

The Molecular and Crystal Structures of $[\text{Ni}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ and $[\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$, Two Isostructural Compounds Containing {Di- μ -chlorobis[di(1,2-ethanediol)metal(II)]} Cations

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The crystal structures of the isostructural compounds $[\text{Ni}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ (I) and $[\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ (II) have been determined and refined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $C2/m$, with unit cell dimensions and corresponding standard deviations (the values in square brackets refer to the Co-compound), $a=12.445(1)$ Å [$12.428(1)$ Å], $b=11.375(1)$ Å [$11.456(1)$ Å], $c=9.258(1)$ Å [$9.347(1)$ Å], and $\beta=133.086(4)^\circ$ [$133.017(7)^\circ$]. There are two formula units in the unit cell. The intensity materials were collected with the linear diffractometer PAILRED using $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation. Both structures were solved by Patterson and heavy-atom Fourier methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques.

With anisotropic temperature factors for all non-hydrogen atoms and isotropic temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms the refinements converged at R -values of 0.046 and 0.032 for structures I and II, respectively. The refinements were based on 1394 independent reflexions for structure I and 2041 for structure II.

The structures consist of dinuclear cations $[\text{Me}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]^{2+}$ and chloride ions. In the cation, the metal ions are coupled together through two chlorine atoms forming a bridge. Oxygen atoms from the glycol* molecules complete an octahedral arrangement around each metal ion. These cations are linked through the chloride ions by means of hydrogen bonds of the type $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{H}-\text{O}$, to form layers. Between these layers there are only van der Waals contacts. The Me—Me distances are 3.458 and 3.470 Å, the Me—Cl distances 2.383 and 2.417 Å and the average Me—O distances 2.067 and 2.104 Å in the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively.

Crystal structure investigations of complexes between ethylene glycol and divalent transition metal ions are in progress at this department. Their aim is to elucidate the coordination changes within the series Mn^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} and Zn^{2+} , particularly when sulfate and chloride are used as anions. The first two papers in this series, the crystal structures of $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_2]\text{SO}_4$ ¹ and $[\text{MnCl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_2]$ ² have recently been published. A compilation of compounds prepared hitherto together with some characteristics of crystals of them, is presented in Table 1. The structure determinations of the isostructural compounds $[\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ and $[\text{Ni}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ are presented here. In a recent report by Knetsch and Groeneveld³ the preparation and properties of two crystalline compounds, to which the formulas $\text{Ni}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ and $\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ were assigned, were carefully described. From visible, UV and IR spectra and magnetic susceptibility measurements it was concluded that glycol in these compounds acts as a bidentate ligand and has *gauche* conformation while the coordination around the metal ion is octahedral or pseudo-octahedral. From X-ray powder data, the two compounds were seen to be isostructural. A comparison of IR spectra of our compounds with the spectra published by Knetsch and Groeneveld shows that the compounds are identical.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal preparation and analyses. The Ni- and Co-compounds were prepared similarly. The

* Throughout this paper 1,2-ethanediol will be referred to as glycol or ethylene glycol.

Table 1. A compilation of compounds prepared hitherto and some characteristics of crystals of them.

| Compound | <i>a</i> (Å) | <i>b</i> (Å) | <i>c</i> (Å) | β (°) | Space group | <i>Z</i> | <i>D_m</i> (g/cm ³) |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| [Co(C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₃]SO ₄ ^a | 8.818(1) | 7.585(1) | 19.238(1) | 99.357(5) | <i>P2₁/c</i> | 4 | 1.77 |
| [Ni(C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₃]SO ₄ ^b | 10.32 | 9.03 | 15.04 | 116.4 | <i>P2₁/c</i> | 4 | 1.81 |
| [Cu(C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₃]SO ₄ | 10.166(1) | 9.013(1) | 15.365(1) | 115.666(6) | <i>P2₁/c</i> | 4 | 1.82 |
| [Zn(C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₃]SO ₄ ^c | 9.544(1) | 14.198(1) | 9.180(1) | | <i>Ac2a</i> | 4 | 1.84 |
| [MnCl ₂ (C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₂] | 9.491(1) | 7.223(1) | 14.213(1) | 92.229(7) | <i>P2₁/c</i> | 4 | 1.68 |
| [Co ₂ Cl ₂ (C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₄]Cl ₂ | 12.428(1) | 11.456(1) | 9.347(1) | 133.017(7) | <i>C2/m</i> | 2 | 1.71 |
| [Ni ₂ Cl ₂ (C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ₄]Cl ₂ | 12.445(1) | 11.375(1) | 9.258(1) | 133.086(4) | <i>C2/m</i> | 2 | 1.75 |
| CuCl ₂ (C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) ^d | 7.424 | 10.939 | 7.518 | 95.67 | <i>P2₁/c</i> | 4 | 2.14 |
| [CuCl ₂ (C ₂ H ₆ O ₂) _{1/2}]H ₂ O ^e | 10.198(1) | 18.769(1) | 7.043(1) | | <i>Pcnb</i> | 8 | 2.04 |

^a Structure determined and refined (present *R*-value 0.038). To be published. ^b Isostructural with [Cu(C₂H₆O₂)₃]SO₄; X-ray data not yet collected. ^c Structure determined and refined (present *R*-value 0.047). To be published. ^d Structure determined and refined (present *R*-value 0.059). To be published. ^e X-Ray data just collected.

hexahydrates of the Ni(II)- and Co(II)-dichlorides were dissolved in glycol (molar ratio 1:2) by heating on a waterbath. The decanted solutions were then placed in a desiccator over sulfuric acid; crystals in the form of distorted tabular hexagons formed after some time. The Ni-containing crystals were pale green while the Co-containing crystals were deep violet. The crystals were analysed for metal and chlorine and the following results (in weight-%) were obtained: Found in crystal I Ni 23.0; Cl 27.1 and in crystal II Co 23.1; Cl 27.2. Calc. for [Ni₂Cl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₄]Cl₂: Ni 23.1; Cl 27.9 and for [Co₂Cl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₄]Cl₂: Co 23.2; Cl 27.9. The IR-spectra showed that no water was present. The densities of the crystals as determined by the flotation method using bromoform and xylene are 1.75±0.01 and 1.71±0.02 g/cm³ for the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively. Calculated for [Me₂Cl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₄]Cl₂ with *Z*=2 gave the corresponding values of 1.76 and 1.73 g/cm³.

Crystal data and space group. From rotation photographs and corresponding Weissenberg photographs (zero and first layers) taken from crystals mounted around their *b*- and *c*-axis, it was concluded that the crystals are monoclinic. The unit cell parameters determined using these photographs were refined from powder photographs taken with a camera of Guinier-Hägg type, with CuK α -radiation, and with Si (*a*=5.43054 Å) as internal standard. (For the Co-compound Cu-foil was used to avoid fluorescence). The accurate cell parameters and their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 1. Systematic extinctions of intensities were found for *hkl* when *h*+*k*=2*n*+1, which is characteristic for the three space groups *C2* (No. 5), *Cm* (No. 8), and *C2/m* (No. 12).⁴ Of these only *C2/m* is centrosymmetric.

Intensity data. The diffracted intensities from single crystals of I and II were collected and

measured with the automatic linear diffractometer PAILRED using graphite-monochromated MoK α -radiation. As the crystals were hygroscopic they were enclosed in capillaries of Lindeman glass during the data collection. Both were rotated around their *b*-axis and intensities for *h0l*-*h15l* were measured (sin $\theta \leq 0.63$ for I and ≤ 0.67 for II). Reflexions for which the total number of counts during one scan interval was less than 4 000 were measured again. For the crystal of I the half scan interval for *h0l* reflexions was 1.2 for $\theta \geq 20^\circ$ (Ω_1) and 1.9 for $\theta \leq 20^\circ$ (Ω_2). These half scan intervals were gradually increased for each layer up to 1.3 and 2.2, respectively, for *h15l*. The corresponding values for the crystal of II were 1.4 and 2.1 for *h0l* and 1.6 and 2.5 for *h15l*. The scan speed was 1°/min. Background intensities were measured for 40 s (t_B) before and after each scan. The net intensity *I* for a reflexion was calculated from the measured total intensity *TI* (peak+background) by subtracting the two background counts *B*₁ and *B*₂ according to the relation.

$$I = TI/N - [t_T/(t_B/60)] (B_1 + B_2)$$

where t_T is total scanning time [Ω_1 or Ω_2 /(scan speed/min)] and *N* is the number of times the reflexion was measured. 2238 independent intensities were measured from the crystal of I and 2442 from the crystal of II. From these 1394 and 2041, respectively, were significantly above background at the 95 % level, *i.e.* they had $\Delta I/I \leq 0.5$.² These were used in the refinements. Because of difficulties in obtaining large crystals of the Ni-compound the crystal of II was much larger than that of I ($V_I = 0.449 \times 10^{-3}$ mm³, $V_{II} = 0.859 \times 10^{-3}$ mm³). Thus there are more significant reflexions for II. Besides the normal correction for Lorentz

and polarization factors, absorption correction was also made. For the crystal of I the linear absorption coefficient was 25.3 cm^{-1} and the transmission factors varied from 0.84 to 0.92. Corresponding values for the crystal of II were 23.1 cm^{-1} and 0.63 to 0.76. When the refinements were terminated, structure factors for all the unobserved reflexions were calculated. These all had amplitudes equal to or lower than the corresponding threshold values.

The diffractometer data correction program is a modified version of a program originally written by Ivarsson and Lundberg.⁵ The other computer programs used were those described by Antti and Lundberg.⁶

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT

Structure I. The space group was initially assumed to be $C2/m$. From a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis the positions of the nickel and chlorine atoms were located, Ni on the twofold axis ($4g$) and Cl(1) and Cl(2) in the mirror plane ($4i$). The positions of the oxygen and carbon atoms were found in general eightfold positions, using heavy-atom Fourier methods.

After two cycles of full matrix least-squares refinement of the atomic positional parameters the R -value was 0.22 (R is defined as $[\sum |F_o| - F_c|] / \sum |F_o|$). When atomic isotropic temperature factors were added as parameters the R -value decreased to 0.11 after one cycle. At this point anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms were introduced and after further refinement the R -value decrease to 0.056. A difference Fourier synthesis was calculated and probable positions for the hydrogen atoms were found. When they were included and refined with isotropic temperature factors the refinement converged at an R -value of 0.046. During the refinement the observations were weighted according to the function suggested by Cruickshank;⁷ $w = 1 / (a + |F_o| + c|F_o|^2 + d|F_o|^3)$, using the constants $a = 250$, $c = -0.015$, and $d = 0.00005$. The atomic scattering factors for Ni^{2+} , Cl^- , O, and C were those given by Cromer and Waber⁸ and account was taken of the real part of the dispersion correction for Ni^{2+} and Cl^- .⁹ (The scattering curve for Ni^{2+} was also tested but there was no improvement neither in the least-squares refinements nor in a final difference Fourier synthesis). The scattering factors for the hydrogen atoms

were those proposed by Stewart, Davidson and Simpson.¹⁰

Attempts were made to refine the structure in both of the noncentrosymmetrical space groups $C2$ and Cm . The very strong correlation (± 1.0) found between the parameters that are symmetry-related in space group $C2/m$ indicated that the structure in fact has a centre of symmetry.

Structure II. The two structures were assumed to be isostructural so the atomic positional parameters from structure I were used for the first cycle of least squares refinement of structure II. The R -value after this cycle was 0.22 and when isotropic temperature factors for all atoms were included the R -value decreased to 0.11. The refinement then proceeded in the same way as for structure I to a final R -value of 0.032.

Cruickshank constants used were; $a = 175$, $c = -0.015$, and $d = 0.0006$. The atomic scattering factors for Co^{2+} were those proposed by Cromer and Waber⁸ and account was taken of the real part of the dispersion correction. Atomic scattering factors for the other atoms were as for structure I. Final positional and thermal parameters for the two structures are listed in Tables 2 and 3. The corresponding observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed in Tables 4 and 5. For some of the strongest reflexions (those with $\sin \theta < 0.2$) F_o is considerably less than F_c . This was noticed at the beginning of the refinements and as the intensities were believed to be affected by secondary extinction, attempts were made to introduce an isotropic extinction coefficient to correct the whole data. These were unsuccessful so the strong reflexions were excluded from further refinements. When the refinement had converged they were introduced again and were seen to have no significant effect on the atomic positional and thermal parameters. As the reflexions were measured with an Ω -scan there is a possibility that the chosen scan interval was too small for strong broad reflexions with low $\sin \theta$ -values and hence that the intensities measured are too low.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURES

The structures consist of discrete dinuclear $[\text{Me}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)]^{2+}$ -cations and Cl^- -ions. They

Table 2. Atomic positional and thermal parameters for $[\text{Ni}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$. For the non-hydrogen atoms all parameters have been multiplied by 10^4 . The anisotropic temperature factors have been calculated according to the formula $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$. For the hydrogen atoms the positional parameters have been multiplied by 10^3 . The labelling of atoms is shown in Fig. 3. (Standard deviations for the last significant figure are given in parentheses).

| | x/a | y/b | z/c | $\beta_{11}(B)$ | β_{22} | β_{33} | β_{12} | β_{13} | β_{23} |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ni | 0 | 1520(1) | 0 | 55(1) | 34(0.5) | 90(1) | 0 | 49(1) | 0 |
| Cl(1) | 2563(2) | 5000 | 1793(3) | 127(2) | 48(1) | 317(5) | 0 | 177(3) | 0 |
| Cl(2) | 1649(2) | 0 | 2232(2) | 74(2) | 44(1) | 96(2) | 0 | 33(2) | 0 |
| O(1) | 3970(3) | 3236(3) | 988(4) | 85(3) | 63(3) | 159(6) | 18(2) | 94(4) | 18(3) |
| O(2) | 1342(3) | 2797(3) | 2187(4) | 88(3) | 52(2) | 153(6) | -13(2) | 86(4) | -13(3) |
| C(1) | 4905(5) | 2684(5) | 2906(6) | 112(6) | 82(4) | 149(9) | 15(4) | 106(6) | 17(5) |
| C(2) | 680(5) | 3295(4) | 2842(7) | 98(5) | 59(4) | 156(9) | -13(9) | 86(6) | -30(4) |
| H(1) | 357(6) | 369(6) | 105(9) | 5(2) | | | | | |
| H(2) | 168(5) | 322(5) | 200(7) | 2(1) | | | | | |
| H(3) | 60(5) | 165(5) | 398(7) | 3(1) | | | | | |
| H(4) | 428(5) | 233(5) | 310(7) | 3(1) | | | | | |
| H(5) | 500(6) | 110(6) | 200(8) | 4(1) | | | | | |
| H(6) | 147(5) | 359(4) | 415(6) | 2(1) | | | | | |

Table 3. Atomic positional and thermal parameters for $[\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_4]\text{Cl}_2$. Legend as for Table 2.

| | x/a | y/b | z/c | $\beta_{11}(B)$ | β_{22} | β_{33} | β_{12} | β_{13} | β_{23} |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Co | 0 | 1515(0.3) | 0 | 64(0.3) | 38(0.2) | 99(0.5) | 0 | 57(0.3) | 0 |
| Cl(1) | 2567(1) | 5000 | 1798(1) | 140(1) | 51(0.5) | 336(2) | 0 | 191(1) | 0 |
| Cl(2) | 1716(1) | 0 | 2231(1) | 81(1) | 46(0.4) | 101(1) | 0 | 32(1) | 0 |
| O(1) | 3984(2) | 3225(1) | 1036(2) | 93(1) | 67(1) | 169(3) | 21(1) | 101(2) | 22(1) |
| O(2) | 1337(2) | 2819(1) | 2203(2) | 101(2) | 56(1) | 170(3) | -19(1) | 99(2) | -19(1) |
| C(1) | 4903(3) | 2668(2) | 2914(3) | 127(3) | 86(2) | 155(4) | 17(2) | 114(3) | 21(2) |
| C(2) | 667(2) | 3311(2) | 2848(3) | 116(2) | 62(2) | 162(4) | -15(2) | 97(3) | -32(2) |
| H(1) | 355(3) | 361(3) | 101(4) | 4.1(7) | | | | | |
| H(2) | 167(3) | 323(2) | 204(3) | 2.1(4) | | | | | |
| H(3) | 55(3) | 170(3) | 389(4) | 4.4(6) | | | | | |
| H(4) | 432(3) | 236(3) | 318(3) | 3.3(5) | | | | | |
| H(5) | 493(3) | 108(3) | 189(4) | 3.7(6) | | | | | |
| H(6) | 139(3) | 369(3) | 409(4) | 3.9(6) | | | | | |

are shown in Fig. 1. The ions are linked together by hydrogen bonds of the type $\text{Cl}^- \cdots \text{H}-\text{O}$, forming layers parallel to the ab -plane. These layers are separated by c , the contacts between them being solely of van der Waals type. Part of the coupling of the layers is shown in Fig. 2.

The $[\text{Me}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_4]^{2+}$ -cation. In the $[\text{Me}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_4]^{2+}$ -cation the two metal ions are coupled through two chlorines forming a bridge and the four oxygens from two bidentate coordinated glycol ligands complete the octahedral arrangement around each metal

ion. The bridging arrangement $\text{Me} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{Cl} \\ \diagdown \text{Cl} \end{array} \text{Me}$

is nearly square. The angles $\text{Cl}-\text{Me}-\text{Cl}$ are 87.0 and 88.2° , the distances $\text{Me}-\text{Me}$ $3.458(1)$ and $3.470(1)$ Å and the distances $\text{Me}-\text{Cl}$ $2.383(1)$ and $2.417(1)$ Å for the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively. These distances agree well with earlier reported values. Since the glycol molecules are coordinated to the metal ion as bidentate chelates, puckered five-membered rings are obtained. The dimensions

Table 4. Continued.

| L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| K= 13 | | -7 | 5 | 126 | 124 | -7 | 1 | 125 | 90 | -9 | 8 | 75 | 49 | 1 | 4 | 246 | 244 | -4 | 7 | 89 | -115 | | |
| | | -6 | 5 | 119 | 137 | -6 | 1 | 199 | 247 | -7 | 8 | 152 | 149 | 2 | 4 | 154 | 154 | -7 | 5 | 87 | -90 | | |
| | | -5 | 5 | 254 | 246 | -5 | 1 | 264 | 244 | -4 | 8 | 270 | 269 | 4 | 2 | 150 | 144 | -6 | 5 | 126 | -139 | | |
| -5 | 9 | 170 | 185 | -4 | 5 | 421 | 408 | -4 | 1 | 307 | 205 | -5 | 8 | 222 | 216 | 3 | 2 | 247 | 248 | -4 | 5 | 84 | 94 |
| -4 | 9 | 235 | 233 | -3 | 5 | 294 | 289 | -3 | 1 | 233 | 216 | -1 | 8 | 185 | 188 | 2 | 2 | 135 | 157 | -2 | 5 | 109 | -136 |
| -3 | 9 | 263 | 244 | 0 | 5 | 315 | 322 | -2 | 1 | 137 | 147 | 0 | 8 | 124 | 134 | -2 | 2 | 232 | 239 | -1 | 5 | 97 | -115 |
| -2 | 9 | 167 | 149 | 1 | 5 | 363 | 347 | 1 | 1 | 275 | 275 | 3 | 6 | 82 | 70 | -2 | 2 | 378 | 375 | 1 | 5 | 100 | 90 |
| 0 | 9 | 104 | 45 | 2 | 5 | 155 | 172 | 2 | 1 | 236 | 228 | 2 | 6 | 88 | 70 | -3 | 2 | 192 | 197 | 1 | 3 | 113 | -147 |
| 1 | 9 | 118 | 136 | 4 | 5 | 114 | 118 | 3 | 1 | 247 | 244 | 1 | 6 | 170 | 168 | -4 | 2 | 59 | 46 | 0 | 3 | 134 | -147 |
| 3 | 7 | 169 | 166 | 5 | 3 | 111 | 190 | 4 | 1 | 214 | 197 | 0 | 6 | 195 | 188 | -5 | 2 | 127 | 137 | -1 | 3 | 79 | 70 |
| 0 | 7 | 185 | 196 | 4 | 3 | 123 | 137 | 5 | 1 | 124 | 121 | -3 | 6 | 190 | 205 | -6 | 2 | 204 | 186 | -2 | 3 | 144 | 151 |
| -1 | 7 | 291 | 293 | 3 | 3 | 224 | 224 | 6 | 1 | 115 | 116 | -4 | 6 | 235 | 240 | -7 | 2 | 86 | 68 | -4 | 3 | 135 | -153 |
| -2 | 7 | 260 | 260 | 2 | 3 | 204 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 151 | 141 | -7 | 6 | 76 | 64 | -6 | 0 | 99 | 100 | -5 | 3 | 102 | -107 |
| -3 | 7 | 148 | 156 | 1 | 3 | 149 | 154 | | | | | -8 | 6 | 165 | 174 | -5 | 0 | 274 | 277 | -5 | 1 | 85 | 88 |
| -5 | 7 | 149 | 166 | 0 | 3 | 192 | 187 | K= 14 | | | | -6 | 6 | 179 | 189 | -4 | 0 | 226 | 220 | -3 | 1 | 98 | -111 |
| -6 | 7 | 286 | 275 | -1 | 3 | 343 | 322 | | | | | -7 | 4 | 171 | 170 | -2 | 0 | 170 | 201 | -2 | 1 | 108 | -128 |
| -7 | 7 | 256 | 247 | -2 | 3 | 442 | 426 | -2 | 10 | 137 | 120 | -6 | 4 | 143 | 141 | -1 | 0 | 57 | | 2 | 1 | 71 | -79 |
| -8 | 7 | 153 | 145 | -3 | 3 | 350 | 337 | -3 | 10 | 178 | 194 | -4 | 4 | 67 | 67 | | | | | | | | |
| -9 | 7 | 110 | 131 | -4 | 3 | 98 | 107 | -4 | 10 | 154 | 156 | -3 | 4 | 238 | 214 | K= 15 | | | | | | | |
| -10 | 7 | 138 | 153 | -6 | 3 | 243 | 239 | -7 | 10 | 155 | 140 | -2 | 4 | 214 | 203 | | | | | | | | |
| -9 | 5 | 158 | 160 | -7 | 3 | 245 | 234 | -8 | 10 | 130 | 136 | -1 | 4 | 83 | 112 | -1 | 7 | 70 | 89 | | | | |
| -8 | 5 | 153 | 163 | -8 | 1 | 127 | 125 | -10 | 8 | 130 | 126 | 0 | 4 | 161 | 169 | -3 | 7 | 139 | -147 | | | | |

of these rings are given in Tables 6 and 7. All the Me—O distances are approximately the same so the five-membered rings are very symmetrical. The average Me—O distance is 2.067(3) Å in the Ni-compound and 2.104(2) Å in the Co-compound.

The glycol oxygens taking part in the Me—O bonds have three neighbours each, one hydrogen atom, one carbon atom, and one Me²⁺-ion (Fig. 3). The arrangement around each of these oxygens can be considered as being tetrahedral, although distorted, if a lone pair of electrons is assumed to complete each tetrahedron.

The glycol ligands. As mentioned above the glycol molecule acts as a bidentate ligand in its coordination to the metal ion. It has a *gauche* conformation with dihedral angles of 52.39 and 52.12° for the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively. [The dihedral angle is defined as the angle between the planes O(1)—C(1)—C(2) and O(2)—C(2)—C(1)]. These dihedral angles are in good agreement with the mean value of 52.2° found in [MnCl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₂].² In [Cu(C₂H₆O₂)₃]SO₄¹ this angle varies between 45.9 and 55.3°. *Gauche* conformation of glycol molecules (dihedral angle 65°) has also been reported in (1-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)-(ethyleneglycol) sodium,¹¹ where the glycol molecules act as bridging ligands.

Bastiansen¹² found by the method of electron diffraction on the free glycol molecule a single O···O distance of 2.96(2) Å which reflects a dihedral angle of ≈75° if normal values are assumed for the other parameters. There was no indication of a *trans* isomer. Infrared spectra of liquid, gaseous, and crystalline ethylene glycol, measured and discussed by Buckley

and Giguère, also seem to indicate that the molecule exists only as *gauche* isomer.¹³ These authors claim that the *gauche*-form should be more stable than the *trans*-form because of intramolecular hydrogen bonding and that the structure of the molecule should be fairly rigid because of energy barriers to rotation around C—C and C—O, respectively.

From the above discussion it may be concluded that the dihedral angle of the glycol molecule decreases as it changes from being free to acting as bridging ligand and bidentate ligand, respectively.

There are no significant differences between the values obtained for the C—C and C—O distances in the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively. They also agree well with previously reported distances.^{1,2} The intramolecular angles, *i.e.* the O—C—C angles, are significantly smaller than the tetrahedral angle; for [Ni₂Cl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₄]Cl₂ there is a mean value of 106.5(4)° and for [Co₂Cl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₄]Cl₂ 106.6(2)°. These values are similar to those reported for [MnCl₂(C₂H₆O₂)₂].²

The C—H and O—H distances in these structures are not significantly different from other reported values obtained using X-ray data.

The hydrogen bonds. As mentioned above the hydrogen bonds are in layers parallel to the *ab*-plane. A drawing showing a layer and with hydrogen bonds marked (dashed lines) is given in Fig. 1. All hydrogen bonds are of the Cl···H—O type. Around each Cl⁻ there are four such hydrogen bonds. The four oxygen atoms taking part in this arrangement form a nearly square plane; in the middle of this

Table 5. Continued.

| L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------|-----|------|
| K= 13 | | -11 | 10 | 54 | 56 | -3 | 6 | 163 | 169 | 6 | 4 | 100 | 99 | -2 | 0 | 54 | -39 | 2 | 5 | 26 | -1 | | |
| | | -11 | 8 | 75 | 75 | -4 | 6 | 208 | 207 | 7 | 2 | 109 | 108 | -1 | 0 | 175 | 180 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 25 | | |
| 6 | 1 | 93 | 95 | -9 | 8 | 30 | 36 | -7 | 6 | 59 | 54 | 4 | 2 | 126 | 126 | | | 2 | 3 | 28 | 29 | | |
| 7 | 1 | 120 | 116 | -7 | 8 | 148 | 144 | -8 | 6 | 161 | 152 | 3 | 2 | 234 | 235 | | | 1 | 3 | 93 | -113 | | |
| 8 | 1 | 116 | 118 | -6 | 8 | 250 | 245 | -9 | 6 | 174 | 173 | 2 | 2 | 148 | 151 | 0 | 7 | 24 | -16 | 0 | 3 | 106 | -126 |
| | | | | -5 | 8 | 139 | 183 | -10 | 6 | 85 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 59 | -39 | -1 | 7 | 95 | 101 | -2 | 3 | 123 | 136 |
| K= 14 | | | | -4 | 8 | 37 | 36 | -10 | 4 | 37 | 36 | 0 | 2 | 44 | -37 | -2 | 7 | 41 | 45 | -4 | 3 | 99 | -121 |
| | | | | -2 | 8 | 50 | 66 | -9 | 4 | 47 | 43 | -1 | 2 | 213 | 223 | -3 | 7 | 112 | -125 | -5 | 3 | 77 | -96 |
| 1 | 10 | 47 | 50 | -1 | 8 | 154 | 156 | -8 | 4 | 89 | 91 | -2 | 2 | 356 | 359 | -4 | 7 | 100 | -119 | -5 | 1 | 76 | 79 |
| -1 | 10 | 34 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 100 | 101 | -7 | 4 | 156 | 148 | -3 | 2 | 177 | 178 | -6 | 7 | 27 | 27 | -4 | 1 | 54 | 51 |
| -2 | 10 | 88 | 87 | 2 | 8 | 55 | 59 | -6 | 4 | 122 | 120 | -4 | 2 | 29 | 33 | -7 | 5 | 73 | -85 | -3 | 1 | 74 | -88 |
| -3 | 10 | 174 | 166 | 3 | 8 | 96 | 98 | -4 | 4 | 58 | 66 | -5 | 2 | 119 | 121 | -6 | 5 | 101 | -116 | -2 | 1 | 89 | -106 |
| -4 | 10 | 154 | 154 | 4 | 6 | 93 | | -3 | 4 | 195 | 192 | -6 | 2 | 169 | 168 | -5 | 5 | 31 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 50 | -68 |
| -5 | 10 | 54 | 56 | 3 | 6 | 66 | 66 | -2 | 4 | 173 | 176 | -7 | 2 | 58 | 60 | -4 | 5 | 94 | 105 | 2 | 1 | 45 | -53 |
| -6 | 10 | 34 | 32 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 55 | -1 | 4 | 99 | 98 | -9 | 2 | 50 | 48 | -3 | 5 | 21 | -28 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 30 |
| -7 | 10 | 102 | 107 | 1 | 6 | 135 | 139 | 0 | 4 | 152 | 158 | -8 | 0 | 53 | 60 | -2 | 5 | 110 | -132 | 4 | 1 | 28 | 24 |
| -8 | 10 | 122 | 123 | 0 | 6 | 170 | 170 | 1 | 4 | 231 | 226 | -6 | 0 | 70 | 81 | -1 | 5 | 67 | -82 | | | | |
| -9 | 10 | 60 | 64 | -1 | 6 | 55 | 64 | 2 | 4 | 138 | 134 | -5 | 0 | 266 | 257 | 0 | 5 | 32 | 35 | | | | |
| -10 | 10 | 49 | 47 | -2 | 6 | 31 | 38 | 5 | 4 | 63 | 65 | -4 | 0 | 215 | 212 | 1 | 5 | 78 | 80 | | | | |

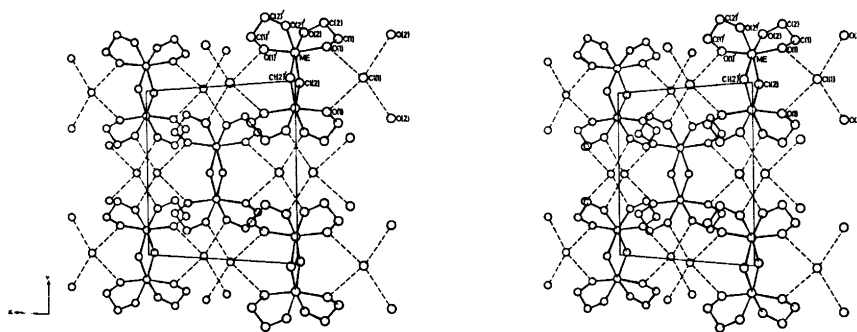


Fig. 1. A stereoscopic illustration of the *ab*-plane of the unit cell, showing the dinuclear $[\text{Me}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_4]^{2+}$ ions, the Cl^- ions and the hydrogen bonds between these.

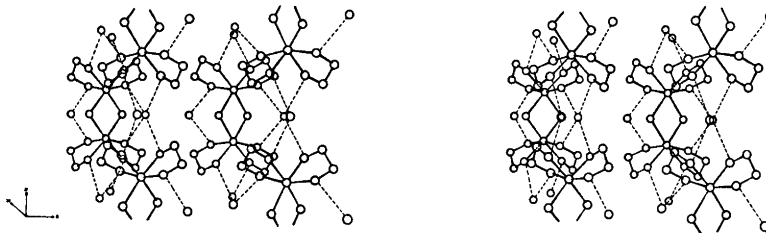


Fig. 2. A stereoscopic view of the layers which repeat themselves with displacement *c*. For the sake of clarity only half the unit cell in the *a*-direction is illustrated.

plane and a little below it (0.088 and 0.075 Å for the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively) the chloride ion is situated. The mean $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O}$ distance is 3.075 and 3.080 Å for the Ni- and Co-compounds, respectively.

In Fig. 3 the positions of the hydrogen atoms between the oxygen and chlorine atoms are shown. The $\text{O}-\text{H}$ and $\text{Cl}-\text{H}$ distances are quite reasonable and are given in Table 8. The angles $\text{Cl}-\text{H}-\text{O}$ vary between 162

Table 6. Interatomic distances and angles in the two compounds. The roman figures I and II refer to the Ni- and Co-compounds respectively. (Standard deviations for the last significant figure are given in parentheses).

| Atoms | I <i>d</i> /Å | II <i>d</i> /Å | Atoms | I angle/° | II angle/° |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Me—Me | 3.458(1) | 3.470(1) | Cl(2)—Me—Cl(2)' | 86.97(5) | 88.22(2) |
| Me—O(1) | 2.040(3) | 2.071(1) | Cl(2)—Me—O(1) | 98.24(9) | 99.24(4) |
| Me—O(2) | 2.093(3) | 2.137(2) | Cl(2)—Me—O(1)' | 93.14(9) | 92.66(4) |
| Me—Cl(2) | 2.383(1) | 2.417(1) | Cl(2)—Me—O(2) | 91.10(9) | 91.27(4) |
| O(1)—O(2) | 2.617(4) | 2.612(2) | Cl(2)—Me—O(2)' | 171.16(9) | 169.14(4) |
| O(1)—C(1) | 1.442(6) | 1.434(3) | O(1)—Me—O(1)' | 164.3 (2) | 163.4 (1) |
| O(2)—C(2) | 1.432(6) | 1.436(3) | O(1)—Me—O(2) | 78.6 (1) | 76.7 (1) |
| C(1)—C(2) | 1.501(7) | 1.497(3) | O(1)—Me—O(2)' | 90.5 (1) | 91.6 (1) |
| Cl(1)—O(1) | 3.071(3) | 3.075(2) | O(2)—Me—O(2)' | 92.1 (2) | 91.2 (1) |
| Cl(1)—O(2) | 3.079(3) | 3.084(2) | Me—Cl(2)—Me | 93.03(5) | 91.78(2) |
| | | | Me—O(1)—C(1) | 112.7 (3) | 113.9 (1) |
| | | | Me—O(2)—C(2) | 112.0 (3) | 112.7 (1) |
| | | | O(1)—C(1)—C(2) | 105.9 (4) | 106.3 (2) |
| | | | O(2)—C(2)—C(1) | 107.1 (4) | 106.8 (2) |
| | | | Me—O(1)—Cl(1) | 131.1 (1) | 129.9 (1) |
| | | | Me—O(2)—Cl(1) | 125.6 (1) | 125.0 (1) |

Table 7. Interatomic distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms. The roman figures I and II refer to the Ni- and Co-compounds respectively. (Standard deviations for the last significant figure are given in parentheses).

| Atoms | I <i>d</i> /Å | II <i>d</i> /Å | Atoms | I angle/° | II angle/° |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| O(1)—H(1) | 0.75(6) | 0.68(3) | Me—O(1)—H(1) | 127(5) | 127(3) |
| O(2)—H(2) | 0.73(5) | 0.70(2) | Me—O(2)—H(2) | 116(4) | 116(2) |
| C(1)—H(3) | 1.06(5) | 1.00(3) | C(1)—O(1)—H(1) | 103(5) | 106(2) |
| C(1)—H(4) | 1.00(5) | 0.98(2) | C(2)—O(2)—H(2) | 116(4) | 115(2) |
| C(2)—H(5) | 0.94(6) | 1.00(3) | O(1)—C(1)—H(3) | 107(3) | 105(2) |
| C(2)—H(6) | 0.96(4) | 0.96(3) | O(1)—C(1)—H(4) | 109(3) | 111(1) |
| | | | C(2)—C(1)—H(3) | 115(3) | 116(2) |
| | | | C(2)—C(1)—H(4) | 108(3) | 110(2) |
| | | | H(3)—C(1)—H(4) | 111(4) | 108(2) |
| | | | O(2)—C(2)—H(5) | 113(3) | 109(2) |
| | | | O(2)—C(2)—H(6) | 106(3) | 111(2) |
| | | | C(1)—C(2)—H(5) | 110(3) | 110(2) |
| | | | C(1)—C(2)—H(6) | 110(3) | 113(2) |
| | | | H(5)—C(2)—H(6) | 111(5) | 107(2) |

Table 8. Hydrogen bond distances (Å) and angles (°). The roman figures I and II refer to the Ni- and Co-compounds respectively. (Standard deviations for the last significant figure are given in parentheses.)

| | Cl(1)···H(1)—O(1) | | Cl(1)···H(2)—O(2) | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | I | II | I | II |
| Cl—H | 2.32 (6) | 2.41 (3) | 2.37 (5) | 2.40 (3) |
| O—H | 0.75 (6) | 0.68 (3) | 0.73 (5) | 0.70 (2) |
| Cl—O | 3.071(3) | 3.075(2) | 3.079(3) | 3.084(2) |
| ∠Cl—H—O | 171 (6) | 166 (3) | 162 (5) | 164 (3) |

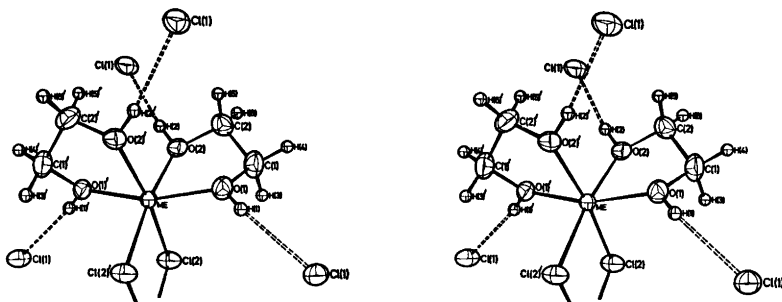


Fig. 3. A stereoscopic illustration, showing the coordination around the metal ion and four adjacent chloride ions. Thermal ellipsoids for the nonhydrogen atoms are scaled to enclose 50 % probability.

and 171° for the two compounds but there is no significant difference between these values.

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