

The Crystal Structures of the *cis* and *trans* Isomer of Nickel(II) Dithiosemicarbazide Dinitrate

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Nickel dithiosemicarbazide dinitrate, $\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_5\text{N}_3\text{S})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$, exists in two forms shown by three-dimensional X-ray crystal structure analyses to be *cis* and *trans* planar, respectively. The *cis* isomer is the one usually obtained whereas the *trans* isomer is unstable if left in the mother liquor. The *cis* complex is monoclinic, $P2_1/a$, with unit cell $a = 17.80 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.74 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.13 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 93.1^\circ$; $Z = 4$; the R -value is 0.073 for 818 significant reflections.

The *trans* complex is triclinic, $P\bar{1}$, with unit cell $a = 7.22 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 6.91 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.61 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 93.97^\circ$, $\beta = 93.46^\circ$, $\gamma = 115.03^\circ$, $Z = 1$; the R -value is 0.056 for 1061 significant reflections. Both sets of data were collected on an automatic diffractometer and the structures were refined by the method of least squares. The bond lengths found in the two structures agree with those of related compounds; the Ni-S bond of the *trans* complex is longer than those of the *cis* complex.

In the investigation of several complexes of nickel with thiosemicarbazide $\text{I}(\text{Thio})^{1-4}$ many attempts were made to obtain good crystals of the red $\text{NiThio}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ because this was expected from its colour to be a *cis* planar complex. If aqueous solutions of $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and thiosemicarbazide are mixed and left to evaporate, you get a red crust and blue crystals of the corresponding diaquothiosemicarbazide complex. From mixtures of ethanol and water, tiny red crystals can be obtained, all of very poor quality and nearly all twinned. After many attempts a crystal was found which showed monoclinic symmetry with the angle $\beta = 93.1^\circ$. The reflections show an angular spread of $2 - 3^\circ$ even for this "good" crystal, but all other crystals investigated showed pseudo orthorhombic twinning across the 001 plane giving reflections of apparent width 10° . All further work was done on this one crystal with dimensions $0.06 \times 0.06 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}^3$. In the search some different crystals were found in one particular preparation. They exhibit strong red-green dichroism and are triclinic with one molecule per cell and were thus easily shown to be the *trans* isomer. A few days later when more ethanol had evaporated, these crystals had been replaced by other less welldefined compounds, leaving only the one mounted for X-ray work. The dimensions of this crystal are $0.1 \times 0.08 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}^3$.

DATA COLLECTION

In both cases preliminary investigations were made on rotation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs. The cell dimensions were obtained from the precession films taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) and $\text{MoK}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) radiation. The intensities were collected using the Arndt-Phillips linear diffractometer⁵ with $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation. In the case of the *trans* complex, balanced filters were used whereas the data for the *cis* complex were collected using a graphite monochromator. The crystal of the *cis* complex gave very broad peaks with tails so it was decided not to subtract the backgrounds as measured at the edges of the peak but to subtract a function of $\sin\theta$ determined far from the reflections. For both crystals the usual corrections for Lorentz-polarization factors were applied but because of the size of the crystals, absorption correction was considered unimportant at the level of accuracy expected for the data.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The *trans* complex had only one molecule in the triclinic cell, and a Fourier map calculated with all signs positive corresponding to a nickel atom at the origin showed all the atoms. The structure of the *cis* complex was solved from the Patterson function from which the nickel and sulphur atoms were found; a Fourier map then showed all the lighter atoms. Both structures were refined using a block diagonal least squares program written in ALGOL. Anisotropic temperature factor parameters were included in the later stages of the refinement. At the end of the refinement, difference syntheses showed peaks at approximately the positions expected for hydrogen atoms as well as some background noise. Inclusion of the hydrogen atoms caused a slight drop in *R*-value, although in the case of the *cis* complex not a significant one. The weights used at the end of the refinement were $w = 1/\mu(F)^2$, where $\mu(F) = \sqrt{F^2 - \sigma(F^2) - |F|}$; $\sigma(F^2)$ from the counting statistics did not cover all errors but was modified: $\sigma(F^2) = \sigma(F^2)_{\text{count}} + aF^2$ where *a* was adjusted so that the mean value of $w\Delta^2$ varied little with the size of *F*, *a* = 0.07 for the *cis* complex, *a* = 0.05 for the *trans* complex.

Extinction was found to be negligible in both cases. The final *R*-values were 0.073 for the *cis* complex, 0.056 for the *trans* compound.

CRYSTAL DATA

cis $\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_5\text{N}_3\text{S})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (red crystals).

Crystal system: monoclinic (*b* unique).

$a = 17.80 \pm 0.05 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.74 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.13 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$,
 $\beta = 93.1 \pm 0.25^\circ$, $V = 1231 \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$, $d_{\text{calc}} = 1.97 \text{ g/cm}^3$.

Systematic absences: $h0l$ for $h = 2n$.

$0k0$ $k = 2n$.

Space group: $P2_1/a$.

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates of the monoclinic *cis* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂. Standard deviations $\times 10^4$ in parentheses.

Atom	<i>x</i>	$\sigma(x)$	<i>y</i>	$\sigma(y)$	<i>z</i>	$\sigma(z)$
Ni	0.5140	(1)	0.5350	(2)	0.2541	(3)
S ₁	0.5219	(3)	0.3182	(4)	0.2039	(6)
S ₂	0.3949	(2)	0.5221	(4)	0.2885	(6)
N ₁₁	0.6215	(7)	0.5508	(11)	0.2294	(16)
N ₂₁	0.6586	(7)	0.4238	(11)	0.1945	(18)
N ₃₁	0.6507	(8)	0.1970	(13)	0.1336	(22)
N ₁₂	0.5079	(6)	0.7339	(11)	0.3007	(15)
N ₂₂	0.4344	(6)	0.7803	(12)	0.3246	(20)
N ₃₂	0.3131	(7)	0.7342	(13)	0.3711	(21)
C ₁	0.6199	(9)	0.3134	(15)	0.1770	(22)
C ₂	0.3792	(8)	0.6919	(15)	0.3300	(19)
N ₀₁	0.3374	(8)	0.1299	(15)	0.0101	(21)
N ₀₂	0.3514	(7)	0.0902	(13)	0.4889	(23)
O ₁	0.3957	(8)	0.0984	(12)	-0.0740	(19)
O ₂	0.3007	(7)	0.0409	(11)	0.0798	(20)
O ₃	0.3160	(7)	0.2557	(11)	0.0239	(20)
O ₄	0.3441	(6)	0.2184	(11)	0.5092	(21)
O ₅	0.4149	(6)	0.0447	(11)	0.4662	(18)
O ₆	0.2944	(6)	0.0151	(10)	0.5069	(20)
H ₁₁₁	0.6429	(110)	0.6011	(215)	0.3339	(295)
H ₁₁₂	0.6310	(80)	0.6046	(150)	0.1259	(200)
H ₂₁	0.7228	(85)	0.4160	(150)	0.1520	(205)
H ₃₁₁	0.7138	(90)	0.2049	(190)	0.1073	(245)
H ₃₁₂	0.6312	(105)	0.1030	(190)	0.1014	(270)
H ₁₂₁	0.5249	(75)	0.8047	(155)	0.1896	(200)
H ₁₂₂	0.5475	(75)	0.7599	(165)	0.4189	(200)
H ₂₂	0.4235	(105)	0.8826	(195)	0.3715	(275)
H ₃₂₁	0.3031	(75)	0.8445	(155)	0.4258	(190)
H ₃₂₂	0.2748	(85)	0.6727	(165)	0.3838	(210)

Coordinates and anisotropic temperature factor parameters are given in Tables 1 and 2, a list of observed and calculated structure factors in Table 5. Bond lengths and angles are compared with those of the *trans* complex in Table 7.

trans Ni(CH₅N₃S)₂(NO₃)₂ (red-green dichroitic crystals).

Crystal system: triclinic.

$a = 7.22 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 6.91 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 6.61 \pm 0.01$ Å,

$\alpha = 93.97 \pm 0.1^\circ$, $\beta = 93.46 \pm 0.1^\circ$, $\gamma = 115.03 \pm 0.1^\circ$,

$V = 296$ Å³, $Z = 1$; $d_{\text{calc}} = 1.90$ g/cm³

Space group: $P\bar{1}$.

Coordinates and anisotropic temperature factor parameters are given in Tables 3 and 4, a list of observed and calculated structure factors in Table 6, and bond lengths and angles in Table 7.

Table 2. Mean square thermal displacements, $u_{ij} \times 10^4$, of the heavier atoms of *cis* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂; standard deviations $\times 10^4$ in parentheses.

	u_{11}	σu_{11}	u_{22}	σu_{22}	u_{33}	σu_{33}	u_{12}	σu_{12}	u_{13}	σu_{13}	u_{23}	σu_{23}
Ni	584	(13)	384	(12)	910	(13)	-84	(10)	125	(11)	-38	(10)
S ₁	818	(36)	468	(27)	1010	(31)	-110	(25)	119	(28)	-53	(24)
S ₂	677	(32)	506	(27)	906	(29)	-108	(23)	151	(24)	-25	(23)
N ₁₁	691	(91)	319	(73)	892	(83)	-52	(64)	114	(69)	-21	(63)
N ₂₁	681	(97)	332	(75)	1067	(97)	34	(68)	96	(76)	28	(68)
N ₃₁	1238	(136)	320	(81)	1553	(138)	172	(83)	283	(111)	176	(83)
N ₁₂	556	(83)	279	(67)	812	(82)	-111	(59)	82	(64)	-54	(60)
N ₂₂	462	(83)	519	(90)	1260	(103)	9	(67)	251	(76)	72	(75)
N ₃₂	663	(100)	534	(90)	1324	(116)	49	(74)	60	(87)	154	(84)
C ₁	903	(131)	387	(93)	915	(105)	94	(89)	139	(98)	-25	(80)
C ₂	509	(101)	481	(94)	781	(92)	56	(78)	144	(81)	41	(75)
N ₀₁	1082	(129)	766	(109)	1084	(100)	-196	(93)	351	(92)	-187	(82)
N ₀₁	639	(104)	465	(89)	1571	(127)	28	(74)	14	(93)	-67	(86)
O ₁	1409	(127)	752	(95)	1431	(108)	-402	(87)	512	(95)	-151	(80)
O ₂	1203	(111)	519	(79)	1833	(131)	-264	(72)	749	(99)	42	(81)
O ₃	1382	(118)	382	(71)	1693	(123)	-88	(71)	461	(95)	12	(74)
O ₄	670	(82)	465	(76)	1972	(132)	21	(61)	100	(83)	-29	(78)
O ₅	500	(71)	693	(84)	1707	(118)	167	(61)	36	(73)	-223	(79)
O ₆	592	(78)	427	(69)	1767	(112)	-29	(58)	135	(76)	36	(70)

All hydrogen atoms have isotropic temperature factors, B , of 5.0 Å³.

DISCUSSION

Both structures show the features which were expected for them. The red crystals have the complex ion in the *cis*-configuration, the red-green dichroitic ones the *trans*-configuration. The complex ions are similar to the cations in β -NiThio₂SO₄.² As in this compound the Ni-S bonds in the *cis* complex are shorter than that of the *trans* complex and also of those of the *trans* complex ions in β -NiThio₂SO₄ and in α -NiThio₂SO₄·3H₂O.¹ The Ni-S bonds in the present *trans* complex are longer than those in the other complexes mentioned; this may be a result of a slight bonding interaction between nickel and two O₃-atoms of the nearest nitrate groups. These oxygen atoms are 3.14 Å away from nickel in directions which give a somewhat distorted octahedron. O₃ is taking part in one weak hydrogen bond and the geometry is such that a lone pair may be pointing towards nickel.

The dimensions of the thiosemicarbazide groups are all similar to those of free thiosemicarbazide^{6,7} and of the other complexes investigated in this laboratory,¹⁻⁴ at the University of Parma,^{8,9} and in Bratislava.¹⁰ The nitrate groups are planar and regular within experimental error.

The structure of the *trans* complex is illustrated in Fig. 1 which is a projection of part of the structure on to the best plane through one complex ion. The b axis is approximately perpendicular to this plane. Although all hydrogen atoms take part in some interaction with oxygen atoms only one oxygen atom is in a really favourable position for hydrogen bonding and all the other

Table 3. Final atomic parameters for *trans* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂, standard deviations × 10⁴ in parentheses. For hydrogen atoms the isotropic temperature factor parameter *B* (Å²) is given.

Atom	<i>x</i>	σx	<i>y</i>	σy	<i>z</i>	σz	<i>B</i>	σB
Ni	0.0000	(0)	0.0000	(0)	0.0000	(0)		
S	0.2597	(2)	0.1955	(2)	0.2238	(2)		
N ₁	0.1867	(6)	0.0769	(7)	-0.2068	(6)		
N ₂	0.3990	(6)	0.1787	(8)	-0.1329	(7)		
N ₃	0.6439	(7)	0.3506	(9)	0.1343	(8)		
C	0.4487	(7)	0.2431	(8)	0.0638	(8)		
N	0.1451	(6)	0.7051	(7)	0.3610	(7)		
O ₁	0.3223	(6)	0.7486	(8)	0.4360	(7)		
O ₂	0.0183	(6)	0.7279	(7)	0.4693	(6)		
O ₃	0.0919	(6)	0.6370	(8)	0.1793	(6)		
H ₁₁	0.1549	(102)	0.1834	(124)	-0.2684	(120)	3.34	(1.80)
H ₁₂	0.1626	(91)	-0.0498	(106)	-0.3075	(101)	1.48	(1.37)
H ₂	0.5222	(112)	0.2218	(131)	0.7704	(125)	3.85	(1.94)
H ₃₁	0.7485	(90)	0.3712	(98)	0.0529	(96)	0.91	(1.25)
H ₃₂	0.6571	(109)	0.3608	(133)	0.2634	(134)	3.94	(2.05)

N—H...O distances are fairly long as shown in Table 8, so compared to the other similar compounds the hydrogen bonding system must be described as weak, a fact that may account for the instability of this compound. One oxygen-sulphur distance of 3.11 Å is shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii but in the complex the sulphur atom must be slightly positive and a short distance to a negatively charged oxygen atom is therefore not alarming.

Fig. 2 is a projection along the *c* axis of the *cis* compound. The structure is built up of columns along *c* of positive ions stacked with nitrogen on top of sulphur and *vice versa*. The nitrate groups also form columns. A stacking error so that sulphur comes on top of sulphur can easily occur and can be the basis

Table 4. Mean square vibration amplitudes, $u_{ij} \times 10^4$ for the heavier atoms of *trans* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂.

	u_{11}	σu_{11}	u_{22}	σu_{22}	u_{33}	σu_{33}	u_{12}	σu_{12}	u_{13}	σu_{13}	u_{23}	σu_{23}
Ni	154	(4)	261	(5)	267	(4)	52	(3)	30	(4)	-20	(4)
S	211	(6)	431	(8)	296	(6)	84	(6)	44	(6)	-24	(6)
N ₁	209	(21)	373	(25)	270	(20)	111	(19)	46	(18)	11	(20)
N ₂	187	(20)	435	(27)	333	(22)	99	(19)	56	(19)	4	(22)
N ₃	201	(22)	537	(31)	401	(25)	54	(21)	61	(22)	14	(26)
C	181	(23)	261	(25)	300	(24)	47	(20)	26	(21)	41	(23)
N	252	(21)	302	(23)	298	(21)	81	(18)	70	(19)	11	(19)
O ₁	240	(20)	659	(30)	417	(22)	138	(20)	8	(19)	29	(23)
O ₂	385	(22)	450	(24)	393	(20)	213	(18)	143	(19)	15	(20)
O ₃	305	(21)	617	(28)	322	(19)	168	(20)	-31	(19)	-146	(21)

Table 7. Bond lengths and angles in *cis* and *trans* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂. For the *cis* complex the values for the two independent halves of the molecule are both given.

Distance	<i>cis</i> (1)		<i>cis</i> (2)		<i>trans</i>	
Ni-S	2.150	(5)	2.150	(5)	2.185	(1)
Ni-N ₁	1.945	(11)	1.964	(10)	1.920	(4)
N ₁ -N ₂	1.436	(15)	1.418	(15)	1.426	(6)
N ₂ -C	1.301	(18)	1.309	(18)	1.321	(7)
C-N ₃	1.286	(19)	1.273	(18)	1.320	(6)
S-C	1.771	(16)	1.723	(14)	1.712	(5)
N-O ₁	1.259	(20)	1.263	(16)	1.245	(6)
N-O ₂	1.196	(18)	1.243	(16)	1.249	(7)
N-O ₃	1.292	(17)	1.262	(16)	1.234	(6)
Angle	<i>cis</i> (1)		<i>cis</i> (2)		<i>trans</i>	
S-Ni-N ₁ (in ring)	89.41	(0.33)	89.03	(0.32)	88.09	(0.11)
Ni-S-C	97.66	(0.50)	97.97	(0.49)	97.08	(0.16)
S-C-N ₃	118.65	(1.20)	120.49	(1.10)	120.44	(0.40)
S-C-N ₂	119.76	(1.16)	120.11	(1.53)	119.90	(0.35)
N ₂ -C-N ₃	122.01	(1.44)	119.38	(1.33)	119.62	(0.48)
C-N ₂ -N ₁	119.58	(1.21)	119.88	(1.15)	118.29	(0.44)
N ₂ -N ₁ -Ni	114.46	(0.80)	113.48	(0.79)	115.13	(0.30)
O ₁ -N-O ₂	120.94	(1.35)	117.96	(1.16)	120.31	(0.44)
O ₁ -N-O ₃	120.29	(1.34)	118.21	(1.17)	120.49	(0.50)
O ₂ -N-O ₃	118.74	(1.40)	123.62	(1.14)	119.19	(0.45)

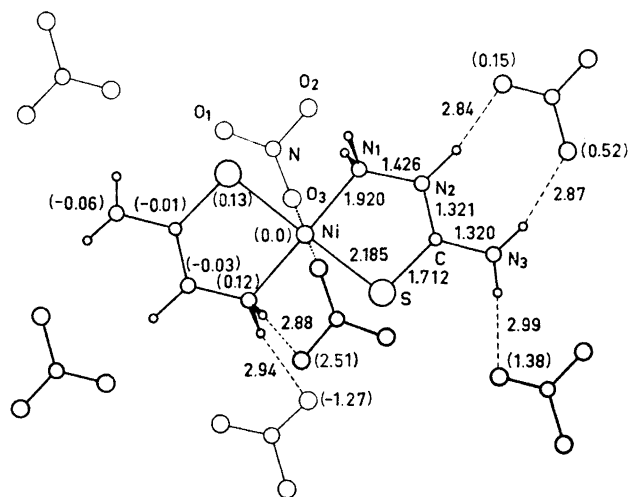


Fig. 1. Part of the structure of *trans* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂ projected on to the best plane through a complex ion.

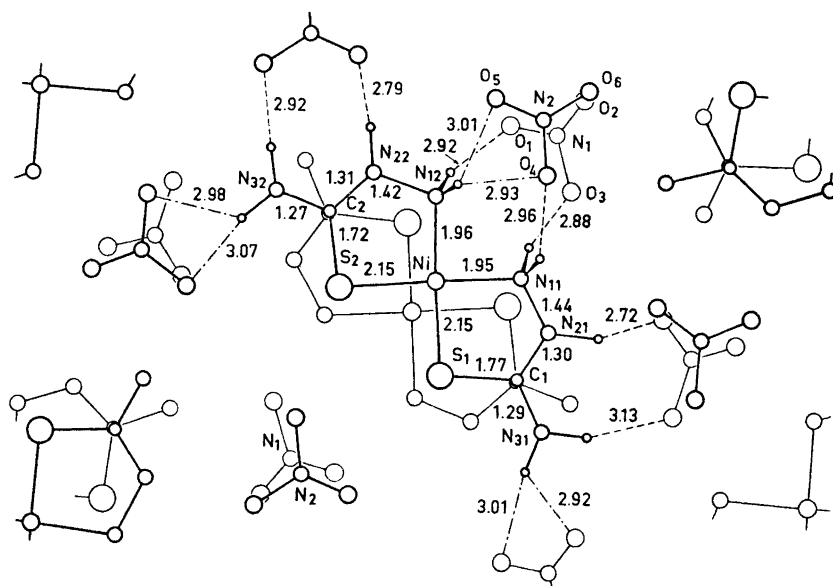
Table 8. Some intermolecular distances in Å in *cis* and *trans* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂.

<i>cis</i> (1)		<i>cis</i> (2)		<i>trans</i>	
N ₁₁ -O ₃	2.877	N ₁₂ -O ₁	2.918	N ₁ -O ₂	2.884
N ₁₁ -O ₄	2.955	N ₁₂ -O ₄	2.927	N ₁ -O ₂	2.941
N ₂₁ -O ₂	2.718	N ₁₂ -O ₅	3.010	N ₂ -O ₁	2.836
N ₃₁ -O ₁	3.006	N ₂₂ -O ₅	2.794	N ₃ -O ₁	2.988
N ₃₁ -O ₂	2.923	N ₃₂ -O ₄	2.984	N ₃ -O ₃	2.869
		N ₃₂ -O ₆	2.923	N ₃ -O ₃	2.979
		N ₃₂ -O ₆	3.042	S-O ₂	3.110

for the twinning; if these errors occur often you get a disordered structure with broad X-ray reflections as was observed. The structure is held together by hydrogen bonds though three hydrogen atoms point towards the midpoint between two oxygen atoms of a nitrate group rather than towards one particular oxygen atom. The distances in question are listed in Table 8.

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ALGOL programs written by J. Danielsen, J. Nyborg, and the author were used on the GIER computer of Aarhus University.

Fig. 2. Projection along the *c*-axis of *cis* NiThio₂(NO₃)₂.

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