

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis(thioacetamide)nickel(II) Thiocyanate

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The crystal structure of bis(thioacetamide)nickel(II) thiocyanate, $\text{Ni}[\text{SC}(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2]_2(\text{NCS})_2$, has been studied by three-dimensional Fourier methods. The habit of the crystals is rhombohedral, yet the Bravais lattice is *P*. There are three formula units in the unit cell: $a = 9.463 \pm 0.009$, $c = 12.627 \pm 0.022$ Å, space group $P3_121$. Coordination around each Ni atom is octahedral and involves two sulphur atoms from two thioacetamide molecules (Ni-S, 2.45 ± 1 Å), two sulphur (Ni-S, 2.55 ± 1 Å) and two nitrogen atoms (Ni-N, 2.02 ± 1 Å) from four NCS groups which are in a bridging position. The nitrogen atoms are *trans* with respect to the plane of the sulphur atoms and the thioacetamide molecules lie on adjacent corners of the coordination polyhedron. The octahedra are linked in helical chains running along a 3_1 axis. The thioacetamide molecules are planar and tilted with respect to the coordination plane of the sulphur atoms. The structure is compared with those of the similar compounds bis(thiourea)Ni(II) and bis(ethylenethiourea)Ni(II) thiocyanates.

Introduction

In our programme of work on the determination of the crystal structures of metal-complex compounds of ligands containing sulphur as donor atom, results for

$\text{Ni}tu_2(\text{NCS})_2$ [$tu = \text{thiourea}$, $\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2$] (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Giraldi Battistini & Domiano, 1966) and $\text{Ni}etu_2(\text{NCS})_2$ [$etu = \text{ethylenethiourea} = \text{SC}(\text{NHCH}_2)_2$] (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Musatti & Manfredotti, 1966) have already been published. In the present paper

Table 1. Final atomic fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$), thermal parameters ($\times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$) with e.s.d.'s and ratios (e.s.d.)/(coordinate shift)

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{23}	B_{13}	B_{12}	$r(x)$	$r(y)$	$r(z)$
Ni	2211 ± 6	0	3333	39 ± 9	45 ± 9	34 ± 1	-3 ± 4	-1 ± 4	24 ± 10	∞	—	—
S(1)	5000 ± 9	2308 ± 9	3257 ± 3	23 ± 6	38 ± 6	35 ± 0	-7 ± 3	1 ± 3	16 ± 7	∞	1	3
S(2)	2037 ± 10	1241 ± 12	6976 ± 2	35 ± 7	37 ± 7	23 ± 1	-5 ± 2	-3 ± 2	22 ± 8	10	∞	2
N(1)	2335 ± 38	339 ± 33	4916 ± 6	38 ± 26	37 ± 25	27 ± 2	-5 ± 10	-3 ± 10	21 ± 30	6	16	∞
N(2)	5778 ± 48	805 ± 53	1851 ± 13	44 ± 32	47 ± 30	50 ± 3	-16 ± 12	-3 ± 12	20 ± 37	∞	13	13
C(1)	6243 ± 43	1970 ± 56	2453 ± 12	43 ± 34	38 ± 32	34 ± 3	-3 ± 13	-3 ± 13	25 ± 39	22	8	∞
C(2)	2226 ± 34	757 ± 45	5763 ± 16	25 ± 22	27 ± 22	29 ± 1	-5 ± 10	-2 ± 10	13 ± 26	17	22	8
C(3)	7989 ± 40	3276 ± 47	2395 ± 16	35 ± 28	36 ± 29	50 ± 1	0 ± 15	-6 ± 15	12 ± 35	4	47	16

Table 2. Atomic peak heights (e. \AA^{-3}), and curvatures (e. \AA^{-5})

		ρ	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	A_{kl}	A_{hl}	A_{hk}
Ni	obs.	53.1	451	398	518	-11	4	207
	calc.	52.1	447	398	518	-10	4	203
S(1)	obs.	30.4	252	246	281	-34	19	116
	calc.	29.3	250	247	283	-31	17	116
S(2)	obs.	33.4	291	280	338	-6	-10	157
	calc.	32.5	291	280	336	-4	-9	155
N(1)	obs.	9.7	54	66	118	-10	4	25
	calc.	9.3	54	66	117	-10	4	25
N(2)	obs.	8.8	66	59	66	-7	6	35
	calc.	8.6	67	59	68	-6	6	35
C(1)	obs.	8.3	64	51	69	0	-4	29
	calc.	8.0	63	50	68	1	-4	29
C(2)	obs.	9.9	90	84	64	6	-7	45
	calc.	9.4	90	84	63	6	-7	45
C(3)	obs.	8.1	60	52	54	-1	1	25
	calc.	7.9	61	54	55	-2	2	26
	e.s.d.	0.5	5	5	5	3	3	4

values reported in Table 3 are calculated with the final parameters of Table 1 using the scattering factors of Thomas & Umeda (1957) for Ni^{2+} , of Dawson (1960) for S and of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for N and C.

The standard deviations, quoted in the next section, are calculated from the formulae of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) for bond lengths and of Darlow (1960) for angles, the effects of errors in cell parameters being accounted for following Darlow & Cochran (1961).

Discussion

The coordination around each nickel atom is octahedral as it coordinates to two S(1) atoms from two thioacetamide molecules and to two S(2) and two N(2) atoms from four different NCS groups. The structure is polymeric as these groups are in a bridging position and the coordination octahedra form a helical chain around a 3_1 axis as shown in Fig. 1. The two thioacetamide molecules are in a *cis* position, their sulphur atoms being on adjacent corners of the coordination octahedron.

It is interesting to compare this structure with those of the similar compounds $\text{Nietu}_2(\text{NCS})_2$ (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Musatti & Manfredotti, 1966) and $\text{Nitu}_2(\text{NCS})_2$ (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Giraldi Battistini & Domiano, 1966) complexes (Fig. 2). In all these three compounds coordination around Ni is octahedral and the crystal structures are polymeric in nature with chains of coordination polyhedra; however, while sulphur bridges are present in the thiourea complex, bridging is due to the thiocyanate groups in the other compounds. The ligands are in a different

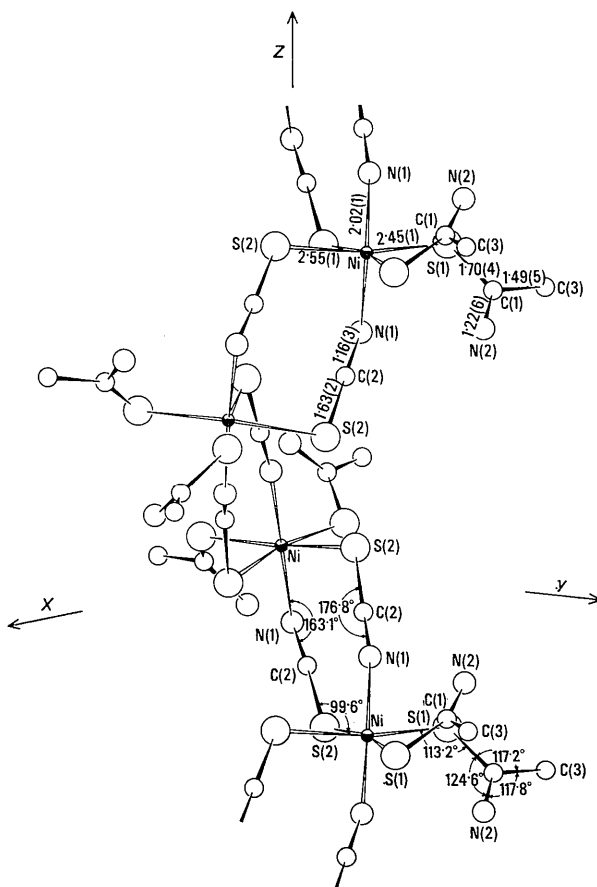


Fig. 1. $\text{Nitam}_2(\text{NCS})_2$: Clino-graphic projection of a chain of coordination polyhedra.

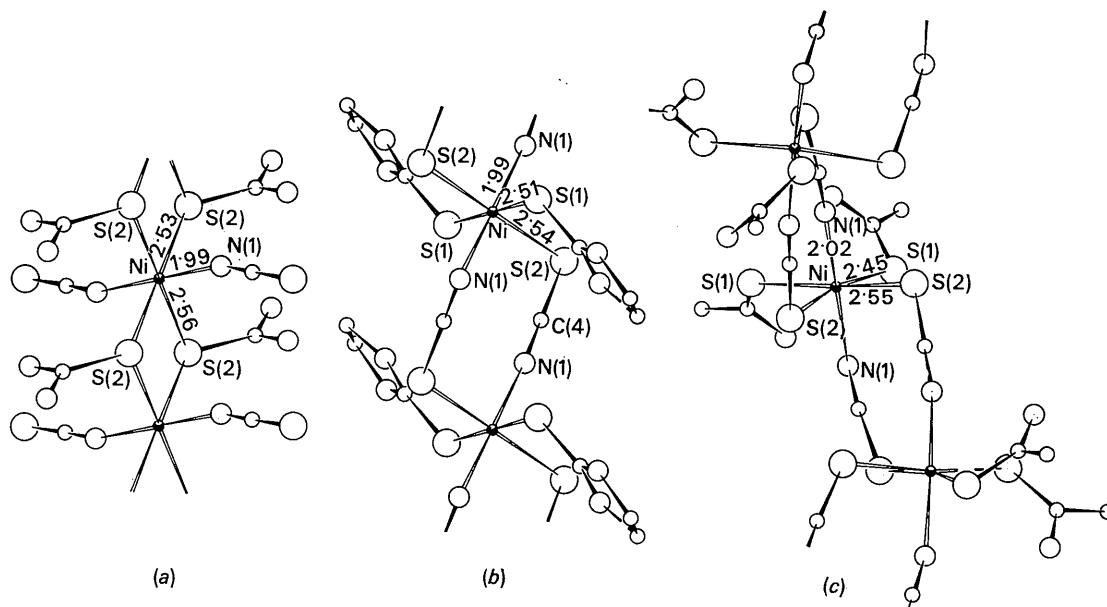


Fig. 2. Chains of coordination octahedra in the three similar compounds. (a) $\text{Nitu}_2(\text{NCS})_2$, (b) $\text{Nietu}_2(\text{NCS})_2$, (c) $\text{Nitam}_2(\text{NCS})_2$.

situation in the three complexes: in $Nitu_2(NCS)_2$ the thiocyanate is terminal and bonded through the nitrogen atom and each sulphur atom of thiourea is bonded to two adjacent metal atoms, while in $Nietu_2(NCS)_2$ the thiocyanate group is bridging and the two ethylene-thiourea sulphur atoms, which are monocoordinated, are in a *trans* position.

It is remarkable to observe that in all these compounds coordination always involves four sulphur and two nitrogen atoms, the last being *trans* with respect to the sulphur plane, so that the octahedra are deformed to form flattened bipyramids which are nearly tetragonal. Thus this polyhedron seems to be the most

stable arrangement for the Ni^{2+} ion with these ligands and is realized in different ways, with different behaviour of the thiocyanate group. This behaviour is probably related to the different donor character of the ligands and to the packing interactions of the organic molecules.

Comparison of bond distances and angles in the coordination polyhedra of the three nickel thiocyanate complexes is shown in Table 4. The distances Ni-S for the two kinds of coordinated sulphur atom in the thioacetamide complex are significantly different [$t_o = (I_1 - I_2) \times (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{-1/2} = 7.1$, significance test of Cruickshank & Robertson, 1953], the shorter being

Table 4. Bond distances and angles in the coordination octahedra of $NiL_2(NCS)_2$ complexes

[L = thioacetamide (<i>tam</i>), ethylenethiourea (<i>etu</i>), thiourea (<i>tu</i>)]			
	$Nitam_2(NCS)_2^*$	$Nietu_2(NCS)_2^\dagger$	$Nitu_2(NCS)_2^\ddagger$
Ni-S(1)	$2.446 \pm 10 \text{ \AA}$	$2.507 \pm 8 \text{ \AA}$	$2.531 \pm 6 \text{ \AA}$
Ni-S(2)	2.546 ± 10	2.544 ± 14	2.564 ± 9
Ni-N(1)	2.020 ± 11	1.992 ± 23	1.992 ± 7
N(1)-Ni-S(2 ⁱ)	$92.6 \pm 1.0^\circ$	$88.0 \pm 0.5^\circ$	$82.4 \pm 0.3^\circ$
N(1)-Ni-S(2 ⁱⁱ)	85.5 ± 0.9		
S(1)-Ni-S(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	101.5 ± 0.3	81.4 ± 0.2	83.6 ± 0.1
S(1)-Ni-S(2 ⁱ)	87.4 ± 0.4		
S(1)-Ni-N(1)	86.9 ± 0.9	87.3 ± 0.5	88.3 ± 0.3
S(1)-Ni-N(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	94.7 ± 0.9		

* Present paper.

† Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Musatti & Manfredotti (1966).

‡ Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Giraldo Battistini & Domiano (1966).

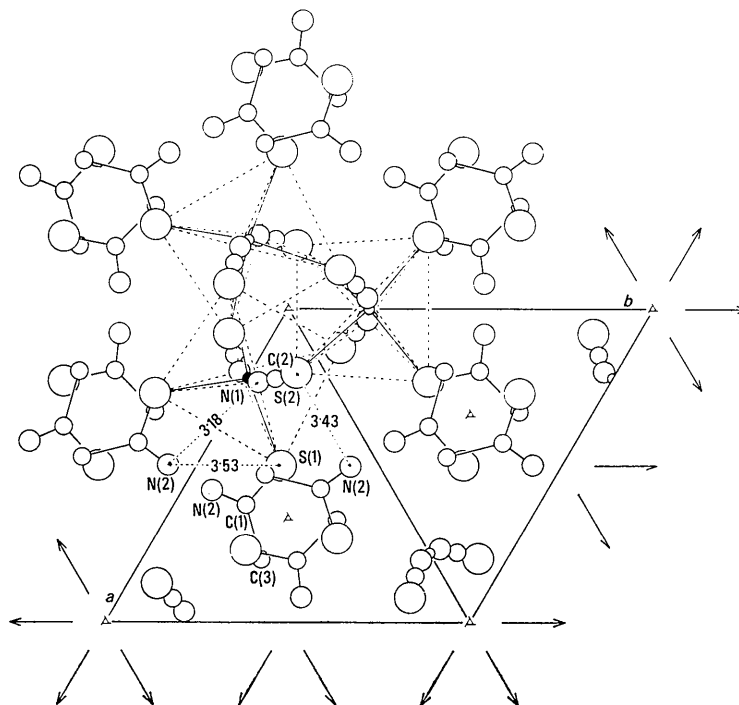


Fig. 3. $Nitam_2(NCS)_2$: projection of the structure on a plane perpendicular to [001].

that of the thioacetamide sulphur which is more strongly bonded to the metal atom than the other sulphur ligand. The distance Ni-N is consistent with the sum of Pauling's covalent radii (2.09 Å) and with the data quoted in Table 4 of the paper on bis(2-thioimidazolidine)nickel(II) thiocyanate (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Musatti & Manfredotti, 1966).

Distances and angles in the thioacetamide molecule are compared with those for the uncoordinated molecule (Truter, 1960) in Table 5. From these values it appears that coordination does not significantly influence the dimensions of the molecule, which is planar; its least-squares plane is

$$0.1893X - 0.6519Y + 0.7343Z = 3.9141 . *$$

The thioacetamide molecule is tilted with respect to the plane of sulphur atoms surrounding the nickel atom, the dihedral angle being 132.0° (the values for the same angle in the thiourea and ethylenethiourea complexes are 100.2° and 107.1° respectively). This is a consequence of the lack of collinearity for the bonds Ni-S(1) and S(1)-C(1): the angle Ni-S(1)-C(1) being 113.2° (116.9° for the *tu* complex and 116.9° for the *etu* complex).

Table 5. Distances and angles in thioacetamide molecules

Nitam ₂ (NCS) ₂ (Present study)	<i>tam</i> (Truter, 1960)	<i>t₀</i>
S(1)-C(1) = 1.70 ± 4	1.713 ± 6	0.32
C(1)-C(3) = 1.49 ± 5	1.494 ± 8	0.08
C(1)-N(2) = 1.22 ± 6	1.324 ± 8	1.72
S(1)-C(1)-N(2) = 124.6 ± 3.2°	121.6 ± 0.4°	0.93
S(1)-C(1)-C(3) = 117.2 ± 3.3	120.7 ± 0.4	1.06
N(2)-C(1)-C(3) = 117.8 ± 3.3	117.7 ± 0.5	0.03

Table 6. Distances and angles in the NCS group

	Nietu ₂ (NCS)	Nitu ₂ (NCS) ₂	Nitam ₂ (NCS) ₂
N-C	1.16 ± 3 Å	1.169 ± 14 Å	1.16 ± 3 Å
C-S	1.64 ± 2	1.635 ± 13	1.63 ± 2
Ni-N-C	162.1 ± 1.7°	162.2 ± 1.0°	163.1 ± 3.2°
Ni-S-C	100.7 ± 0.7	—	99.6 ± 1.5
N-C-S	178.6 ± 1.2	178.0 ± 1.0	176.8 ± 3.8

The bond distances and angles concerning the NCS group are practically equal in the three nickel com-

* The *X, Y, Z* coordinates are in Å and refer to orthogonal axes. They can be obtained from those of Table 1 by using the matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \sin \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ a \cos \gamma & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

plexes, as shown in Table 6, so that the discussion given for the NCS group in the *etu* complex (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Musatti & Manfredotti, 1966) applies also to the other two complexes. The lack of collinearity in the NCS group is not significant. The infrared behaviour of this group in these complexes is illustrated in the paper describing the crystal structure of the *etu* complex.

Packing is determined by the following S...N and N...N contacts:

$$S(2)-N(2^{iv}) = 3.43 \pm 4 \text{ \AA}$$

$$N(1)-N(2^{iii}) = 3.18 \pm 6$$

$$S(1)-N(1^{iii}) = 3.29 \pm 3$$

$$i \quad x, y, 1-z$$

$$ii \quad y-x, \bar{x}, z-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$iii \quad x-y, \bar{y}, \frac{2}{3}-z$$

$$iv \quad y-x+1, 1-x, \frac{2}{3}+z$$

as shown in the projection of Fig. 3.

All the calculations were performed on the Olivetti Elea 6001/S computer of the Centro di Calcolo Elettronico della Università di Parma with the programs of Nardelli, Musatti, Domiano & Andreetti (1964, 1965). This work was done with the financial support of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Roma).

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