano structure determination were interpreted as indicating that the carbon end of cyanide is a better  $\pi$ -accepting ligand than the nitrogen end, and that conclusion is borne out by the results of the isocyano refinement also. While for a single bond, one would expect the Co-C bond to be longer than Co-N, the opposite trend is noted in both structures. The difference is 0.035  $\stackrel{\circ}{
m A}$  for cyano and 0.058  $\stackrel{\circ}{
m A}$ for isocyano, both values being highly significant. While Co-C in isocyano is longer than in cyano, the difference (0.013 Å) is not statistically significant, although it is probably real. The Co-N distance in isocyano is significantly longer than in cyano, the difference being 0.035 Å. This indicates weaker overall bonding to the bridging group in the isocyano molecule than in the cyano molecule. This weaker bonding to the ligand is accompanied by a strengthening of the bonding within the cyano bridge itself. The C-N distance in the isocyano structure is shortened by 0.034 Å relative to cyano; the shortening is  $4\sigma$  and is thus significant. The observed C-N distances in the two isomers correlate well with C-N stretching frequencies in the infrared spectra of these two complexes, supporting the significance of the observed

shortening. The C-N stretch for the cyano complex occurs at 2180 cm<sup>-1</sup>, while the corresponding frequency for the bridging cyanide of the isocyano complex is 2202 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Lengthening of the metal-cyanide distance coupled with a C-N shortening is consistent with the observation that decreased d- $\pi$ \* backbonding has the effect of removing electron density from antibonding orbitals of the cyanide group and thus increasing the bond order.

The overall geometry of the  $(NH_3)_5$ CoCN group of the isocyano molecule agrees fairly well with that of the  $\{(NH_3)_5$ CoCN $\}^{2+}$  ion as determined by X-ray studies of the chloride<sup>86,87</sup> and perchlorate<sup>87</sup> salts. Co-N values average 1.974(2) Å for the isocyano complex and 1.965(8) Å for the cyano complex, both close to the expectation value of 1.970 Å. All individual distances in isocyano are longer than the corresponding distances in the cyano molecule; while no particular distance is longer by a statistically significant amount, the term-by-term trend is quite striking and hints at reality.

In the cyano structure, a 0.03 Å shortening in the <u>trans</u> ammine distance was noted, and rationalized by Wang in terms of some  $\pi$ -accepting character on the part of the nitrogen end of cyanide. Since carbon-bonded cyanide is a better  $\pi$ -acceptor than isocyanide, as evidenced by the relative lengths of bonds to the bridging group, we would expect that this effect would

be even more pronounced in the isocyano complex. This prediction, however, turns out to be totally wrong: absolutely no hint of a trans influence is noted in the pentaammine end of the isocyano molecule. A trans shortening is, in fact, quite rare in pentaamminecobalt(III) structures. Since  $\pi$ effects do not seem to be the cause of the shortening, it must be due to sigma bonding, in particular competition between the cyanide and ammine for sigma-bonding  $e_{\alpha}$  orbitals of the metal. A similar situation is seen in the {Co<sub>2</sub>(CN)<sub>10</sub>}<sup>6-</sup> dimer, in which the Co-Co  $\sigma$  bond is thought to compete successfully with the trans cyanide, causing an elongation of the axial Co-C bond. In the present system, the ammine appears to compete about equally with the C-bonded cyanide and win the competition with the isocyanide. This explanation forces the conclusion that not only is cyanide a better  $\pi$ -acceptor than isocyanide, but also a better  $\sigma$ -donor. This accounts for the fact that no stable isocyanides with a bare carbon atom are known.

The pentaamminecobalt(III) group in the thiocyanatobridged complex is identical with that found in the cyano isomer. Not only is the Co-NCS distance indistinguishable from the Co-NC distance, but exactly the same sort of <u>trans</u> shortening is evident in  $(NH_3)_5 CONCSCO(CN)_5$ . The axial Co-N distance, 1.931(4)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  of the thiocyanato molecule is identical to the axial Co-N distance of 1.935(5)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  in the cyano molecule. It is evident that the bonding within the Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>N fragment

is identical in the two compounds, and one may conclude that inserting a neutral sulfur atom into the bridge three atoms distant from the metal has no detectable effect upon the bonding within pentaamminecobalt(III).

The average equatorial Co-C and C-N distances in the isocyano molecule are  $1.908(4) \stackrel{\circ}{A}$  and  $1.125(7) \stackrel{\circ}{A}$ , respectively. In the cyano molecule, the corresponding distances are 1.893(2)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  and 1.144(5)  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ . While the individual differences are not significant statistically in all cases, the term by term trend appears clear: the effect of switching the bridging ligand to the isocyano form lengthens the equatorial Co-C distances and shortens the equatorial C-N distances. The sums of the two are the same within experimental error in all cases. While both Co-C  $\sigma$  and  $\pi$  bonding lead to shortening of the Co-C distance, Co-C  $\sigma$  bonding results in a decrease in the C-N distance, while Co-C  $\pi$  bonding leads to a compensatory increase in the C-N distance, resulting in very uniform terminal C-N distances in a wide variety of In this system the observed differences indicate cyanides. similar metal-ligand  $\sigma$  bonding in both isomers and greater  $\pi$  bonding in the equatorial ligands of the cyano isomer. Since the effect is rather small, this is not inconsistent with results of MO calculations and vibrational studies which indicate that  $\pi$  bonding in {Co(CN), }<sup>3-</sup> is relatively unimportant with respect to  $\sigma$  bonding.<sup>105,106</sup> This observed

shortening of equatorial C-N distances caused by N-bonding to the bridging group is also consistent with the infrared spectra of the two isomers. The terminal cyanide stretching frequency for the cyano isomer occurs at 2120 cm<sup>-1</sup>, while the corresponding absorption in the isocyano spectrum occurs at 2131 cm<sup>-1</sup>, indicating stronger C-N bonding in the isocyano molecule.<sup>43,45,107</sup>

In the cyano molecule, all Co-C distances of the pentacyanocobalt group are equivalent; however, in the isocyano molecule, a shortening of the axial Co-C distance by 0.032  $\overset{0}{ ext{A}}$ relative to the equatorial distances is noted. This shortening is  $4\sigma$  and therefore guite significant. This observation seems to support the contention that nitrogenbonded cyanide is a poorer  $\sigma$  donor than carbon-bonded cyanide, since the C-bonded terminal ligand competes successfully for cobalt e<sub>g</sub> orbitals with the N-bonded bridging group. The significance of this apparent shortening is diminished, however, when the two isomers are compared. This distance is insignificantly different from the corresponding distance in the cyano isomer, which has normal equatorial Co-C distances. The overall effect upon the pentacyanocobalt system caused by switching the bridging group to the isocyano form is best thought of as a lengthening of the cis ligand distances only, with no effect on the trans distance.

In the pentacyano portion of the thiocyanato molecule,

significant differences in Co-C distances exist both between the equatorial and axial ligands and within the equatorial distances themselves. Neglecting the axial cyanide, which is probably suffering from the effects of a <u>trans</u> influence, the Co-C distances average 1.884 Å, which agrees well with the expectation value. The average C-N distance is 1.142 Å, which is also in satisfactory agreement with the expectation value.

That the possible trans effect is real although not particularly clear is suggested by the Co-S distance. From past experience with complexes exhibiting trans influence phenomena, we would expect a shortened axial Co-CN distance to be accompanied by a lengthened Co-S distance, due to orbital competition. This sort of effect has been noted in three of the other complexes described in this thesis. The Co-S bond does appear to be elongated with respect to what is observed in cobaltammine complexes. The distance here, 2.334(2)  $\stackrel{0}{A}$ , is more than 0.05  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  longer than the essentially identical values of 2.272(7) and 2.284(6)  $\stackrel{0}{A}$  found in pentaamminecobalt(III) complexes of -SCN and -S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, respectively.<sup>94,61</sup> The difference is about  $10_{\sigma}$ , and is undoubtedly significant. It would be surprising to observe this difference between the ammine and cyano complexes without an accompanying trans shortening in the cyano complex, thus the ill defined shortening is judged to be probably real.

The fact that the Co-S bond in the (CN) Co-SCN fragment

is longer and therefore presumably weaker than the Co-S bond in the corresponding ammine complex is at first glance a bit surprising, in view of the fact that (CN)  $_{\rm c} {\rm CoSCN^{3-}}$  is known to be the stable linkage isomer while the  $(NH_3)_{c}CoSCN^{2+}$  ion is not stable with respect to isomerization. It must be remembered, however, that the important consideration is not the relative bond strengths between these two complexes, but rather the stability of each with respect to its own linkage isomer. We would, therefore, like to compare the difference between the Co-S and Co-N bond lengths in the ammine system with the corresponding difference in the cyano system to see if any insight about how symbiosis works is developed. Unfortunately, not all these data are available, but fortunately, good estimates are available for those which are not. The Co-N distance for the ammine system and the Co-S distance for the cyano system are both available from the structure of (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CoNCSCo(CN)<sub>5</sub>. The Co-S distance for the ammine system is available from the determination of the crystal structure of {(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CoSCN}Cl<sub>2</sub>. No data are available for the Co-N distance in the cyano system; however, it is probable that the distance sought is about the same as Co-NC in the compound (NH3) 5 CoCNCo (CN)  $_{\rm 5},$  by analogy to the fact that the N-Co(NH  $_{\rm 3})$   $_{\rm 5}$  groupings are virtually identical in the molecules (NH3) 5CoNCCo(CN) 5 and (NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CoNCSCo(CN)<sub>5</sub>, indicating identical bonding to -NC and -NCS. The distances to be compared, then, are given in the table below:
pentaammine	2.27 A	1.91 Å
pentacyano	2.33 A	1.96 A

Co-S

We see that the Co-S bond is 0.36  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  longer than the Co-N bond in the pentaammine system, and the number is virtually identical in the pentacyano system (0.37  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ ). Thus our results have shed no light upon the question of how symbiosis works. It is clear, however, that the  $\pi$ -competition effects which presumably lead to the antisymbiotic behavior of the soft metals Pt(II) and Pd(II) are still in effect in the Co(III) systems, and the reason for the opposite behavior of the two classes of metals must be attributed to something other than a magical disappearance of  $\pi$  effects in the cobalt(III) complexes.

C. The Complex {(CN)  $_5$  CoSSO  $_2$  Co(CN)  $_5$ }<sup>6-</sup>

The synthesis and structural characterization of the  $\mu$ -thiosulfitodecacyanodicobalt(III) ate ion were somewhat serendipitous, in that formation of this complex arose out of attempts to crystallize the closely related ion  $\{(CN)_5 CoS_2 Co(CN)_5\}^{6-}$ , and the identity of the new complex was not discovered until the mid-stages of the structural refinement. It appears that the thiosulfito complex was formed by

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Co-N

very slow air oxidation of the pre-formed dithio bridge, in which the oxidant becomes trapped in the product (oxidative addition). Attempts to prepare the complex conveniently by rapidly bubbling oxygen through a solution of the dithio complex yields no detectible formation of the product after two days at  $-15^{\circ}$ , and to the formation of (CN)  $_{5}^{\circ}COOH_{2}^{2-}$  at room temperature. Hydrogen peroxide as the oxidant reacts within hours at  $-15^{\circ}$  to form an unidentified product or products.

The  $\mu$ -thiosulfitodecacyanodicobalt(III) ate ion is interesting because it is a complex of a "nonexistent" ligand. Thiosulfite ion has never been demonstrated to exist either independently or in complexed form. Analogy can be drawn to the dithio ligand, which exists as free S<sub>2</sub> only in the gaseous form at high temperatures, but is stabilized by complexation to transition metal ions, forming several known compounds which are stable at room temperature.<sup>108,109,41</sup> Thiosulfite also appears to be stabilized by complexation to Co(III), as the complex can exist in aqueous solution at room temperature for several days. The dithio complex disproportionates within minutes under the same conditions unless the solution is highly basic.

Thiosulfite ion is a new example of an ambidentate ligand, which has several possibilities for bonding mode. As is shown by this structural study, it can function as a bridging group through both sulfur atoms, and thus nonbridging coordination through either sulfur atom seems possible. Bonding to this ion is expected to be similar to that exhibited by sulfite when coordinated through the sulfito sulfur atom, and somewhat similar to that exhibited to thiosulfate when coordinated through the thio sulfur atom. In the present complex, we see examples of both.

Sulfite as an S donor is classed as a  $\pi$ -acceptor ligand based upon its strong <u>trans</u> labilizing power in cyanocobaltate(III) complexes, and because of its high position on the spectrochemical series.<sup>110</sup>,111 This characterization is supported by the facts that sulfite-cobalt(III) bonds are much shorter than Co-S bonds in other complexes, and sulfite exerts a strong structural <u>trans</u> influence as well. For instance, the complex Co(en) <sub>2</sub>SO <sub>3</sub>NCS exhibits a Co-S distance of 2.203(6) Å, as opposed to 2.26 Å for the sum of the covalent radii, and a very long Co-NCS distance of 1.974(18) Å <u>trans</u> to the sulfite. The Co-NCS distance in a more "normal" sort of isothiocyanate complex, (NH<sub>3</sub>) <sub>5</sub>CoNCSCo(CN) <sub>5</sub>, is 1.908(4) Å, almost 0.07 Å shorter.

We should expect the Co-SO<sub>2</sub>S bonding in thiosulfite complexes to resemble that in ordinary sulfites, that is, a tendency toward  $\pi$ -acceptor behavior. What is observed in the structure determination of the  $\mu$ -SSO<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup> dimer is a Co-SO<sub>2</sub>S distance of 2.256(2) Å, and no indication of a shortening of the <u>trans</u> Co-C distance. This seems consistent with the

characterization of SSO<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup> ion as a  $\pi$ -acceptor for the following reasons:

a) (CN)  $_{5}$ CoSCNCo(NH $_{3}$ )  $_{5}$  exhibits a somewhat long Co-S distance (2.334(2) Å) and some hint of a shortening of the <u>trans</u> Co-C distance.

b) The Co-S bond in  $(CN)_{5}COSCN^{3-}$  has little or no  $\pi$  character.<sup>21</sup> The ligand  $-SO_{2}S^{2-}$  in the present binuclear complex apparently competes equally well with the <u>trans</u> cyanide for orbitals of the cobalt of  $\pi$  symmetry, whereas  $-SCN^{-}$  does not, accounting for the observed bond lengths. The fact that the Co-S distance is considerably longer in this complex than in sulfite complexes is a consequence of the strong ligand field strength of cyanide, rather than a lesser degree of  $\pi$ -accepting character on the part of sulfito-bound thiosulfite.

The length of the  $Co-SSO_2$  bond, as mentioned in the section on structure descriptions, is 2.298(2) Å. Cobaltsulfur bond lengths can, due to the high electron density at both atoms, be determined to a good degree of precision by X-ray methods, even when the overall precision of the structural determiniation is not particularly high. This is pointed out because reference will presently be made to Co-S bond lengths in similar coordination compounds, the structures of which were determined by photographic methods.

The length of the Co-S bond in the pentaammine thiosulfato cobalt(III)  $complex^{61}$  is 2.284(6)  $\stackrel{o}{A}$ , only 0.014  $\stackrel{o}{A}$  shorter than the length found here. This difference is not statistically significant, and the temptation is to attribute the bonding of thiosulfite through this sulfur atom to a scheme very similar to that of S-bonded thiosulfate. The near -coincidence of the two bond lengths is misleading, however, because of the high trans influence of the cyanide ion; in a pentaammine complex, the Co-SSO<sub>2</sub> distance would be expected to be a great deal shorter than what we observe here. Since the structure of the complex (CN) CoSSO 4- has not been worked out, the thiosulfate and thiosulfite ions cannot be compared directly and confidently with respect to their bonding through the thio sulfur atom, but analogies can be drawn to formulate a good guess as to what the Co-S bond length in (CN) CoSSO 4- should be.

Comparisons of pentacyanocobalt(III) to pentaamminecobalt(III) complexes of the same ligand, based partly on work reported in this thesis, indicate that the Co-ligand distance is systematically longer in the cyano complexes by several hundredths of an Angstrom. This difference is greater than 0.06  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  for Co-SCN, about 0.05  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  for Co-O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, and about 0.04  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  for Co-NC. A difference of 0.04  $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$  thus seems appropriate for the difference between Co-S bonds in the pentacyano and pentaammine thiosulfate ions. This supposition places the Co-S distance tentatively at about 2.33 Å in (CN)  ${}_{5}CoSSO_{3}{}^{+-}$ , about the same found in the thiocyanato-bridged complex, and our Co-thio distance in the  $\mu$ -SSO $_{2}{}^{2-}$  complex looks significantly shorter. Thus, if the above assumptions are correct, thiosulfite and thiosulfate differ somewhat in their bonding to cobalt, which is reasonable, since the thio sulfur atom in thiosulfite is undoubtedly in a more reduced state.

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## PROPOSITIONS

- I. I propose to carry out complete three-dimensional X-ray crystal structure determinations of salts of three somewhat controversial metal-cyano complex anions in order to elucidate questions regarding bonding in each. The ions are  $Co(CN)_5^{3-}$ ,  $Fe_2(CN)_{10}^{6-}$ , and  $\{Co(CN)_5\}_2N_2O_2^{16-}$ .
- II. I propose to attempt to prepare transition metal complexes containing carbon monosulfide as the sole ligand by direct reaction of the CS molecule in a reaction similar to those resulting in the formation of group VIB hexacarbonyls.
- III. I propose to investigate the potential use of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy as a tool for determining the bonding mode of ambidentate ligands, particularly for ligands such as sulfite, for which several modes are possible.
- IV. I propose to investigate by X-ray diffraction methods, the structure of a reportedly stable intermediate ozone complex formed in the ozonolysis of triethyl stannic chloride, to provide information about such usually transitory structures.

V. I propose that the unique arrangement of olefinic bonds in tricyclo  $[5.2.1.0^{4}, 1^{0}]$  deca-2,5,8-triene (triquinacene) makes it an ideal triene for the formation of octahedral  $\pi$ -metal complexes with d<sup>6</sup> molybdenum. I propose to prepare the complex  $(C_{10}H_{10})MO(CO)_{3}$  and other complexes of triquinacene. Proposition I. Structural Problems in Cyanide Chemistry

Although much structural work has been done recently on transition metal cyano complexes, many questions remain, and a number of these can probably be answered relatively easily by the use of X-ray diffraction.

Structure of the  $Co(CN)_{5}^{3-}$  ion: The structure of A) the coordination compound formed in cyano solutions of Co(II) with CN:Co greater than 5 has been a subject of interest and controversy for several decades. The complex was long formulated as the hexacyanide Co(CN), ", but the pentacyanide formulation was proposed in 1949 as a result of a polarographic study.<sup>1</sup> Green solutions of the ion are paramagnetic, but the crystalline product obtained from such solutions are purple and diamagnetic; the dimer  $Co_2(CN)_{10}^{6-}$  has been shown to have approximate  $D_{4d}$  symmetry, consisting of two square pyramidal  $Co(CN)_{5}^{3-}$  groups joined by a metal-metal bond.<sup>2,3</sup> This dimer is presumed to exist in rapid equilibrium with the monomer in solution, and thus all attempts to crystallize the monomer from aqueous solution have resulted in the dimer as the sole product. A recent study of tetraalkylammonium pentacyanocobaltates in acetonitrile has reported a method of crystallizing the monomer as such.<sup>4</sup> Presumably the large tetrabutyl ammonium cations effectively shield the cyano

monomers from one another to allow crystallization without dimerization as a yellow solid. Single crystal X-ray analysis of these air-sensitive yellow crystals should settle the question of the structure of the monomer.

B) Solutions of the aquopentacyanoferrate(II) ion have been shown<sup>5</sup> to equilibrate within a few hours at  $10^{\circ}$ C. to a mixture containing the original (CN)<sub>5</sub>FeOH<sub>2</sub><sup>3-</sup> ion and a presumably binuclear species having the empirical formula Fe(CN)<sub>5</sub><sup>3-</sup>. The electronic spectrum of this complex is consistent with iron(II) in an octahedral field of the chromophore C<sub>5</sub>N.<sup>6</sup> Emschwiller et. al have interpreted this situation in terms of the existence of a dimer Fe<sub>2</sub>(CN)<sub>10</sub><sup>6-</sup> which contains two bridging cyanides and is centrosymmetric. This formulation, if correct, represents the only example of a complex containing the structure



which would be inherently interesting in itself, for the following reasons: 1) Nonlinear bridging cyanides are known, but are usually not too far deviant from linearity. The M-C-N angles in this compound would have to be in the area of 140°, which seems far-fetched for sp-hybridized C and N atoms. 2) This compound might be expected to stabilize a form with sp<sup>2</sup> hybridized C and N atoms to accommodate the small M-C-N angle, leading to an increase in the C-N distance. Infrared spectroscopy would be an interesting tool to give evidence about this matter, as the decrease in the frequency of the C-N stretching vibration due to the weakening of the C-N bond would counter the increase normally observed for bridging cyanides, and little or no shift might be seen in a complex containing bridging cyanides. 3) A slight possibility exists that cyano bridges analogous to carbonyl bridges are present in this complex,



which has not been previously observed. This seems unlikely, since carbonyl bridges of this type appear to be too weak to hold clusters together without the accompanying presence of M-M bonds, and such interactions are not to be expected in d<sup>6</sup> Fe(II) complexes.

None of the above alternatives appear too satisfying; however, there is an alternate structure which Emschwiller et. al have apparently overlooked. It is possible to maintain  $Fe(CN)_5$  stoichiometry,  $C_5N$  environments about all the Fe atoms and maintain linear CN bridges in the tetranuclear structure:



This polymerization is easily imagined by nucleophilic substitution of a coordinated cyanide for the water molecule of another aquopentacyano ferrate ion:

 $(CN)_{5}FeOH_{2}^{3-} + NCFe(CN)_{4}OH_{2}^{3-} (CN)_{5}FeNCFe(CN)_{4}OH_{2}^{6-} + H_{2}O$ 

Continued polymerization leads to the product when cyclization occurs. A tetramer seems likely from the symmetry of the problem, but higher order polymers are certainly not ruled out. Low molecular weight polymers stand a good chance of crystallizing well with the proper cation, which would not only conceal their polymeric nature from the casual observer, but make an X-ray analysis possible.

C) Nitrosyl complexes of the type  $(CN)_{5}MN0^{n-}$  have been the subject of extensive investigations, and are generally found to contain the nitrosyl bonded linearly to the metal ion.<sup>7</sup> The NO adduct of  $Co(CN)_{5}^{3-}$  is expected to be structurally different, due to the electronic configuration  $t_{2g}^{5}e_{g}^{-1}$  of the pentacyanocobaltate which differs from the normal  $t_{2g}^{5}e_{g}^{0}$  configuration of most ions of this type. Strange and wonderful

types of coordination for the nitrosyl have from time to time been suggested for this complex, including such beasts as oxygen-coordinated nitrosyl<sup>8</sup> and pi-bonded nitrosyl<sup>9</sup>

The recent elucidation of the structure of the "red nitrosylpentaammine cobalt" complex as a dimer containing the hyponitrite ion<sup>10</sup> prompted Jezowska-Trzeblatowska et al.<sup>11</sup> to interpret the infrared spectrum of the cyano analog in terms of the same structure:



This formulation is probably correct; however, nagging doubts are present. There appears to be an equilibrium between the monomer and dimer in solution, which is not the case for the ammine system. Also, three sharp peaks in the 900-1200 cm<sup>-1</sup> region of the IR spectrum of the ammine complex<sup>12</sup> have been attributed to the bridging  $N_2O_2^{2^-}$  group, and for the cyano complex, only one sharp peak and one broad peak appear in this region, suggesting a difference in structure.

An X-ray structure determination would conclusively settle the controversy about this ion, and good crystallization is probably merely a matter of finding the suitable cation. References for Proposition I

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## Proposition II. Preparation of Hexathiocarbonyl Metal Complexes

Carbon monosulfide (CS) is a molecule which does not exist under ordinary conditions in any form which allows convenience in the study of its chemistry, and thus its chemistry has not been extensively studied. The free CS molecule is an intermediate in the photolysis<sup>1</sup> of  $CS_2$ , and has been detected in the upper atmosphere in small concentrations;<sup>2</sup> however, until very recently, gram quantity samples of the compound have not been easily available for use in synthesis of metal complexes.

Thiocarbonyl complexes have been known for less than a decade, and all the well-characterized examples were formed by reactions of the coordinated CS<sub>2</sub> ligand rather than by a preparation involving CS itself as a reactant. These reactions are thought to involve attack of a nucleophilic reagent upon the coordinated sulfur atom of an oxidatively added CS<sub>2</sub> ligand:<sup>3</sup>

$$L_2M \bigvee_{S^+}^{C=S} + :A \longrightarrow L_2MCS^+ + SA$$

An example<sup>4</sup> of this type of reaction is the formation of trans-RhCl(CS)( $P\phi_3$ ),

$$(\phi_3 P)_2 RhCS_2^+ + P\phi_3 \rightarrow SP\phi_3 + (\phi_3 P)_2 RhCS^+ CI \rightarrow RhCl (CS) (P\phi_3)_2$$

A number of complexes of this type have been made, and all contain only one thiocarbonyl ligand.

Richards has reported calculations (SCF wavefunctions) leading to orbital energies for the CS molecule.<sup>5</sup> The relative energies indicate that a lone pair of sigma symmetry localized on the carbon atom is of more favorable energy for donation to metal ions than is the corresponding lone pair on carbon monoxide, and the lowest energy empty  $\pi^*$  orbital is of lower energy than the corresponding CO orbital. In short, CS looks like an extremely good ligand for synergistic bonding to metals. This expectation is supported by the fact that CS cannot be displaced by CO in the thiocarbonyl complexes previously described.<sup>6</sup> A crystal structure determination<sup>7</sup> of the complex Rh(Pq)<sub>2</sub>ClCS has demonstrated the Rh-CS bond length to be quite short, 1.787(10)  $\hat{A}$ , and thus presumably quite strong.

The only reported synthesis of a metal complex containing CS as the sole ligand was rather disappointing in view of the above expectations. Ni(CS), was reportedly detected by mass spectrometry as an unstable product of the direct reaction of CS upon metallic nickel.<sup>8</sup> This result, if correct, is unexpected, and complexes of CS containing no other ligands deserve further investigation.

Klabunde et al. have recently reported a convenient method of producing gram quantities of CS for synthetic use by high voltage ac discharge through  $CS_2$  in a vacuum flow system.<sup>9</sup>

They report that the CS gas thus formed can be moved at least five meters in gas phase, making its use as a reagent feasible.

To guess what CS complexes should be most stable, and thus which we should wish to attempt to synthesize, analogy to the corresponding carbonyl complexes may be helpful. The hexacarbonyl complexes of the group VIB metals exhibit remarkable stability as compared to other metal carbonyls, being inert with respect to oxygen at ordinary temperatures and sublimable at temperatures up to  $120^{\circ}$ . It is thus desired to synthesize the complexes  $Cr(CS)_{\epsilon}$ ,  $Mo(CS)_{\epsilon}$  and  $W(CS)_{\epsilon}$ .

Klabunde et al.<sup>9</sup> report the failure of CS to replace CO in carbonyl complexes at low (otherwise unspecified) temperatures, and thus this sort of reaction is eliminated. Any reaction in which the metal is reduced at high temperature or pressure should be avoided, since carbon monosulfide is known to polymerize at high temperatures. The most promising reaction to use appears to be the Grignard synthesis, which may be carried out at room temperature or below. This involves reduction of the metal halide by alkylmagnesium halide in the presence of CS followed by hydrolysis of the product.<sup>10</sup>

Successful preparation of metal hexathiocarbonyl complexes would logically lead to attempts to prepare polynuclear complexes and thiocarbonyl-arene metal complexes. Hexathiocarbonyl complexes would also be the ideal starting product for studies of the reactions of coordinated carbon monosulfide.

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Proposition III. ESCA and the Bonding Mode in Ambidentate Ligands

Short of full X-ray diffraction analysis, the most useful methods of determining which atom or atoms coordinate to transition metals when the ligand in question is ambidentate in nature have been infrared and ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy. Infrared absorption gives information about force constants of bonds considered as oscillators as well as information about the symmetry of the complex in many cases. Positions of bands observed in UV-VIS spectra yield clues as to the ligand field strength of ligands coordinated to the metal. This information, when unambiguous, is generally sufficient to determine the bonding mode of the ambidentate ligand, and many such predictions have been confirmed when X-ray structure determinations have become available.

Both methods mentioned have drawbacks which can sometimes be serious and tend only to obscure the issue. Shifts of absorption lines in IR spectra are sometimes quite small, and the lines themselves weak. Line counting, for purposes of point symmetry considerations, can be difficult due to overlap with other bands in the same region of the spectrum. The indexing of the individual absorptions is crucial but sometimes ambiguous. Electronic absorption spectroscopy suffers from similar problems; overlap of bands due to poor resolution

and contribution from different portions of the molecule. Ambiguity in assigning specific transitions to observed bands also generally arises. The net result of these problems is that the literature is sprinkled generously with incorrect predictions about bonding mode of ligands.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (ESCA) has several advantages over the more traditional methods as a tool for determination of bonding mode. First, for a fairly simple complex, the ESCA spectrum will be manifestly uncluttered. Peaks are sharp, and correlation of peaks to specific orbitals of specific elements is anambiguous. Shifts in ionization energies of inner core electrons are reasonably sensitive to chemical environment, and peak areas are approximately proportional to the number of atoms in specific environments.

To demonstrate the potential use of ESCA for determination of binding mode, sulfite will be discussed as the ambidentate ligand, since several coordination modes are possible for it.<sup>2</sup> The method depends upon the fact that upon coordination to a metal ion, donation of ligand valence electrons to the metal causes a slight increase in the effective nuclear charge of the donor atom upon its core electrons, resulting in a slight increase in the binding energy of the core electrons. Particular core electrons to be monitored are somewhat arbitrary, but ls for oxygen and 2p for sulfur have been found to yield best results in ESCA studies.<sup>3</sup>

Modes of binding for sulfite are monodentate O donor, monodentate S donor, bridging S,O and bridging O,O. Expected ESCA spectra for these four modes are illustrated below:



Binding Energy

All are easily discernible except for monodentate O vs. bridging S,O; the only difference between these two configurations being a slight chemical shift of the S2p peak. In view of this problem, it is heartening to note that very recently, Su and Faller<sup>4</sup> were able to distinguish S-bonded from O-bonded sulfoxide complexes on the basis of chemical shifts alone, by examining the differences Ols-S2p.

Spectral differences for other ambidentate ligands, while usually not as dramatic as those expected for sulfite, may be sufficient to determine bonding mode. ESCA spectra should be recorded for complexes in which the bonding mode is well established from other evidence in order to test their usefulness as a mode criterion.

It is not suggested that X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy should be used as a substitute for more conventional methods of analysis, for to do so would ignore a vast accumulation of past experience, and could be counterproductive; however ESCA indications in agreement with those from IR and UV-VIS spectra would certainly allow binding mode to be assigned with a higher degree of confidence. References for Propostion III

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Proposition IV. A Stable Intermediate in the Ozonolysis of Triethyl Stannic Chloride

The cleavage of carbon-carbon double bonds by reaction with ozone is a time-honored technique for synthesis and analysis in organic chemistry;<sup>1</sup> however, more recently renewed interest in the ozonolysis of other types of bonds to carbon has arisen. Interest in ozone-organic chemistry is perhaps due in part to potential synthetic uses, but more because of its application to environmental problems of the times, the role of ozone in air pollution and its use in sewage treatment.

The polar ozone molecule is able to act as an electrophile, nucleophile, or 1,3 dipole, and thus is able to form complexes with aromatic compounds, olefins, hydrocarbons, and various types of organometallic compounds as intermediates in degrading them to simpler products.<sup>2</sup> The initial complex formed between ozone and an organic or organometallic molecule is in general quite unstable and either rearranges or causes bond scission very quickly, such that these intermediates are somewhat difficult to study structurally. This is particularly true for the organics, in which the ozone complex is probably a transition state which is five-coordinate at a carbon atom in the ozonolysis of a C-X bond.

Heavier congeners of carbon are somewhat happier than

carbon with higher coordination numbers, therefore, a stable ozone complex might rationally be expected to be more stable for the metallic members of group IVA. For instance, Sn(IV) is known to exist in stable complexes which are four, five, and six coordinate.<sup>3</sup> The reaction of ozone with  $Sn(C_2H_5)_4$ yields acetaldehyde, Et, SnO and an unidentified organotin peroxo compound; the initial ozone complex is not stable.<sup>4</sup> The substitution of chloride for an ethyl group has a marked effect upon the ozone reaction, as the ozonolysis of Et SnCl is reported to yield an intermediate complex of ozone as a fairly stable crystalline product. <sup>5</sup> Aleksandrov and Sheyanov report the products of bubbling a 0.02% O<sub>2</sub> in O<sub>2</sub> mixture through a hexane solution of Et, SnCl as acetaldehyde and a crystalline organotin compound with formula Sn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Et<sub>7</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>. Reaction with iodide suggest that 3 of the 4 oxygen atoms comprise a bonded ozone. These crystals slowly and spontaneously decompose to form acetaldehyde and an organotin compound which does not contain ozone, Sn,OEt\_Cl,.

The crystals of the alleged ozone complex apparently survive for a length of time on the order of several days, such that an X-ray crystal structure determination should be possible. This compound allows us, then, to structurally study the ozone-organometallic complex, in the hope of generating some insight into the mechanism of ozonolysis of the Sn-C bond, with its obvious applicability to organic compounds. References for Proposition IV

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Proposition V. Metal Complexes of Triquinacene

The tricyclic triene triquinacene (I=II) was first prepared by Woodward and coworkers<sup>1</sup> in 1964, and was of interest then because it appeared to be an attractive precursor of the unknown but long-pursued hydrocarbon dodecahedrane (III).



The multistep synthesis produced triquinacene in 1.7% yield starting from the tetracyclic alcohol (IV). A few years later, a more direct, higher yield synthesis was found by Jacobson,<sup>2</sup> beginning with 1,4-bisdiazobutane Jacobson mentioned the possibility of formation of octahedral 2:1  $\pi$ -complexes with "certain transition metals for which carbon-metal bond distances to be expected of this kind of compound probably permit nonbonded interactions between the olefinic hydrogens of the two organic entities to remain relatively small." Jacobson even proposes a valence tautomerism model of the 2:1 complex reminiscent of dodecahedrane:



Predictably, Jacobsen's pseudo-dodecahedrane has not appeared in the literature; however, neither have other metal  $\pi$ -complexes of triquinacene, and certain complexes do indeed seem possible.

Arene-metal complexes and most nonaromatic polyene complexes bond through ligand orbitals which are really not ideally geometrically suited for overlap with metal d orbitals. Monoolefins coordinate to metals with the olefinic plane normal to a metal d orbital, allowing good overlap of  $\pi$ -bonding orbitals with empty metal d orbitals and  $\pi^*$  orbitals with filled metal d orbitals. In most polyene-metal complexes, however, this condition is not met exactly, and donation of  $\pi$ -bonding orbitals forms bent bonds because of nonideal overlap. Triquinacene allows a reasonably good approximation to ideal overlap conditions with an octahedral metal complex because the olefinic planes are bent inward toward the C<sub>3</sub> axis of the organic molecule, which has C<sub>3y</sub> symmetry:


It would be of interest to attempt to prepare a metal complex of triquinacene which takes advantage of this favorable situation.

In designing this complex, those variables which must be decided upon are which metal or metal ion should be used, and what other ligands should be bonded to that metal (2:1 complexes with triquinacene are impossible due to repulsion between hydrogen atoms between the two triquinacene molecules). Ideal overlap should occur for a metal atom for which M-C is about 2.5 Å. This is slightly too large for transition metals, so some deviation from ideality will have to be tolerated; in any case, a second or third row metal should be picked over a first row metal. Anticipating the use of carbonyl ligands (2 electron donors) for the other three positions, a  $d^6$  metal will be necessary to satisfy the empirical EAN rule, and a neutral d<sup>6</sup> is preferable to an ionic species, thus we are restricted to metals of group VIB. Third row W is only slightly larger than second row Mo, so there is little advantage in choosing it. The carbonyl ligands are chosen not only for stability of the complex, but for ease of preparation. Owing to the strongly electronegative character of the carbonyl ligand and its suitability for  $\pi$ -acceptance from the metal, olefin→metal→CO transfer is known to stabilize the olefinmetal bond in unsubstituted olefin-metal carbonyl complexes,<sup>3</sup>

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and these complexes are easily prepared from the corresponding hexacarbonyl complexes.

Thus the complex to be prepared is  $(C_{10}H_{10})Mo(CO)_{3}$ , which is probably best prepared from molybdenum hexacarbonyl:

$$C_{10}H_{10} + Mo(CO) \xrightarrow{}_{6} (C_{10}H_{10})Mo(CO)_{3} + 3CO^{+}$$

by ultraviolet irradiation of the reactants in a high-boiling hydrocarbon solvent. UV irradiation has been a successful technique in preparing  $\pi$ -olefin molybdenum carbonyl complexes.<sup>5</sup>

The complex is expected to be reasonably but not extremely stable. A similar compound, cis,cis,cis-1,4,7-cyclononatriene molybdenum tricarbonyl (V), is air stable and decomposes at 155°; however, acetone or more polar solvents displace the ligand at room temperature.<sup>6</sup> The triquinacene complex (VI) is expected to be somewhat more stable, because it lacks the three apical hydrogen atoms, repulsion between which tend to distort the maximum overlap conditions and weaken the bonding to the metal.



Mo COCO VI

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Structural proof of the triguinacene carbonyl complex could be made by IR, PMR, and of course X-ray diffraction if suitable crystals could be prepared. We would expect to see in the infrared spectrum a shift to lower wavenumbers of the C=C stretching band, corresponding to the weakening of the double bonds. This is brought about by donation from the olefinic  $\pi$ -bonding orbitals to the empty d orbitals of the metal and  $\pi$  back donation from the filled metal orbitals to the  $\pi^*$  antibonding orbitals of the olefinic bond. Those processes effectively remove electrons from bonding orbitals into antibonding orbitals of the  $\pi$  bond. The PMR spectrum of the complex would be expected to be very similar to that of the uncomplexed ligand, showing three absorptions: a quartet with relative area 1, due to the axial proton, a doubled triplet (6 lines) with relative area 3, and a triplet with relative area 6, corresponding to the methylene protons.

A less aesthetically pleasing complex than the molybdenum triquinacene derivative, but one which is almost sure to form is the 1:3 silver nitrate adduct. In this complex, the outer  $\pi$ \* lobes of the olefinic bonds are employed in the back bonding rather than the inner ones as in the octahedral complex, and a silver ion complex with each of the olefinic bonds, retaining the C<sub>3</sub>, symmetry:

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This complex could probably be formed in an analogous manner to the formation of the similar cyclononatriene complex,<sup>6</sup> that is, by shaking a water solution of  $AgNO_3$  with a carbon tetrachloride solution of the olefin. Confidence that the triquinacene complex will form is based upon the properties of the analogous cis,cis,cis-1,4,7-cyclononatriene complex, which is a stable solid at the melting point of silver nitrate (212<sup>0</sup>).

Other triquinacene complexes seem possible, particularly complexes including d<sup>6</sup> ions of other metals. Also, further substitution for carbon monoxide by another sort of polyene in the tricarbonyl molybdenum complex may yield complexes containing triquinacene as well as other polyolefins. In these it would be of interest to compare the preference of the metal for either the "parallel" sort of  $\pi$  orbitals found in, for instance, planar arenes, or the "converging"  $\pi$  orbitals found in triquinacene. References for Proposition V

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