

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

AD-A228 118

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION

Approved
2. 0704-0188

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY OCT 25 1990 SCHEDULE			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for Public Release Distribution Unlimited		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER Cc			7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Department of Chemistry University of North Carolina			7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Department of the Navy Arlington, VA 22217		
6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)			9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER N0014-89-J-1734		
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research			10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)			PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.		
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 800 North Quincy Street Arlington, VA 22217-5000			PROJECT NO.		
			TASK NO.		
			WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.		
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) UNCLASSIFIED: Identification of a Nevel Tetragonally-Compressed Six-Coordinate Copper(II) Complex: Preparation and Characterization of a 3-Chloroanilinium Copper Chloride Complex (3-chloroanilinium)					
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Denise A. Tucker, Peter S. White, [CuCl ₆]Cl ₄ Kathleen L. Trojan, Martin L. Kirk and William E. Hatfield					
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Technical Report		13b. TIME COVERED FROM TO		14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 1990 October 12	
				15. PAGE COUNT 41	
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Technical Report No. 39					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	hexachlorocuprate(II) 3-chloroanilinium		
			tetragonally compressed octahedron.		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)					
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20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☐ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT. ☐ DTIC USERS			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL			22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 22c. OFFICE SYMBOL		

19. Abstract

differ from 90° by 0.4 to 1.0° . The EPR spectrum of a powdered sample is of the "reversed" nature indicative of a 2A ground state with $g_1 = 2.04$ and $g_2 = 2.20$. Magnetic susceptibility data provide evidence for antiferromagnetic interactions between the hexachlorocuprate cations, since there is a maximum in the magnetic susceptibility near 10 K. The data may be approximated by Heisenberg chain theory with $J = -5.6$ cm $^{-1}$, $g = 2.00$, and an interchain exchange parameter $J' = -2.1$ cm $^{-1}$.

18. Subject Terms

magnetic susceptibility

antiferromagnetic interactions

Heisenberg chain theory

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Contract N0014-89-J-1734

R&T Code 4135007---05

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 39

**Identification of a Novel Tetragonally-Compressed Six-Coordinate
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by

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Prepared for Publication in

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

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Contribution from the Department of Chemistry
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**Identification of a Novel Tetragonally-Compressed Six-Coordinate
Copper(II) Complex: Preparation and Characterization of a 3-
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Denise A. Tucker, Peter S. White, Kathleen L. Trojan,¹ Martin L.
Kirk, and William E. Hatfield*

Received

Abstract

A monomeric hexachlorocuprate(II) ion has been found in the compound (3-chloroanilinium)₈[CuCl₆]Cl₄, CuC₄₈H₅₆Cl₁₈N₈. The compound crystallizes in the triclinic space group $P\bar{1}$ with unit cell dimensions $a = 8.5488(16)$ Å, $b = 13.964(6)$ Å, $c = 14.273(7)$ Å, $\alpha = 90.46(4)^\circ$, $\beta = 107.82(3)^\circ$, and $\gamma = 102.11(3)^\circ$ with $Z = 1$. The coordination about the discrete [CuCl₆]⁴⁻ ion is that of a tetragonally compressed octahedron with bond distances Cu-Cl(1) = 2.2773(11) Å, Cu-Cl(2) = 2.6061(18) Å, and Cu-Cl(3) = 2.6086(20) Å. The two short bond distances are on the order frequently seen for copper-chloride bonds, but the remaining four bond distances are remarkably long for in-plane 4 + 2 coordination. The Cl(1)-

Cu-Cl(1a), Cl(2)-Cu-Cl(2a), and Cl(3)-Cu-Cl(3a) angles are strictly 180° , and the 12 remaining Cl(i)-Cu-Cl(j) angles differ from 90° by 0.4 to 1.0° . The EPR spectrum of a powdered sample is of the "reversed" nature indicative of a 2A ground state with $g_1 = 2.06$ and $g_2 = 2.19$. Magnetic susceptibility data provide evidence for antiferromagnetic interactions between the hexachlorocuprate cations, since there is a maximum in the magnetic susceptibility near 10 K. The data may be approximated by Heisenberg chain theory with $J = -5.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $g = 2.00$, and an interchain exchange parameter $J' = -2.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Introduction

Substituted anilinium cations form an interesting and novel series of complexes with chlorocuprates. Many of these have very unusual properties. For example, the parent member of the series (anilinium)₂ tetrachlorocuprate(II) is ferromagnetic² as a result of orthogonal superexchange interactions in the extended planar array of bridged (CuCl₄) units. In the structure of (anilinium)₂ tetrachlorocuprate(II),³ there are four short copper-chloride bond distances of 2.3 Å and two long copper-chloride bond distances of 2.9 Å, with two of the short bonds being normal to the rectangular lattice. The anilinium ions are perpendicular to the chlorocuprate layers, with the phenyl rings of the anilinium ions also being mutually perpendicular. The -NH₃ groups are hydrogen bonded to the out-of-plane chloride ligands, and the interplanar separations are determined by substituents on the phenyl ring.²

Compounds with unusual formulations have been encountered in this research,² and studies described here on the title compound, (3-chloroanilinium)₈[CuCl₆]Cl₄, revealed the presence of the first discrete CuCl₆⁴⁻ complex. Characterization of this new, unexpected complex by single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies and by magnetic methods are discussed in this Article.

Experimental Section

Synthesis. To 15.2 mL (0.15 mol) of 3-chloroaniline (Aldrich Chemical Co.) and 28.73 g (0.17 mol) of copper(II) chloride dihydrate were added approximately 150 mL of distilled water and 350 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The resulting solution was heated, with stirring, to the boiling point. The solution was then allowed to cool, and copious quantities of yellow crystals deposited. The crystals were collected on a glass-frit funnel and were washed with anhydrous diethyl ether. Anal. Calcd. for C₄₈H₅₆Cl₁₈CuN₈: C, 39.85; H, 3.90; Cl, 44.11; Cu, 4.39; N, 7.75. Found: C, 39.78; H, 3.88; Cl, 44.61; Cu, 4.32; N, 7.60. The compound decomposes slowly with one product being a black material.

Magnetic and Spectral Measurements. Magnetic susceptibility data from 4.4 to 22 K were collected by using a Princeton Applied Research Model 155 Foner vibrating sample magnetometer using procedures that have been described earlier.⁴ The magnetometer was calibrated with HgCo(NCS)₄.^{5,6} Samples of the standard and the compound under study were contained in precision milled Lucite sample holders. Approximately 150 mg of each were used. The magnetic susceptibility at room temperature was determined by the

Faraday method by using procedures described earlier.⁷ A correction for the diamagnetism of the constituent atoms were estimated from Pascals constants.^{8,9}

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra at X-band frequency of single crystal and powdered samples were recorded with Varian Instruments E109 and E3 EPR spectrometers. The microwave frequency was monitored with a 5340 A Hewlett Packard frequency counter and diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) was used as the field marker.

Crystallographic Data Collection. X-ray diffraction data were collected by using an Enraf-Nonius CAD4 diffractometer equipped with a graphite monochromator and by using molybdenum radiation at room temperature. Cell dimensions were obtained by least-squares fitting from 25 reflections with 2θ in the range 30.00° to 35.00° . Of the 5510 unique reflections recorded in the range $2^\circ < 2\theta < 50^\circ$, 3825 reflections having $I > 2.5\sigma(I)$ were used in the structure determination. Data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects.

Refinement of the Structure. The positions of the copper and chlorine atoms were determined by direct methods after which the other atoms were located from difference syntheses. The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares, scattering factors were obtained¹⁰, and corrected for anomalous dispersion. In the final cycles, a weighting scheme based on counter statistics was applied. All the non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions and assigned isotropic thermal parameters based on the atom to which they were attached.

An isotropic secondary extinction correction was made. Attempts to refine the structure in space group $P1$ lead to no improvement in the agreement factors indicating that $P\bar{1}$ was the correct choice. All calculations were made using the NRCVAX suite of programs.¹¹ Pertinent crystal data, details of data collection, and refinement parameters are summarized in Tables I and SI (supplementary material). Atomic positions, bond lengths, and bond angles are given in Tables II-IV, SIII-SVI.

Results

Description of the Structure. The structure of (3-chloroanilinium)₈[CuCl₆]Cl₄ consists of discrete 3-chloroanilinium cations, discrete CuCl₆⁴⁻ anions shown in Figure 1, and uncoordinated chloride ions. The cations have no unique structural features, and the bond angles and bond distances are given in Tables SIV and SV. The substituted phenyl ring is nearly perfectly planar, as shown by the torsional angles in Table SVI (supplementary material), and the chloro substituent and the nitrogen atom of the protonated-amino group lie in the plane. A stereo-view of the packing of the chloroanilinium ions, the CuCl₆⁴⁻ ions, and the uncoordinated chloride ions is given in Figure 2.

The coordination about the discrete [CuCl₆]⁴⁻ ion in (3-chloroanilinium)₈[CuCl₆]Cl₄ is that of a tetragonally compressed octahedron with bond distances Cu-Cl(1) = 2.2773(11) Å, Cu-Cl(2) = 2.6061(18) Å, and Cu-Cl(3) = 2.6086(20) Å. The Cl(1)-Cu-Cl(1a), Cl(2)-Cu-Cl(2a), and Cl(3)-Cu-Cl(3a) angles are strictly 180°, and

the 12 remaining Cl(i)-Cu-Cl(j) angles differ from 90° by only 0.4 to 1.0° . See Figure 1 for the labels for the atoms and Tables III and IV for detailed metrical data that confirm the characterization of the CuCl_6^{4-} ion as being a tetragonally compressed octahedron.

Magnetic Susceptibility. Magnetic susceptibility data were collected at room temperature and as a function of temperature in the range 4.4 to 22 K. The latter data are shown in Figure 3. The magnetic moment was found to be 1.8 B.M. at 290 K, 1.3 B.M. at 20 K and 0.6 B.M. at 4.4 K. There is a maximum in the magnetic susceptibility near 10 K. These data indicate that there are antiferromagnetic interactions in the compound. Since the material is magnetically dilute (1 spin/ 1447 amu), and the vibrating sample magnetometer is not exceptionally sensitive, the accuracy of the data is low. However, the data are adequate to assess the nature of the antiferromagnetic interactions, and to reveal the low-dimensional character of those interactions.

Inspection of the structure reveals that the CuCl_6^{4-} units are arranged into chains along the a axis with a copper-copper separation of 8.55 Å. The copper-chloride bond distance along this direction is 2.28 Å, and the chloride-chloride separation is 3.99 Å. While chloride-chloride separations of this length would normally be considered rather long in view of the van der Waals radius of Cl being 1.80 Å as given by Pauling,¹² Brown and coworkers¹³ found Heisenberg chain properties with $J = -7.6$ cm⁻¹ in chains of $[\text{CuCl}_2(\text{AdH}^+)_2]\text{Cl}_2$ (AdH^+ is protonated adenine) with a

similar Cu-Cl...Cl-Cu superexchange pathway. The chloride-chloride separations in $[\text{CuCl}_2(\text{AdH}^+)_2]\text{Cl}_2$ are 3.76 Å. Also, Hatfield and Jones¹⁴ have reported significant antiferromagnetic interactions in $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{CuCl}_5]$. The chloride-chloride contacts between monomeric $[\text{CuCl}_5]^{3-}$ ions in this latter compound are 4.11 Å.

Assuming isotropic exchange, the exchange Hamiltonian for a linear chain compound is

$$H_{\text{ex}} = -2J_{ij} \sum_{i \leq j} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j$$

with $S_i = S_j = 1/2$. Bonner and Fisher¹⁵ showed that the maximum magnetic susceptibility and the temperature at which it occurs, are uniquely defined by

$$k_B T_{\text{max}} / |J| = 1.282$$

and

$$X_{\text{max}} |J| / N g^2 \mu_B^2 = 0.07346$$

Hall¹⁶ has provided the following analytical expression for the temperature variation of the magnetic susceptibility of antiferromagnetic Heisenberg chains with $S = 1/2$:

$$X_{\text{BF}} = (N g^2 \mu_B^2 / k_B T) [A + Bx + Cx^2] / [1 + Dx + Ex^2 + Fx^3]$$

where $A = 0.25$, $B = 0.14995$, $C = 0.30094$, $D = 1.9862$, $E = 0.68854$, $F = 6.0626$ and $x = |J| / k_B T$. Interchain interactions were accounted for by inclusion of a molecular field correction term:

$$X_{\text{corr}} = X_{\text{BF}} / (1 - 2zJ'X_{\text{BF}} / N g^2 \mu_B^2)$$

where J' is the interchain exchange parameter and z is the number of nearest neighbors. A least-squares fit of the magnetic susceptibility equation to the data using a non-linear Simplex fitting routine^{17,18} yielded $J = -5.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $g = 2.0$, and $J' = -2.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

The solid line shown in Figure 3 was generated with these best-fit parameters. Although there are large experimental uncertainties in the g value and the interchain mean-field parameter J' , the intrachain exchange coupling constant agrees well with that predicted from the expression $k_B T_{\max}/|J| = 1.282$. When $T_{\max}$ is taken to be 10 K, a value for $|J|$ of 5.4 cm^{-1} results.

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Spectra. EPR spectra collected on a single crystal of $(3\text{-chloroanilinium})_8[\text{CuCl}_6]\text{Cl}_4$, as well as on a powdered sample of the compound, are shown in Figures 4 and 5. To verify the identity of the crystal used for the EPR experiment, a small part of the crystal was cut away, and the unit cell of the fragment was determined to be identical to that of the crystal used for the X-ray structural determination. This experiment also confirms that the crystal used in the X-ray structural determination is characteristic of the bulk sample.

The single crystal EPR spectra clearly is of the "reversed" nature expected for a compressed octahedron with a 2A ground state. Analysis of the spectral features yield $g_{\parallel} = 2.06$ and $g_{\perp} = 2.19$. Although $g_{\parallel}$ should be equal to 2.0 for a tetragonally-compressed six-coordinate copper(II) complex in a high symmetry environment,¹⁹ there are two mechanisms that contribute to the departure of $g_{\parallel}$ from 2.0 in $(3\text{-chloroanilinium})[\text{CuCl}_6]\text{Cl}_4$. The copper ion sits only on a center of inversion in this complex, and it is possible for excited states with orbital angular momentum to be mixed into the ground state. Since the departure of $g_{\parallel}$ from 2.0 is small,

being only 0.06, the amount of admixture of excited states into the ground state must be small. The second mechanism which can cause a departure from $g_1 = 2.0$ involves the dynamic Jahn-Teller effect.²⁰

The expression for g_1 (in high symmetry) is

$$g_1 = 2.0023 - 6\lambda/\Delta E(d_z^2 \rightarrow d_{xz}, d_{yz})$$

Although the $d_z^2 \rightarrow d_{xz}, d_{yz}$ band was not identified in the electronic spectrum, it is expected to be at a low energy as a consequence of the long bond distances and resulting small ligand field splitting. Thus, g_1 is expected to depart substantially from the free electron value.

Discussion

In the course of research on substituted anilinium chlorocuprates,² compounds with unusual formulations have been encountered. For the most part, these have been only partially characterized, since the focus of prior research has been the identification of planar chlorocuprate networks with intercalated anilinium cations. The cations that had been studied were limited to those with substituents in the para-position of the phenyl ring, since substituents in this position were thought to be most effective in modulating the interplanar separation.

Continuation of this research with anilinium cations having substituents in other ring positions have revealed a compound formulated, from analytical data, as (3-chloroanilinium)₈CuCl₁₀. The compound is not very stable. A sample stored on the bench top in a beaker covered with Parafilm[®] began to turn black after several

weeks. An EPR spectrum of a powdered sample, collected several months after its synthesis, revealed numerous additional lines from decomposition products.

A single crystal X-ray structure determination on (3-chloroanilinium)₈CuCl₁₀ revealed the presence of 3-chloroanilinium ions, CuCl₆⁴⁻ units, and uncoordinated chloride ions. A stereo-view which shows the arrangement of these ions in the unit cell is given in Figure 2. The structure of the hexachlorocuprate(II) ion is of especial interest. There are no prior examples of a discrete CuCl₆⁴⁻ ion. In fact, it was thought for a long time, that only large like-charged counterions, could stabilize hexachlorometallates in the solid state,²¹ although recent work has revealed such complexes with small cations.²²

It is very common for hexa-coordinated copper(II) complexes to exhibit 4 + 2 coordination as a result of the Jahn-Teller effect, with the distortion resulting in four short copper-ligand bonds and two long copper-ligand bonds. There appears to be only one other example of a CuL₆^{9±} axial compression, that being the CuF₆⁴⁻ ion in Ba₂CuF₆.²³ Burdett²³ notes that even the ZnF₆⁴⁻ ion in Ba₂ZnF₆ is octahedrally compressed, and he attributes this, and the compression of the CuF₆⁴⁻ ion in Ba₂CuF₆, to lattice forces, and not to the Jahn-Teller effect. An early report²⁴ that K₂CuF₄ contained axially compressed hexafluorocuprate entities was later shown to be incorrect.²⁵

The magnetic orbital for the compressed octahedral copper(II) ion is d_{z²}. The compressed copper-chloride bonds occur along the

a axis of the crystal and are aligned one-dimensionally such that a $\text{Cu-Cl}\cdots\text{Cl-Cu}$ exchange pathway exists, see Figure 2 for the pathway and Figure 6 for the superexchange orbitals. This relatively long superexchange pathway allows the antiferromagnetic interactions between copper ions. The question arises as to whether the packing of the CuCl_6^{4-} ions in the crystal structure leads to the axial compression. This appears to be unlikely since the chloride-chloride contact between CuCl_6^{4-} ions of 3.99 Å is 0.23 Å longer than the chloride-chloride contact in $[\text{CuCl}_2(\text{AdH}^+)_2]\text{Cl}_2$, yet the copper-chloride separation of 2.29 Å in $[\text{CuCl}_2(\text{AdH}^+)_2]\text{Cl}_2$ is typical of copper-chloride bonds in tetrahedrally coordinated copper(II). For example, the average copper-chloride bond distance in the flattened tetrahedron CuCl_4^{2-} in Cs_2CuCl_4 is 2.2 Å.^{26,27}

The EPR spectra agrees with tetragonal compression since the relative positions of g_1 and g_2 are those expected for an axially compressed octahedron. These are reversed from those predicted and observed for tetragonal elongation normally seen in 4 + 2 coordinated copper(II) systems. "Reversed" EPR spectra arising from $d_{x^2-y^2}$ ground states occur in copper(II) complexes having trigonal bipyramidal, tetragonally compressed octahedral, cis-distorted octahedral, and rhombic distorted octahedral stereochemistries. Such reversed spectra may also arise for certain orientations of tetragonally elongated octahedral species where the observed crystal g values g_1' and g_2' are related to the site g values by the relationships

$$g_{\perp}'^2 = g_{\perp}^2$$

and

$$g_{\perp}'^2 = g_{\perp}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + g_{\parallel}^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

where 2α is the angle between the tetragonal axes. Misalignment of molecular tetragonal axes will yield a unique perpendicular resonance occurring at high field, and a more intense resonance at a lower field which is an average of molecular parallel and perpendicular g values. However, such is not the case for the CuCl_6^{4-} ion in $(3\text{-chloroanilinium})_8[\text{CuCl}_6]\text{Cl}_4$. This is a bona fide case of a "reversed" EPR spectrum arising from a $d_{x^2-y^2}$ ground state in a tetragonally compressed octahedron.

Acknowledgement

This research was partially supported by Office of Naval Research and by the National Science Foundation through Grant No. CHE 88 07498.

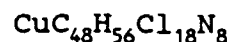
Supplementary Material Available. Figure of the 3-chloroanilinium cation (1 page), tables of crystallographic data collection details (Table SI, 1 page), anisotropic thermal parameters (SII, 2 pages), a complete list of atomic parameters including hydrogen atom coordinates (SIII, 1 page), a complete list of bond angles (SIV, 1 page), a complete list of bond distances (SV, 1 page), phenyl ring torsion angles (SVI, 1 page), and calculated and observed structure factors (SVII, 26 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

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Table I. Crystallographic Data



$$\text{fw} = 1446.71$$

$$a = 8.5488(16) \text{ \AA}$$

space group $P\bar{1}$

$$b = 13.964(6) \text{ \AA}$$

$$T \approx 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$c = 14.273(7) \text{ \AA}$$

$$\lambda = 0.70930 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\alpha = 90.46(4)^\circ$$

$$\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.519 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

$$\beta = 107.82(3)^\circ$$

$$\mu = 1.15 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$\gamma = 102.11(3)^\circ$$

$$\text{trans. coeff.} = 0.740 - 0.743$$

$$V = 1581.2(10) \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$\text{extinction coeff.} = 0.024(28)$$

$$Z = 1$$

$$R(F) = 0.044$$

$$R_w(F) = 0.053$$

$$R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$$

$$R_w = \Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2$$

Table II. Atomic Parameters x,v,z and B_{iso}.

	x	y	z	B _{iso}
Cu1	0	0	0	2.79 (3)
C11	0.26796 (12)	0.00195 (7)	0.00183 (7)	2.77 (4)
C12	-0.03272 (14)	-0.18135 (10)	0.04728 (8)	4.55 (6)
C13	0.11512 (15)	0.06467 (9)	0.18576 (10)	4.71 (6)
C14	0.35229 (15)	0.91226 (8)	0.74527 (8)	4.00 (5)
C15	0.53238 (15)	0.24580 (8)	0.92576 (8)	3.96 (6)
C111	1.01872 (25)	0.41516 (10)	0.88578 (12)	7.26 (10)
N11	1.1605 (5)	0.7921 (3)	0.8889 (3)	3.99 (19)
C11	0.9901 (6)	0.5236 (3)	0.8316 (4)	4.3 (3)
C12	1.0873 (6)	0.6120 (3)	0.8816 (3)	3.70 (22)
C13	1.0620 (5)	0.6965 (3)	0.8369 (3)	3.24 (20)
C14	0.9450 (8)	0.6950 (4)	0.7461 (4)	5.7 (3)
C15	0.8541 (9)	0.6049 (5)	0.6991 (4)	7.4 (4)
C16	0.8740 (7)	0.5191 (4)	0.7415 (4)	5.7 (3)
C121	0.49084 (20)	0.36603 (11)	0.55581 (11)	6.08 (7)
N21	0.6597 (5)	0.1066 (3)	0.7981 (3)	3.97 (19)
C21	0.5615 (6)	0.2591 (3)	0.5840 (3)	3.93 (21)
C22	0.5865 (5)	0.2284 (3)	0.6786 (3)	3.29 (20)
C23	0.6365 (5)	0.1417 (3)	0.6985 (3)	3.19 (19)
C24	0.6637 (6)	0.0854 (4)	0.6277 (4)	4.28 (23)
C25	0.6396 (7)	0.1180 (4)	0.5350 (4)	5.1 (3)
C26	0.5896 (7)	0.2043 (4)	0.5124 (3)	4.9 (3)
C131	0.13042 (18)	0.11746 (10)	0.42803 (9)	5.18 (7)
N31	0.2027 (5)	0.0929 (3)	0.7967 (3)	4.08 (20)

C31	0.1124 (6)	0.1607 (3)	0.5381 (3)	3.53 (20)
C32	0.1627 (5)	0.1101 (3)	0.6210 (3)	3.43 (20)
C33	0.1509 (5)	0.1462 (3)	0.7076 (3)	3.33 (19)
C34	0.0912 (6)	0.2296 (3)	0.7133 (3)	4.21 (24)
C35	0.0409 (7)	0.2777 (4)	0.6287 (4)	4.7 (3)
C36	0.0525 (6)	0.2438 (3)	0.5407 (3)	4.28 (24)
C141	0.20774 (21)	0.54335 (11)	0.59506 (11)	6.81 (8)
N41	0.5981 (4)	0.7879 (3)	0.8834 (3)	3.98 (18)
C41	0.3545 (6)	0.5691 (3)	0.7116 (3)	4.12 (22)
C42	0.4168 (6)	0.6653 (3)	0.7488 (3)	3.58 (21)
C43	0.5347 (5)	0.6853 (3)	0.8416 (3)	3.45 (20)
C44	0.5896 (7)	0.6122 (4)	0.8969 (4)	4.9 (3)
C45	0.5252 (8)	0.5161 (4)	0.8573 (4)	5.8 (3)
C46	0.4087 (7)	0.4943 (3)	0.7653 (4)	5.4 (3)

B_{iso} is the Mean of the Principal Axes of the Thermal Ellipsoid

Table III. Bond Lengths (Å) about Copper

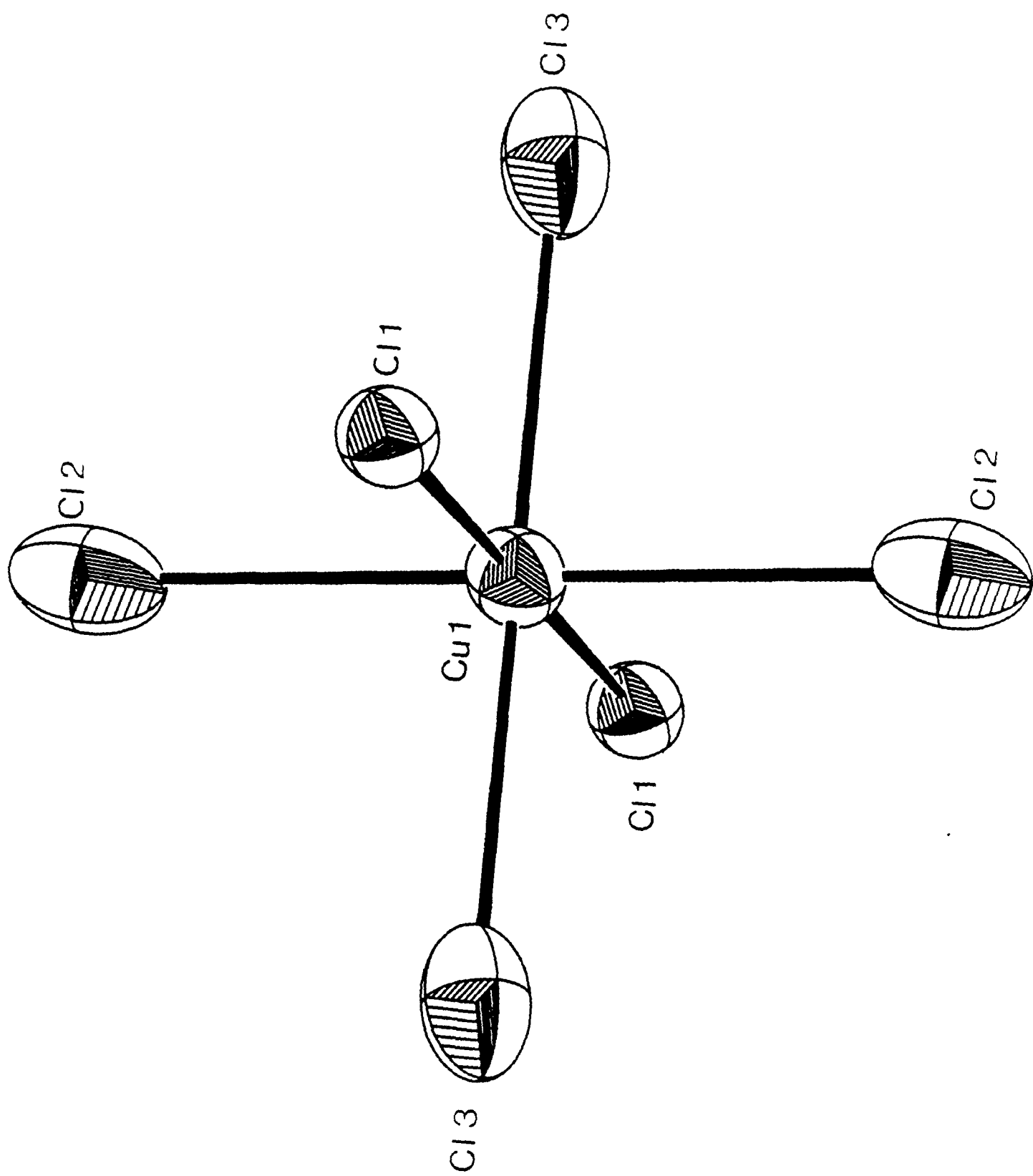
Cu (1) - Cl (1)	2.2773 (11)
Cu (1) - Cl (1) a	2.2773 (11)
Cu (1) - Cl (2)	2.6061 (18)
Cu (1) - Cl (2) a	2.6061 (18)
Cu (1) - Cl (3)	2.6086 (20)
Cu (1) - Cl (3) a	2.6086 (20)

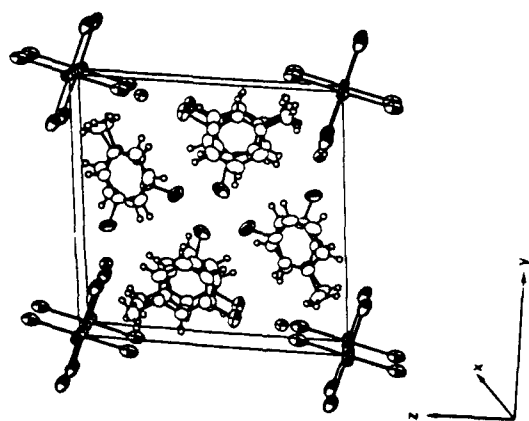
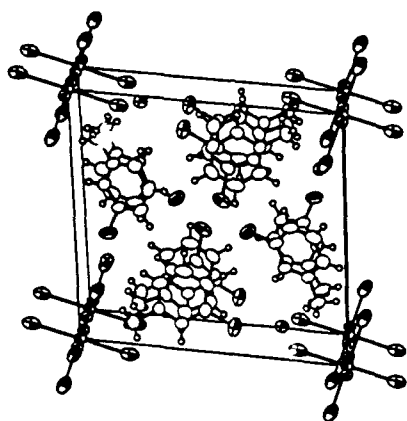
Table IV. Bond Angles (in degrees) About Copper

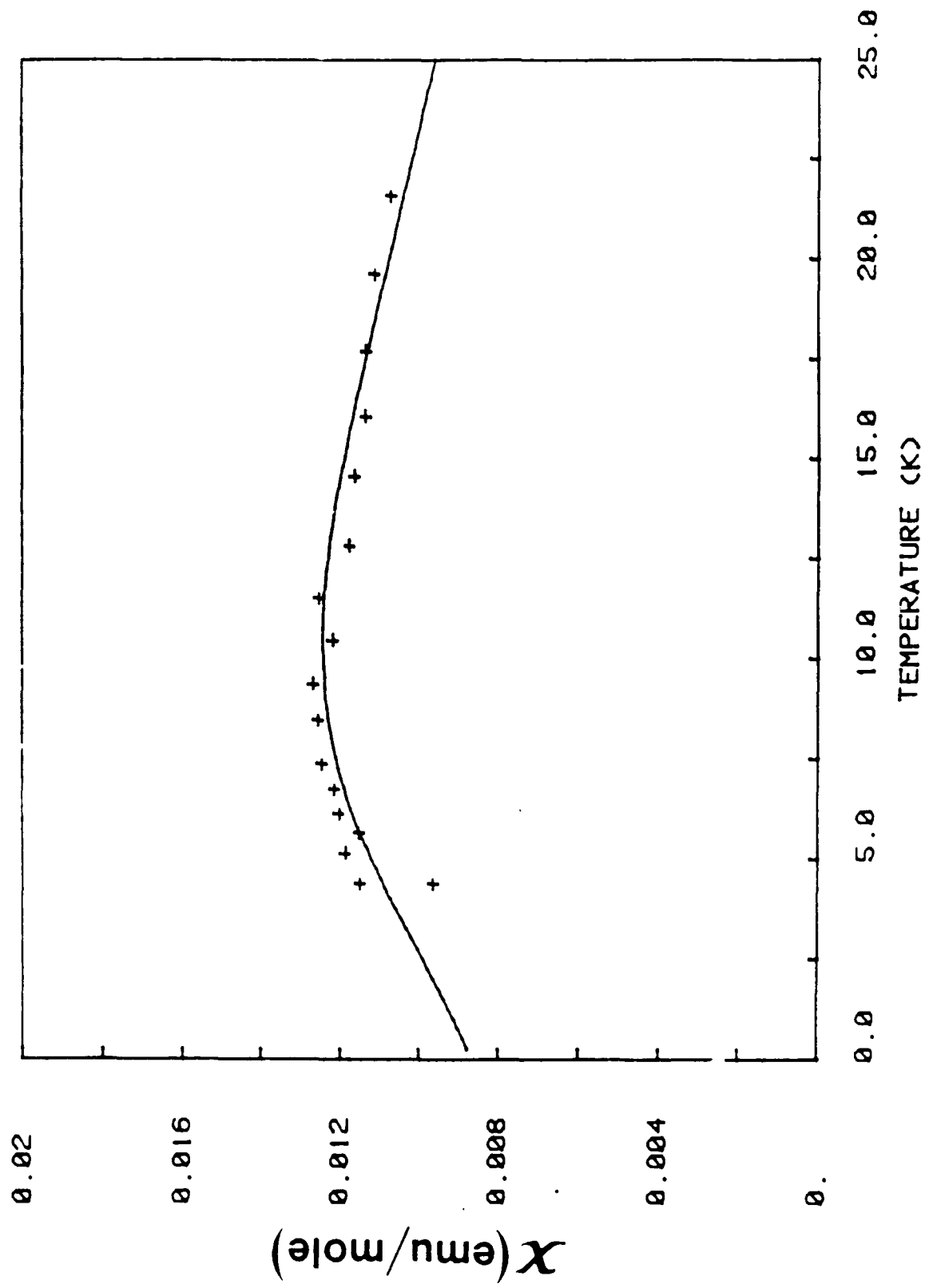
Cl (1) - Cu (1) - Cl (1) a	180.0
Cl (1) - Cu (1) - Cl (2)	89.46 (5)
Cl (1) - Cu (1) - Cl (2) a	90.54 (5)
Cl (1) - Cu (1) - Cl (3)	89.60 (5)
Cl (1) - Cu (1) - Cl (3) a	90.40 (5)
Cl (1) a - Cu (1) - Cl (2)	90.54 (5)
Cl (1) a - Cu (1) - Cl (2) a	89.46 (5)
Cl (1) a - Cu (1) - Cl (3)	90.40 (5)
Cl (1) a - Cu (1) - Cl (3) a	89.60 (5)
Cl (2) - Cu (1) - Cl (2) a	180.0
Cl (2) - Cu (1) - Cl (3)	91.04 (5)
Cl (2) - Cu (1) - Cl (3) a	88.96 (5)
Cl (2) a - Cu (1) - Cl (3)	88.96 (5)
Cl (2) a - Cu (1) - Cl (3) a	91.04 (5)
Cl (3) - Cu (1) - Cl (3) a	180.0

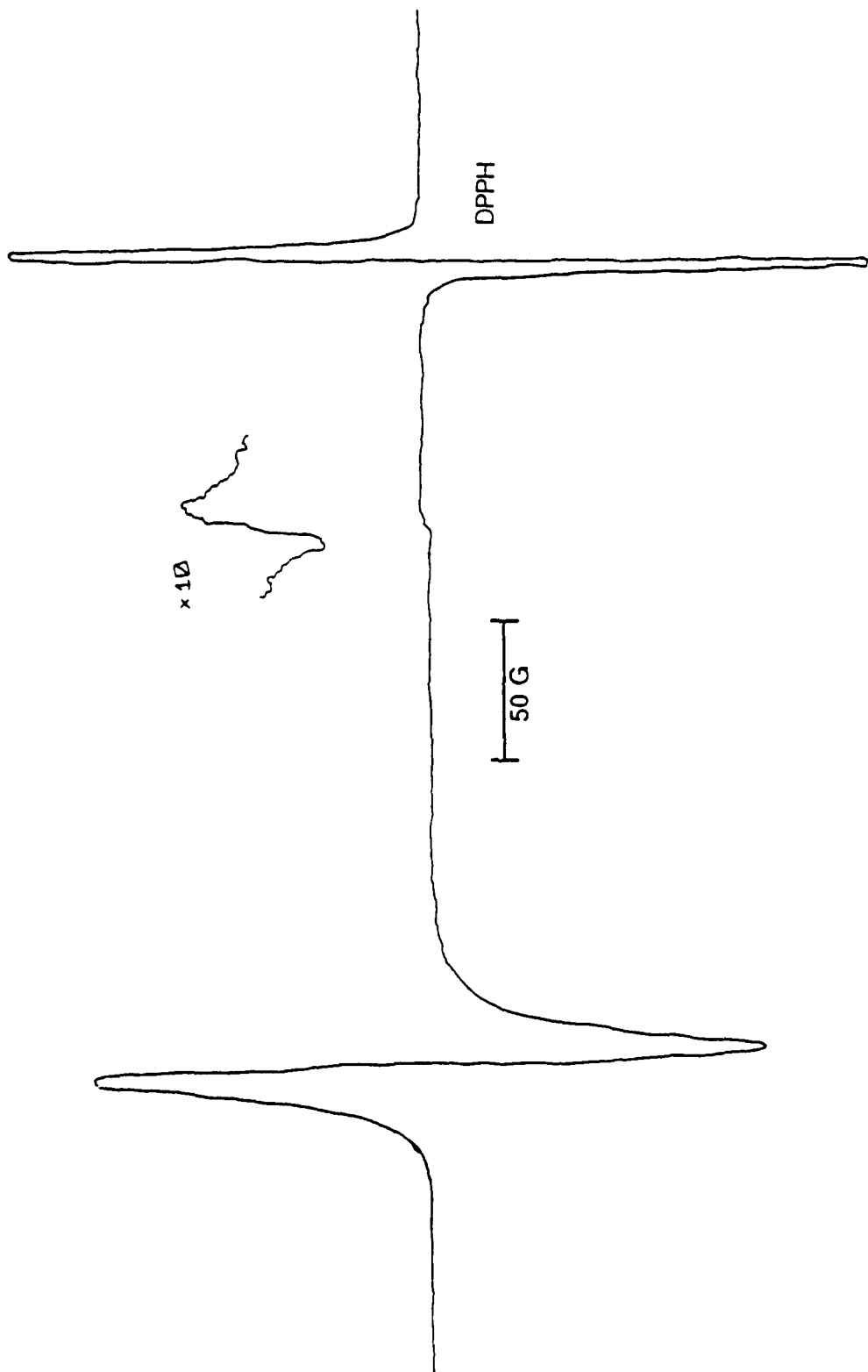
Figure Captions

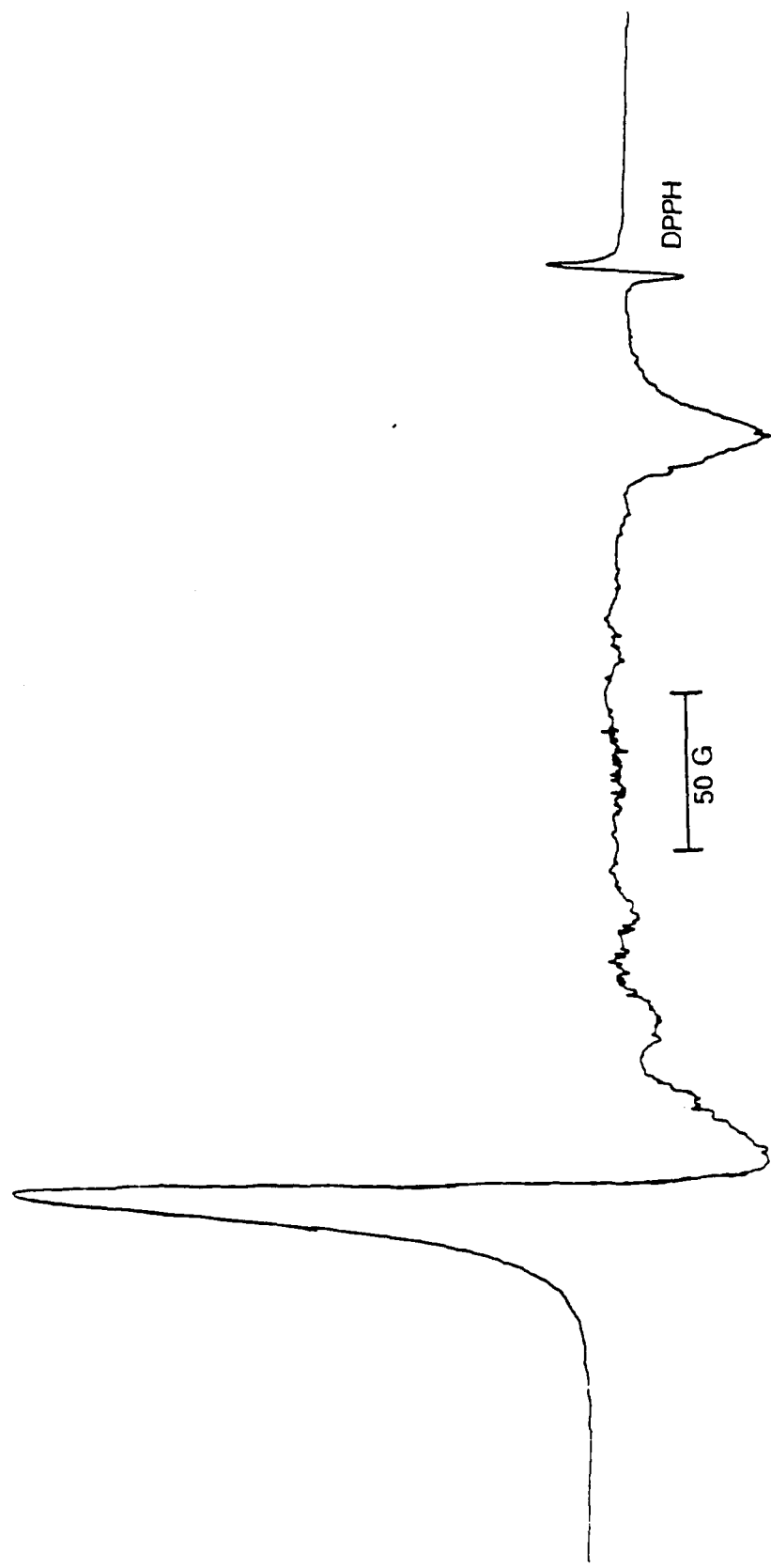
- Figure 1. Ortep diagram of CuCl_6^{4-} anion. The compressed axis is composed of the $\text{Cl}(1)\text{-Cu-Cl}(1a)$ bonds.
- Figure 2. A stereo-view which shows the packing of the ions in the unit cell.
- Figure 3. Magnetic susceptibility data in the range 4 to 22 K. Experimental data are given as +'s, and the solid line is the best fit of antiferromagnetic Heisenberg chain theory to the data with the parameters given in the text.
- Figure 4. EPR spectrum of a single crystal of (3-chloro-anilinium) $_8\text{CuCl}_{10}$ oriented with the a axis perpendicular to the magnetic field. The single crystal value of g_1 is 2.186. The feature observed in the 10-fold magnification is g_1 (from misaligned fragments) of 2.062. The standard, DPPH radical, has a g value of 2.002.
- Figure 5. The powder EPR spectrum of (3-chloroanilinium) $_8\text{CuCl}_{10}$. The resonance arising from g_1 is at the lowest magnetic field with the resonance at the highest field arising from DPPH.
- Figure 6. The superexchange orbitals in the $\text{Cu-Cl}\cdots\text{Cl-Cu}$ pathway.

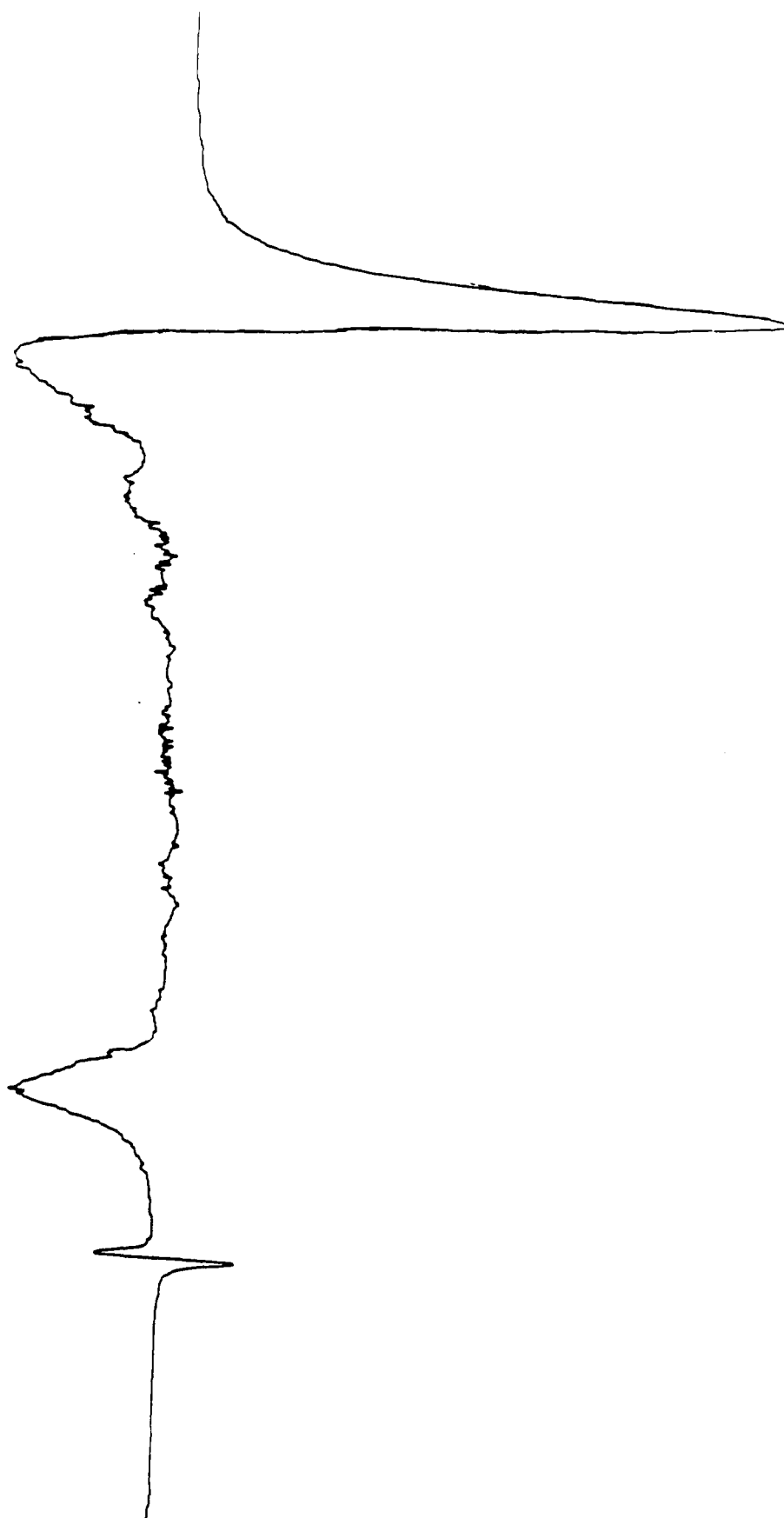




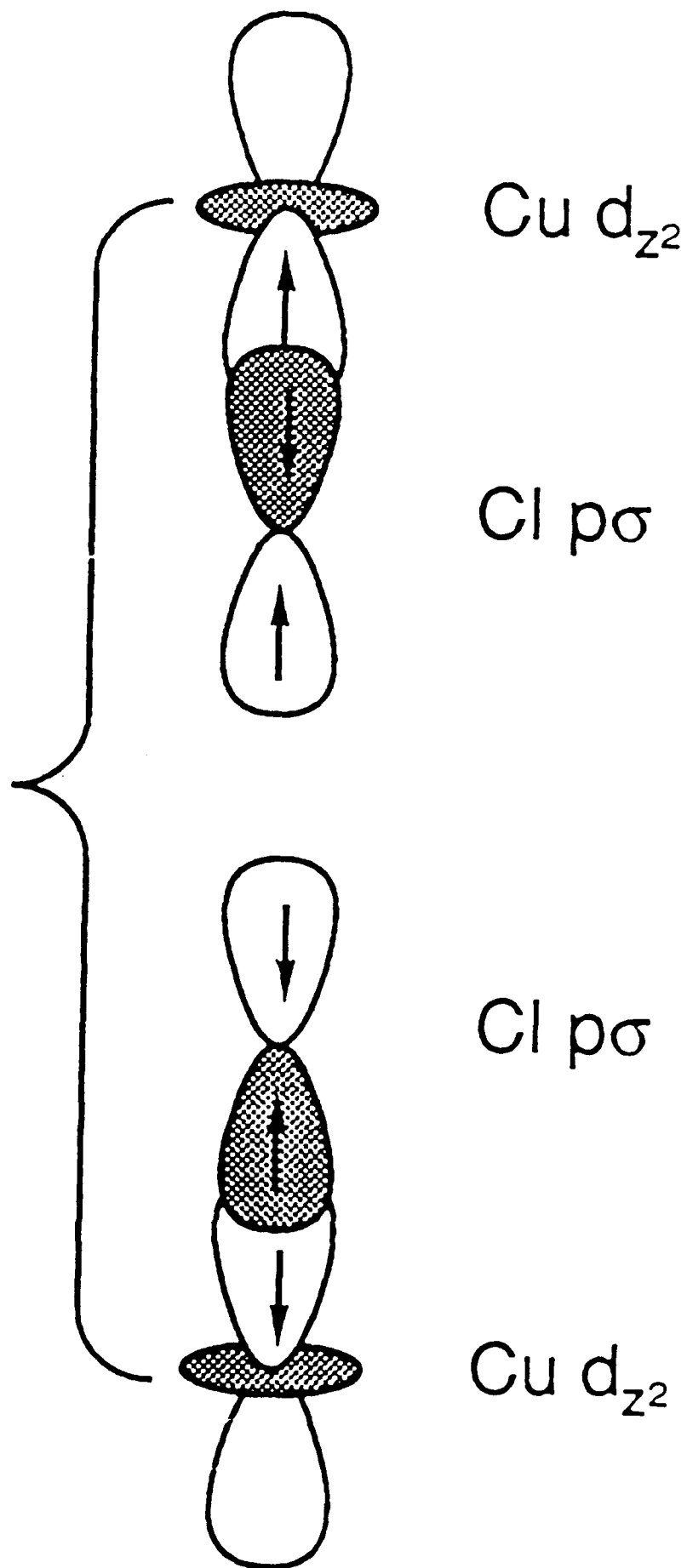








$a = 8.55 \text{ \AA}$

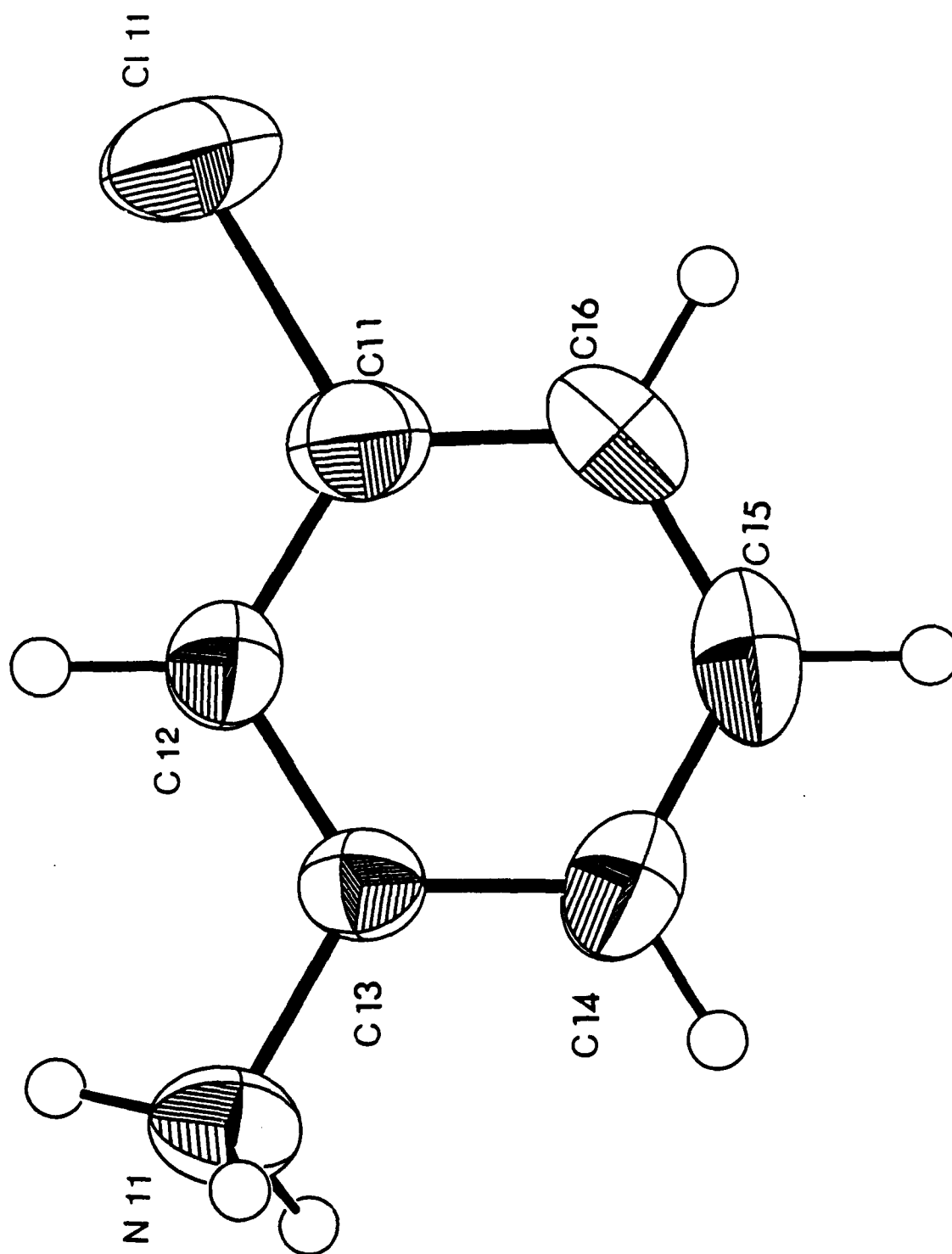


Identification of a Novel Tetragonally-Compressed Six-Coordinate
Copper(II) Complex: Preparation and Characterization of a
3-Chloroanilinium Copper Chloride Complex
 $(3\text{-chloroanilinium})_8[\text{CuCl}_6]\text{Cl}_4$

Denise A. Tucker, Peter S. White, Kathleen L. Trojan,
Martin L. Kirk and William E. Hatfield

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Figure S1. Ortep diagram of anilinium cation.



Space Group and Cell Dimensions Triclinic, P -1
a 8.5488(16) b 13.964(6) c 14.273(7)
alpha 90.46(4) beta 107.82(3) gamma 102.11(3)
Volume 1581.2(10)A**3

Empirical formula : Cu Cl18 C48 H56 N8

Cell dimensions were obtained from 25 reflections with 2Theta angle in the range 30.00 - 35.00 degrees.

Crystal dimensions : 0.30 X 0.30 X 0.45 mm, fragment cut from larger needle.

FW = 1446.71 Z = 1 F(000) = 735

Dcalc 1.519Mg.m-3, mu 1.15mm-1, lambda 0.70930A, 2Theta(max) 50.0

The intensity data were collected on a Nonius diffractometer, using the theta/2theta scan mode.

The h,k,l ranges are :-- -10 9, 0 16, -16 16

No. of reflections measured 5918

No. of unique reflections 5510

No. of reflections with Inet > 2.5sigma(Inet) 3825

Absorption corrections were made.

The minimum and maximum transmission factors are 0.740828 and 0.742505.

[Only an approximate spherical correction]

The last least squares cycle was calculated with 66 atoms, 341 parameters and 3825 out of 5510 reflections.

Weights based on counting-statistics were used.

The weight modifier K in KFo**2 is 0.000500

The residuals are as follows :--

For significant reflections, RF 0.044, Rw 0.053 GoF 1.59

For all reflections, RF 0.072, Rw 0.074.

where RF = Sum(Fo-Fc)/Sum(Fo),

Rw = Sqrt[Sum(w(Fo-Fc)**2)/Sum(wFo**2)] and

GoF = Sqrt[Sum(w(Fo-Fc)**2)/(No. of reflns - No. of params.)]

The maximum shift/sigma ratio was 0.199.

In the last D-map, the deepest hole was -0.610e/A**3,
and the highest peak 0.580e/A**3.

Secondary ext. coeff. = 0.023971 sigma = 0.027892

Table of $u(i,j)$ or U values ($\times 100$).
e.s.d's. refer to the last digit printed

	$u_{11}(U)$	u_{22}	u_{33}	u_{12}	u_{13}	u_{23}
CU1	3.42(4)	3.83(4)	3.39(4)	1.03(3)	1.00(3)	0.49(3)
CL1	3.50(5)	3.73(5)	3.32(5)	1.01(4)	0.96(4)	0.40(4)
CL2	4.09(6)	8.89(9)	4.05(6)	1.07(6)	1.20(5)	-0.19(6)
CL3	5.19(7)	5.54(7)	8.40(9)	2.23(6)	3.16(7)	2.69(7)
CL4	5.77(7)	4.56(6)	4.58(6)	1.14(5)	1.22(6)	0.89(5)
CL5	6.01(7)	4.75(6)	3.88(6)	1.13(6)	1.00(5)	0.14(5)
CL11	13.53(15)	4.36(8)	8.93(11)	1.75(9)	2.59(11)	1.59(7)
N11	4.88(23)	4.13(22)	6.7 (3)	1.09(18)	2.51(20)	-0.06(19)
C11	6.5 (3)	4.2 (3)	5.5 (3)	1.13(24)	2.1 (3)	0.53(23)
C12	5.0 (3)	4.9 (3)	3.91(25)	1.28(22)	0.93(22)	0.41(21)
C13	4.6 (3)	3.65(24)	4.30(25)	0.95(20)	1.76(21)	0.23(19)
C14	9.1 (4)	6.5 (3)	4.9 (3)	2.5 (3)	0.1 (3)	1.3 (3)
C15	10.1 (5)	9.1 (5)	5.3 (4)	1.9 (4)	-2.7 (3)	-0.3 (3)
C16	7.3 (4)	5.5 (3)	6.3 (3)	-0.3 (3)	-0.2 (3)	-1.3 (3)
CL21	8.31(10)	6.92(9)	6.97(9)	2.47(8)	0.55(8)	3.05(7)
N21	4.41(22)	6.1 (3)	4.71(22)	1.96(19)	1.11(18)	1.92(19)
C21	4.3 (3)	5.8 (3)	3.86(25)	0.58(23)	0.25(21)	1.53(22)
C22	3.74(24)	4.9 (3)	3.56(23)	0.91(20)	0.79(19)	0.70(20)
C23	3.21(23)	4.8 (3)	3.78(24)	0.51(20)	0.81(19)	1.25(20)
C24	5.2 (3)	5.5 (3)	5.3 (3)	1.34(24)	1.12(24)	0.13(23)
C25	7.0 (4)	7.6 (4)	4.5 (3)	1.0 (3)	1.7 (3)	-0.9 (3)
C26	6.9 (3)	7.8 (4)	3.2 (3)	0.7 (3)	0.78(24)	1.10(24)
CL31	7.97(9)	7.91(9)	3.61(6)	2.17(8)	1.30(6)	0.81(6)
N31	4.44(23)	7.3 (3)	3.96(21)	1.53(20)	1.48(18)	2.02(19)

C31	4.2 (3)	5.2 (3)	3.38 (23)	0.71 (21)	0.54 (20)	0.92 (20)
C32	4.4 (3)	4.3 (3)	4.4 (3)	1.10 (21)	1.26 (21)	0.89 (20)
C33	3.26 (23)	5.0 (3)	3.77 (24)	0.23 (20)	0.68 (19)	1.13 (20)
C34	5.9 (3)	5.4 (3)	4.9 (3)	0.73 (25)	2.29 (25)	0.39 (23)
C35	6.8 (3)	4.5 (3)	7.5 (4)	2.3 (3)	2.8 (3)	1.5 (3)
C36	6.1 (3)	5.2 (3)	4.7 (3)	1.44 (25)	1.21 (24)	1.77 (23)
CL41	9.33 (12)	7.53 (10)	5.97 (9)	-0.42 (9)	-0.40 (8)	-1.80 (7)
N41	3.85 (21)	4.75 (22)	5.84 (25)	0.41 (18)	0.93 (19)	-1.13 (19)
C41	5.3 (3)	5.1 (3)	4.5 (3)	0.00 (23)	1.21 (23)	-1.06 (22)
C42	4.6 (3)	4.4 (3)	4.3 (3)	0.47 (21)	1.26 (21)	0.22 (20)
C43	3.77 (25)	4.09 (25)	5.0 (3)	0.19 (20)	1.54 (21)	-0.65 (20)
C44	6.2 (3)	5.7 (3)	5.7 (3)	1.7 (3)	-0.1 (3)	0.0 (3)
C45	8.5 (4)	4.8 (3)	7.6 (4)	2.1 (3)	0.5 (3)	0.7 (3)
C46	8.4 (4)	3.4 (3)	8.1 (4)	0.3 (3)	2.6 (3)	-0.9 (3)

Anisotropic Temperature Factors are of the form

Temp=-2*Pi*Pi*(h*h*ul1*astar*astar+---+2*h*k*ul2*astar*bstar+---)

	x	y	z	Biso
CU1	0	0	0	2.79 (3)
CL1	0.26796 (12)	0.00195 (7)	0.00183 (7)	2.77 (4)
CL2	-0.03272 (14)	-0.18135 (10)	0.04728 (8)	4.55 (6)
CL3	0.11512 (15)	0.06467 (9)	0.18576 (10)	4.71 (6)
CL4	0.35229 (15)	0.91226 (8)	0.74527 (8)	4.00 (5)
CL5	0.53238 (15)	0.24580 (8)	0.92576 (8)	3.96 (6)
CL11	1.01872 (25)	0.41516 (10)	0.88578 (12)	7.26 (10)
N11	1.1605 (5)	0.7921 (3)	0.8889 (3)	3.99 (19)
C11	0.9901 (6)	0.5236 (3)	0.8316 (4)	4.3 (3)
C12	1.0873 (6)	0.6120 (3)	0.8816 (3)	3.70 (22)
C13	1.0620 (5)	0.6965 (3)	0.8369 (3)	3.24 (20)
C14	0.9450 (8)	0.6950 (4)	0.7461 (4)	5.7 (3)
C15	0.8541 (9)	0.6049 (5)	0.6991 (4)	7.4 (4)
C16	0.8740 (7)	0.5191 (4)	0.7415 (4)	5.7 (3)
CL21	0.49084 (20)	0.36603 (11)	0.55581 (11)	6.08 (7)
N21	0.6597 (5)	0.1066 (3)	0.7981 (3)	3.97 (19)
C21	0.5615 (6)	0.2591 (3)	0.5840 (3)	3.93 (21)
C22	0.5865 (5)	0.2284 (3)	0.6786 (3)	3.29 (20)
C23	0.6365 (5)	0.1417 (3)	0.6985 (3)	3.19 (19)
C24	0.6637 (6)	0.0854 (4)	0.6277 (4)	4.28 (23)
C25	0.6396 (7)	0.1180 (4)	0.5350 (4)	5.1 (3)
C26	0.5896 (7)	0.2043 (4)	0.5124 (3)	4.9 (3)
CL31	0.13042 (18)	0.11746 (10)	0.42803 (9)	5.18 (7)
N31	0.2027 (5)	0.0929 (3)	0.7967 (3)	4.08 (20)
C31	0.1124 (6)	0.1607 (3)	0.5381 (3)	3.53 (20)
C32	0.1627 (5)	0.1101 (3)	0.6210 (3)	3.43 (20)
C33	0.1509 (5)	0.1462 (3)	0.7076 (3)	3.33 (19)
C34	0.0912 (6)	0.2296 (3)	0.7133 (3)	4.21 (24)
C35	0.0409 (7)	0.2777 (4)	0.6287 (4)	4.7 (3)
C36	0.0525 (6)	0.2438 (3)	0.5407 (3)	4.28 (24)
CL41	0.20774 (21)	0.54335 (11)	0.59506 (11)	6.81 (8)
N41	0.5981 (4)	0.7879 (3)	0.8834 (3)	3.98 (18)
C41	0.3545 (6)	0.5691 (3)	0.7116 (3)	4.12 (22)
C42	0.4168 (6)	0.6653 (3)	0.7488 (3)	3.58 (21)
C43	0.5347 (5)	0.6853 (3)	0.8416 (3)	3.45 (20)
C44	0.5896 (7)	0.6122 (4)	0.8969 (4)	4.9 (3)
C45	0.5252 (8)	0.5161 (4)	0.8572 (4)	5.8 (3)
C46	0.4087 (7)	0.4943 (3)	0.7653 (4)	5.4 (3)
H11A	1.0843	0.8192	0.9127	5.0
H11B	1.1989	0.8284	0.8402	5.0
H11C	1.2552	0.7777	0.9388	5.0
H12	1.1697	0.6140	0.9453	4.4
H14	0.9264	0.7546	0.7162	6.1
H15	0.7754	0.6026	0.6342	7.5
H16	0.8072	0.4571	0.7081	5.9
H21A	0.6147	0.1498	0.8301	4.9
H21B	0.6005	0.0392	0.7919	4.9
H21C	0.7779	0.1116	0.8301	4.9
H22	0.5680	0.2668	0.7286	4.0
H24	0.6998	0.0251	0.6431	5.0
H25	0.6582	0.0795	0.4850	5.9
H26	0.5734	0.2267	0.4474	5.5
H31A	0.1069	0.0795	0.8200	5.0
H31B	0.3018	0.1342	0.8419	5.0
H31C	0.2302	0.0346	0.7763	5.0
H32	0.2041	0.0518	0.6179	4.2
H34	0.0838	0.2536	0.7747	5.1
H35	-0.0011	0.3358	0.6319	5.7
H36	0.0192	0.2779	0.4823	5.0
H41A	0.5952	0.7909	0.9501	4.0
H41B	0.5282	0.8277	0.8440	4.0
H41C	0.7110	0.8033	0.8800	4.0
H42	0.3793	0.7174	0.7110	4.3
H44	0.6709	0.6274	0.9616	5.5
H45	0.5640	0.4642	0.8949	6.3
H46	0.3655	0.4273	0.7384	6.0

Biso is the Mean of the Principal Axes of the Thermal Ellipsoid

Table SIV. Bond Angles (in degrees).

Cl(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(1)a	180.0	C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	121.3(5)
Cl(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(2)	89.46(5)	C(24)-C(25)-H(25)	119.3(5)
Cl(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(2)a	90.54(5)	C(26)-C(25)-H(25)	119.4(5)
Cl(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(3)	89.60(5)	C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	119.4(4)
Cl(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(3)a	90.40(5)	C(21)-C(26)-H(26)	119.8(5)
Cl(1)a-Cu(1)-Cl(2)	90.54(5)	C(25)-C(26)-H(26)	120.8(5)
Cl(1)a-Cu(1)-Cl(2)a	89.46(5)	C(33)-N(31)-H(31A)	105.1(3)
Cl(1)a-Cu(1)-Cl(3)	90.40(5)	C(33)-N(31)-H(31B)	107.5(3)
Cl(1)a-Cu(1)-Cl(3)a	89.60(5)	C(33)-N(31)-H(31C)	106.7(3)
Cl(2)-Cu(1)-Cl(2)a	180.0	H(31A)-N(31)-H(31B)	114.3(4)
Cl(2)-Cu(1)-Cl(3)	91.04(5)	H(31A)-N(31)-H(31C)	113.2(4)
Cl(2)-Cu(1)-Cl(3)a	88.96(5)	H(31B)-N(31)-H(31C)	109.5(4)
Cl(2)a-Cu(1)-Cl(3)	88.96(5)	Cl(31)-C(31)-C(32)	118.3(4)
Cl(2)a-Cu(1)-Cl(3)a	91.04(5)	Cl(31)-C(31)-C(36)	119.5(3)
Cl(3)-Cu(1)-Cl(3)a	180.0	C(32)-C(31)-C(36)	122.1(4)
H(21A)-Cl(5)-H(31B)	73.70(5)	C(31)-C(32)-C(33)	117.6(4)
C(13)-N(11)-H(11A)	105.5(3)	C(31)-C(32)-H(32)	121.1(4)
C(13)-N(11)-H(11B)	105.0(3)	C(33)-C(32)-H(32)	121.3(4)
C(13)-N(11)-H(11C)	105.5(3)	N(31)-C(33)-C(32)	118.5(4)
H(11A)-N(11)-H(11B)	114.8(4)	N(31)-C(33)-C(34)	119.6(4)
H(11A)-N(11)-H(11C)	115.5(4)	C(32)-C(33)-C(34)	122.0(4)
H(11B)-N(11)-H(11C)	109.5(4)	C(33)-C(34)-C(35)	118.7(4)
Cl(11)-C(11)-C(12)	118.9(4)	C(33)-C(34)-H(34)	120.7(5)
Cl(11)-C(11)-C(16)	119.0(4)	C(35)-C(34)-H(34)	120.6(5)
C(12)-C(11)-C(16)	122.1(4)	C(34)-C(35)-C(36)	120.7(4)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	117.6(4)	C(34)-C(35)-H(35)	119.3(5)
C(11)-C(12)-H(12)	121.2(4)	C(36)-C(35)-H(35)	120.0(5)
C(13)-C(12)-H(12)	121.2(4)	C(31)-C(36)-C(35)	118.8(4)
N(11)-C(13)-C(12)	119.2(4)	C(31)-C(36)-H(36)	120.6(5)
N(11)-C(13)-C(14)	118.8(4)	C(35)-C(36)-H(36)	120.6(5)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	122.0(4)	C(43)-N(41)-H(41A)	108.8(4)
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	117.8(5)	C(43)-N(41)-H(41B)	109.0(3)
C(13)-C(14)-H(14)	121.3(5)	C(43)-N(41)-H(41C)	103.1(3)
C(15)-C(14)-H(14)	120.9(5)	H(41A)-N(41)-H(41B)	110.5(4)
C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	122.0(5)	H(41A)-N(41)-H(41C)	112.5(4)
C(14)-C(15)-H(15)	118.7(6)	H(41B)-N(41)-H(41C)	112.7(4)
C(16)-C(15)-H(15)	119.3(6)	Cl(41)-C(41)-C(42)	118.9(4)
C(11)-C(16)-C(15)	118.5(5)	Cl(41)-C(41)-C(46)	120.4(4)
C(11)-C(16)-H(16)	120.9(6)	C(42)-C(41)-C(46)	120.8(4)
C(15)-C(16)-H(16)	120.7(5)	C(41)-C(42)-C(43)	118.5(4)
C(23)-N(21)-H(21A)	104.2(3)	C(41)-C(42)-H(42)	120.7(4)
C(23)-N(21)-H(21B)	108.9(4)	C(43)-C(42)-H(42)	120.8(4)
C(23)-N(21)-H(21C)	108.5(3)	N(41)-C(43)-C(42)	118.9(4)
H(21A)-N(21)-H(21B)	113.0(4)	N(41)-C(43)-C(44)	119.2(4)
H(21A)-N(21)-H(21C)	112.3(4)	C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	121.8(4)
H(21B)-N(21)-H(21C)	109.6(4)	C(43)-C(44)-C(45)	118.3(5)
Cl(21)-C(21)-C(22)	119.3(4)	C(43)-C(44)-H(44)	120.8(5)
Cl(21)-C(21)-C(26)	120.2(3)	C(45)-C(44)-H(44)	120.9(5)
C(22)-C(21)-C(26)	120.5(4)	C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	121.0(5)
C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	118.5(4)	C(44)-C(45)-H(45)	119.2(5)
C(21)-C(22)-H(22)	120.5(4)	C(46)-C(45)-H(45)	119.9(5)
C(23)-C(22)-H(22)	120.9(4)	C(41)-C(46)-C(45)	119.6(4)
N(21)-C(23)-C(22)	119.3(4)	C(41)-C(46)-H(46)	120.2(5)
N(21)-C(23)-C(24)	118.8(4)	C(45)-C(46)-H(46)	120.2(5)
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	121.9(4)	Cl(5)-H(21A)-N(21)	171.92(21)
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	118.4(5)	Cl(5)-H(31B)-N(31)	170.36(21)
C(23)-C(24)-H(24)	120.8(5)	Cl(4)-H(41B)-N(41)	176.17(21)
C(25)-C(24)-H(24)	120.8(5)		

Table SV. Bond Length (Å).

Cu(1)-Cl(1)	2.2773(11)	C(24)-H(24)	0.960(5)
Cu(1)-Cl(1) a	2.2773(11)	C(25)-C(26)	1.370(8)
Cu(1)-Cl(2)	2.6061(18)	C(25)-H(25)	0.960(5)
Cu(1)-Cl(2) a	2.6061(18)	C(26)-H(26)	0.960(5)
Cu(1)-Cl(3)	2.6086(20)	Cl(31)-C(31)	1.741(5)
Cu(1)-Cl(3) a	2.6086(20)	N(31)-C(33)	1.475(5)
Cl(4)-H(41B)	2.2625(15)	N(31)-H(31A)	0.960(4)
Cl(5)-H(21A)	2.2605(14)	N(31)-H(31B)	0.960(4)
Cl(5)-H(31B)	2.2320(16)	N(31)-H(31C)	0.960(4)
Cl(11)-C(11)	1.734(5)	C(31)-C(32)	1.383(6)
N(11)-C(13)	1.473(6)	C(31)-C(36)	1.368(7)
N(11)-H(11A)	0.960(4)	C(32)-C(33)	1.371(6)
N(11)-H(11B)	0.960(4)	C(32)-H(32)	0.960(4)
N(11)-H(11C)	0.960(4)	C(33)-C(34)	1.378(7)
C(11)-C(12)	1.385(6)	C(34)-C(35)	1.382(7)
C(11)-C(16)	1.354(7)	C(34)-H(34)	0.960(5)
C(12)-C(13)	1.372(6)	C(35)-C(36)	1.377(7)
C(12)-H(12)	0.960(4)	C(35)-H(35)	0.960(5)
C(13)-C(14)	1.371(7)	C(36)-H(36)	0.960(4)
C(14)-C(15)	1.376(8)	Cl(41)-C(41)	1.730(5)
C(14)-H(14)	0.960(5)	N(41)-C(43)	1.471(5)
C(15)-C(16)	1.366(9)	N(41)-H(41A)	0.960(4)
C(15)-H(15)	0.960(5)	N(41)-H(41B)	0.960(4)
C(16)-H(16)	0.960(5)	N(41)-H(41C)	0.960(4)
Cl(21)-C(21)	1.730(5)	C(41)-C(42)	1.373(6)
N(21)-C(23)	1.477(5)	C(41)-C(46)	1.375(7)
N(21)-H(21A)	0.960(4)	C(42)-C(43)	1.381(6)
N(21)-H(21B)	0.960(4)	C(42)-H(42)	0.960(4)
N(21)-H(21C)	0.960(4)	C(43)-C(44)	1.368(7)
C(21)-C(22)	1.387(6)	C(44)-C(45)	1.383(7)
C(21)-C(26)	1.379(7)	C(44)-H(44)	0.960(5)
C(22)-C(23)	1.369(6)	C(45)-C(46)	1.369(8)
C(22)-H(22)	0.960(4)	C(45)-H(45)	0.960(5)
C(23)-C(24)	1.379(7)	C(46)-H(46)	0.960(5)
C(24)-C(25)	1.372(7)		

Table SVI. Torsion Angles.

CL11	C11	C12	C13	180.0(4)	C16	C11	C12	C13	C12	C13	C13	0.3(2)
CL11	C11	C16	C15	-179.2(5)	C12	C11	C11	C15	C16	C15	C15	0.5(3)
C11	C12	C13	N11	178.7(5)	C11	C12	C13	C14	C13	C14	C14	0.1(3)
N11	C13	C14	C15	-179.8(5)	C12	C13	C13	C15	C14	C15	C15	-1.2(3)
C13	C14	C15	C16	2.0(2)	C14	C15	C15	C16	C16	C11	C11	-1.7(3)
CL21	C21	C22	C23	177.6(4)	C26	C21	C21	C22	C22	C23	C23	-1.2(2)
CL21	C21	C26	C25	-177.6(5)	C22	C21	C21	C26	C26	C25	C25	1.2(2)
C21	C22	C23	N21	-178.5(4)	C21	C22	C22	C23	C23	C24	C24	0.6(2)
N21	C23	C24	C25	179.2(5)	C22	C23	C23	C24	C24	C25	C25	0.1(2)
C23	C24	C25	C26	-0.1(2)	C24	C25	C25	C26	C26	C21	C21	-0.5(2)
CL31	C31	C32	C33	178.7(4)	C36	C31	C31	C32	C32	C33	C33	-0.1(2)
CL31	C31	C36	C35	-179.2(4)	C32	C31	C31	C36	C36	C35	C35	-0.4(2)
C31	C32	C33	N31	179.6(4)	C31	C32	C32	C33	C33	C34	C34	0.1(2)
N31	C33	C34	C35	-179.0(5)	C32	C33	C33	C34	C34	C35	C35	0.4(2)
C33	C34	C35	C36	-0.9(2)	C34	C35	C35	C36	C36	C31	C31	0.9(2)
CL41	C41	C42	C43	-179.6(4)	C46	C41	C41	C42	C42	C43	C43	-0.3(2)
CL41	C41	C46	C45	179.8(5)	C42	C41	C41	C46	C46	C45	C45	0.5(2)
C41	C42	C43	N41	-178.1(5)	C41	C42	C42	C43	C43	C44	C44	-0.3(2)
N41	C43	C44	C45	178.4(5)	C42	C43	C43	C44	C44	C45	C45	0.7(2)
C43	C44	C45	C46	-0.4(2)	C44	C45	C45	C46	C46	C41	C41	-0.2(2)

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