

## Crystal Structure and Chemical Bonding of a Palladium Thiosulphate Complex: Bisethylenediaminepalladium(II) *cis*-Dithiosulphate-ethylenediaminepalladite

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The crystal structure of  $[\text{Pd}(\text{en})_2][\text{Pd}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2(\text{en})]$  (en = ethylenediamine) has been determined. It forms crystals of space group  $P\bar{1}$  with  $a = 8.76 \pm 0.03$ ,  $b = 13.30 \pm 0.05$ ,  $c = 8.66 \pm 0.03$  Å,  $\alpha = 108.3 \pm 0.3$ ,  $\beta = 98.5 \pm 0.3$ ,  $\gamma = 103.1 \pm 0.3^\circ$ , the calculated density for two formula weights in the unit cell is  $2.26 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,  $D$  measured is  $2.24 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ . The structure was solved by Patterson methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares to a conventional  $R$  value of 9.8% for the 3575 reflections measured on films. This study established that the title compound consists of discrete  $[\text{Pd}(\text{en})_2]^{2+}$  cations and *cis*- $[\text{Pd}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2(\text{en})]^{2-}$  anions. There is the expected square planar coordination around the Pd atoms, the  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  groups being bonded through S. The average bond distances are: Pd–N  $2.071 \pm 0.007$ , Pd–S  $2.297 \pm 0.004$ , C–N  $1.48 \pm 0.01$ , C–C  $1.53 \pm 0.02$ , S–S  $2.066 \pm 0.006$ , and S–O  $1.457 \pm 0.007$  Å; the average O–S–O angle of the  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  groups is  $111.8 \pm 0.7^\circ$ . The S–S bonds of the coordinated  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  groups are significantly longer than in the thiosulphate ion.

### Introduction

Chemical and spectroscopic studies of coordination compounds having the  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  group as a ligand indicate that the latter can be a bridging ligand, a bidentate ligand or a monodentate ligand (Livingstone, 1965). The structure determinations of two thiosulphates have been reported so far; that of  $\text{Ni}[\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2]_4\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Fava Gasparri, Mangia, Musatti & Nardelli, 1969) where the  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  is bonded through S and O to Ni, and that of  $\text{Na}_4[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]_n[\text{Cu}_n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_{2n}]_2$  (Ferrari, Braibanti & Tiripicchio, 1966) in which the  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  ligand bridges two Cu atoms through one S atom. In this last compound there is a significant lengthening of the S–S bond of the coordinated  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  group as compared with the dimensions of the  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$  ion determined in  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mg} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Baggio, Amzel & Becka, 1969). We undertook the present study in order to establish whether this lengthening would also occur when the group behaves as a monodentate S bonded ligand. Since transition metals of the platinum group are likely to bind  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$  through a metal–S bond we selected a palladium thiosulphate complex that crystallized forming suitable crystal for a X-ray diffraction study. We chose the title compound, of minimum formula  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2(\text{en})_3$  (en = ethylenediamine,  $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ ), which also presented the problem of assigning it the correct structural formula. This compound has a stoichiometry similar to that of compounds formulated as  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4]_3\text{Pt}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_4$  and  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4]_3\text{Pd}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_4$  (Costamagna & Levitus, 1966), which are not plausible formulae since they imply the existence of anions of charge  $-6$ .

### Experimental

The crystals were kindly supplied to us by Dr Levitus. Their chemical formula was established by quantitative chemical analysis (spectroscopic analysis of Pd and microanalysis of C, H, N, and S) and the presence of coordinated  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  was confirmed by the fact that the infrared spectrum of the complex showed S–O stretching modes at higher frequencies than in the ionic thiosulphates. The appearance of the crystals is that of orange coloured plates having the  $c$  unit-cell axis perpendicular to the prominent face. Long exposures to X-ray radiation in contact with air did not damage the crystals.

#### Crystal data

Bisethylenediaminepalladium(II)-*cis*-dithiosulphate-ethylenediaminepalladite,  
 $\text{Pd}(\text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{Pd}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2(\text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2)$ .  
 F.W. 617.3. Triclinic,  $a = 8.76 \pm 0.03$ ,  $b = 13.30 \pm 0.05$ ,  
 $c = 8.66 \pm 0.03$  Å,  $\alpha = 108.3 \pm 0.3^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 98.5 \pm 0.3^\circ$ ,  
 $\gamma = 103.1 \pm 0.3^\circ$  at  $295^\circ \text{K}$ ,  $V = 907 \pm 5$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  
 $D_m = 2.24 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  (by flotation),  $D_c(Z=2) = 2.26 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,  
 $F(000) = 612$ ,  $\mu = 18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{MoK}\alpha$  radiation. Space group  $P\bar{1}$ .

The cell constants were refined using the  $\text{Cu K}\alpha_1 - \text{K}\alpha_{\text{II}}$  splitting of 104 independent high angle reflections, measured on Weissenberg equi-inclination photographs of levels  $5kl$ ,  $6kl$ , and  $7kl$ , in the least-squares procedure proposed by Alcock & Sheldrick (1967). A Deldundy reduction did not indicate that there was higher symmetry. The data used to solve and refine the structure were collected with Zr-filtered  $\text{Mo K}$  radiation with crystals cut to the shape of a parallelepiped and mounted with their  $a$  axis parallel to the spindle axis. The dimensions of the cut crystals were of less than 0.03 cm along  $a$  and with cross sections

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of  $0.02 \times 0.02$  cm. We recorded reflections from layers  $0kl$  to  $6kl$  with the equi-inclination Weissenberg method using multiple films, and from layers  $hk0$  to  $hk2$  with an integrating precession camera. The intensities on the Weissenberg photographs were estimated by visual comparison with calibrated scales and on the precession photographs with a microdensitometer. Within a ratio of 2000:1 of maximum to minimum observable intensity we were able to measure the intensity of 3575 independent reflections, representing  $\sim 95\%$  of the reflections that could be recorded on the films at  $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.65 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . The intensities were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and applying the Philips spot-shape factor to the reflections of the extended half of the equi inclination Weissenberg photographs (the complete set of measurable reflections of a layer was recorded on two photographs). The data of the different Weissenberg and precession photographs were put on the same scale by correlating the intensities of equivalent reflections and applying the least-squares refinement proposed by Hamilton, Rollett & Sparks (1965). The discrepancy factor of the equivalent reflections after scaling is 8%. We did not apply an absorption correction to the data since the change of absorption factor in any one layer is less than 2% in

the region of observable intensity, and the different layer lines obtained from the Weissenberg photographs have been put on the same scale using the intensities measured on the precession photographs, which have negligible difference of absorption correction within each and between layer lines.

### Structure determination and refinement

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis gave a map showing clearly the Pd-Pd and Pd-S vectors. Next we computed a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis using the signs given by the heavy atoms, which in turn allowed us to locate unequivocally the positions of the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. A structure factor calculation including only the heavy atoms gave a conventional  $R$  value of 0.30, when the light atoms were included  $R$  dropped to 0.19. We initiated a full-matrix least-squares refinement [minimizing  $\sum \omega(F_o - F_c)^2$ ] allowing for the simultaneous variation of coordinates, individual isotropic temperature factors and a different scale factor for each set of reflections registered on the  $0kl$  to  $6kl$  equi inclination Weissenberg photographs, and after 4 cycles the indicated shift of the parameters was less than  $\frac{1}{5}$  one-fifth of their estimated standard

Table 1. Final positional parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ), and coefficients  $B$  in the temperature factor expression  $\exp[-B(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2]$ , all with their e.s.d.'s in parentheses

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
Pd(1)	5000	0	0	*
Pd(2)	0	5000	5000	*
Pd(3)	1795 (2)	2154 (1)	4523 (1)	*
S(1)	3292 (4)	-3458 (3)	-1806 (3)	*
S(2)	1244 (5)	2475 (3)	2086 (4)	*
S(3)	-0809 (4)	0973 (2)	3547 (4)	*
S(4)	-2148 (4)	1769 (3)	5017 (4)	*
O(1)	2734 (17)	3622 (11)	0260 (16)	3.13 (24)
O(2)	3850 (15)	4483 (10)	3227 (14)	2.48 (20)
O(3)	4507 (15)	2883 (10)	1752 (14)	2.34 (19)
O(4)	-1069 (13)	2422 (8)	6663 (12)	1.75 (16)
O(5)	-3510 (15)	0878 (9)	5022 (14)	2.28 (18)
O(6)	-2802 (15)	2451 (10)	5778 (14)	2.29 (18)
C(1)	3801 (20)	1917 (12)	7252 (18)	1.95 (23)
C(2)	4828 (20)	3031 (12)	7186 (18)	1.95 (23)
C(3)	1082 (21)	5273 (13)	8436 (19)	2.18 (25)
C(4)	2392 (23)	4992 (13)	7630 (21)	2.48 (27)
C(5)	2267 (21)	-0308 (13)	1554 (20)	2.20 (25)
C(6)	2556 (19)	-1437 (11)	0897 (17)	1.67 (17)
N(1)	2082 (17)	1770 (10)	6667 (15)	1.95 (16)
N(2)	4245 (15)	3021 (10)	5473 (14)	1.44 (17)
N(3)	-0489 (18)	4792 (11)	7171 (16)	2.13 (21)
N(4)	2412 (16)	5333 (10)	6170 (14)	1.66 (18)
N(5)	3881 (17)	0543 (10)	1883 (15)	1.93 (20)
N(6)	3297 (17)	-1488 (10)	-0524 (15)	1.90 (20)

\* These atoms have been refined with anisotropic temperature factor; the following are the final values of the coefficients  $B_{ii}$  ( $\times 10^4$ ) in the expressions  $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + 2B_{12}hk + 2B_{13}hl + 2B_{23}kl)]$

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Pd(1)	69 (2)	23 (1)	40 (1)	14 (1)	21 (2)	07 (1)
Pd(2)	58 (2)	24 (1)	76 (2)	11 (1)	34 (2)	15 (1)
Pd(3)	47 (1)	23 (1)	50 (1)	08 (1)	16 (1)	12 (1)
S(1)	59 (5)	21 (2)	46 (4)	11 (2)	21 (4)	14 (2)
S(2)	56 (5)	37 (2)	62 (4)	03 (3)	07 (4)	24 (3)
S(3)	43 (5)	24 (2)	62 (4)	04 (3)	17 (4)	04 (2)
S(4)	48 (5)	29 (2)	40 (3)	10 (2)	18 (3)	13 (2)

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

The columns give l, Fo (x 10) and Fc (x 10). The parameters used in the calculation are those given in Table 1. The letter U following l indicates an unobserved reflexion.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The first column is labeled 'l' and contains values such as 0 0 0, 1 0 0, 2 0 0, etc. The second column is labeled 'Fo (x 10)' and the third is 'Fc (x 10)'. The table lists hundreds of data points for various reflections.

Table 2 (cont.)

A large table with multiple columns containing numerical data, likely representing chemical or physical properties. The table is organized into several columns, with some cells containing multiple values separated by commas or other symbols. The data appears to be a continuation of a previous table, as indicated by the caption.



groups coordinate through their terminal S atom and form nearly tetrahedral Pd-S-SO<sub>3</sub> angles. The non-linearity of this bond angle can account for the splitting of the asymmetric S-O stretching modes observed in the infrared spectrum of this and other complex thiosulphates (Costamagna & Levitus, 1966). The (en) ligands take the *gauche* conformation without a significant change in bond distances and angles with respect to the free ligand, the coordinated S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> group maintains the pyramidal shape of the free ion but there is a significant lengthening of the S-S bond. Values of the bond distances and angles are shown in Table 3, together with their e.s.d.'s. The latter were calculated taking into account correlation and unit cell errors, and for the C-N, S-O, and Pd-N distances these values are almost equal to the values of the e.s.d. of a single observation as calculated using the corresponding sets of chemically equivalent distances (for the six C-N distances we calculate a e.s.d. in a single observation of 0.024 Å, and similarly we calculate e.s.d.'s of 0.013 Å and 0.016 Å for the S-O and Pd-N distances, respectively).

The mean value of the Pd-N bond length is 2.071 ± 0.007 Å, nearly equal to the value determined in other Pd(II) complexes having N and S atoms in their coordination sites, *i.e.* 2.060 in Na<sub>2</sub>[Pd(SO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>].6H<sub>2</sub>O (Capparelli & Becka, 1969). The average dimensions of the (en) ligands are C-N 1.484 ± 0.010 Å, C-C 1.527 ± 0.018 Å, N-C-N 108.6 ± 1.0°, practically the same as those of the free ligand and the C-N and

C-C distances are within one e.s.d. of very accurately determined values published recently [*i.e.* T<sub>C-C</sub> = 1.519 (2) T<sub>C-N</sub> = 1.483 (2) (O'Connell, 1969)]. None of the six crystallographically independent S-O bond lengths or their mean value, 1.457 ± 0.007 Å, differs significantly from the S-O bond length determined in MgS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O (Baggio, Amzel & Becka, 1969) at the 5% level of a 't' distribution. Thus with the accuracy of our results we cannot state that there is a correlation between a longer S-O bond and the shift to higher frequencies of the S-O stretching modes in the S bonded thiosulphate complexes.

There is a significant lengthening, even at the 0.1% level of a 't' distribution, of the S-S bonds of the coordinated S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 2.061 and 2.072 Å with a mean of 2.066 ± 0.006 Å as compared with the length of 2.013 ± 0.003 determined for this bond in MgS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O. Thus, it is clear that the S-S bond is weaker and in consequence the S-O bond should be stronger, in agreement with the interpretation of the infrared spectrum of the complexes. The Pd-S bond distances of the two S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> groups are 2.282 ± 0.006 and 2.312 ± 0.006 Å, both smaller than the sum of covalent radii of Pd and S [2.36 Å, according to Pauling (1960)]. The difference between the two Pd-S distances is significant at the 5% level of a 't' distribution, and the ratio of the difference between these two distances and their e.s.d.'s,  $t = (r_1 - r_2) / (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{1/2}$  is larger than any such ratio calculated for the other pairs of chemically equivalent bonds. In recently published fairly

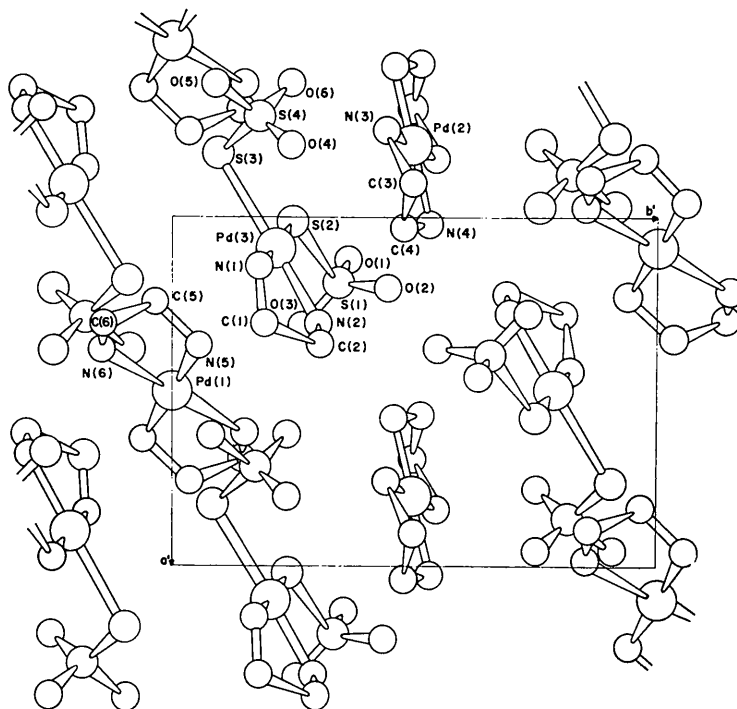


Fig. 1. Projection down the *c* axis of the unit cell. The rectangle outlined by *a'*, *b'* corresponds to the cartesian coordinates defined in the text. Atoms are numbered as in Table 1.

accurate structure determinations of coordination compounds involving non-chelating S bonding ligands, *i.e.* NiCl<sub>2</sub>(SCNH[CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>3</sub>NH)<sub>4</sub> (Luth & Truter, 1968), Ni(NCS)<sub>2</sub>(SC[NHC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>]<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (Amzel, Baggio & Becka, 1969), Ni(SC[NH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O (Fava Gasparri, Mangia, Musatti & Nardelli, 1969), Ni(SC[NH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (Weininger, O'Connor & Amma, 1969), there also are significant differences at the 5% level between crystallographically independent metal-S bonds and the *t* values are also larger for these bonds than for the other chemically equivalent bonds. Finally, we think that the correct structural formula for the compounds previously formulated as [Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sub>3</sub>[M(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>] (M = Pt or Pd) is the same as for the compound studied by us, namely [Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>][M(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>].

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lations, namely: (1) A Zalkin & B. Foxman: General Fourier synthesis, *FORDAP* (IBM 360); (2) C. T. Prewitt & B. Foxman: Full-matrix least-squares, *SFLSQ* (IBM 360); (3) D. P. Shoemaker & S. R. Srivastava: Anisotropic temperature factor interpreting program, *VIBELL* (IBM 360); (4) M. E. Pippy & F. R. Ahmed: Scan of interatomic distances and angles (IBM 360); (5) M. E. Pippy & F. R. Ahmed: Mean-plane calculation (IBM 360).

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Table 3. Bond distances (Å) and angles(°)

The e.s.d.'s are given in parentheses in units of the last decimal place.

Distances		Angles	
Pd(1)-N(6)	2.059 (14)	N(S)-Pd(1)-N(6)	83.1 (1.0)
Pd(1)-N(5)	2.048 (14)		
Pd(2)-N(4)	2.085 (15)	N(4)-Pd(2)-N(3)	94.7 (1.0)
Pd(2)-N(3)	2.074 (13)		
Pd(3)-N(2)	2.091 (15)	N(2)-Pd(3)-N(1)	83.3 (1.0)
Pd(3)-N(1)	2.070 (13)	N(2)-Pd(3)-S(2)	101.9 (0.8)
Mean Pd-N	2.071 (07)	N(2)-Pd(3)-S(3)	171.3 (0.8)
Pd(3)-S(2)	2.282 (06)	N(1)-Pd(3)-S(2)	174.8 (0.8)
Pd(3)-S(3)	2.312 (06)	N(1)-Pd(3)-S(3)	90.9 (0.8)
Mean Pd-S	2.297 (06)	S(2)-Pd(3)-S(3)	83.9 (0.5)
S(1)-S(2)	2.061 (06)	Pd(3)-S(2)-S(1)	110.1 (0.5)
S(3)-S(4)	2.072 (06)	Pd(3)-S(3)-S(4)	105.3 (0.5)
Mean S-S	2.066 (06)		
S(1)-O(2)	1.441 (12)	O(1)-S(1)-O(2)	112.0 (1.0)
S(1)-O(3)	1.445 (14)	O(2)-S(1)-O(3)	109.4 (1.0)
S(1)-O(1)	1.456 (12)	O(3)-S(1)-O(1)	114.4 (1.0)
S(4)-O(6)	1.460 (13)	O(5)-S(4)-O(6)	112.6 (1.0)
S(4)-O(5)	1.478 (14)	O(6)-S(4)-O(1)	108.6 (1.0)
S(4)-O(4)	1.461 (14)		
Mean S-O	1.457 (07)	Mean O-S-O	111.4 (0.6)
N(2)-C(2)	1.490 (20)	N(2)-C(2)-C(1)	106.5 (1.5)
N(1)-C(1)	1.463 (24)	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	109.9 (1.4)
N(6)-C(6)	1.465 (22)	N(6)-C(6)-C(5)	108.2 (1.4)
N(5)-C(5)	1.522 (24)	N(5)-C(5)-C(6)	106.1 (1.4)
N(3)-C(3)	1.489 (22)	N(3)-C(3)-C(4)	109.9 (1.5)
N(4)-C(4)	1.474 (21)	N(4)-C(4)-C(3)	110.9 (1.5)
Mean N-C	1.484 (10)	Mean N-C-N	108.6 (1.0)
C(1)-C(2)	1.571 (25)	Pd(1)-N(6)-C(6)	109.6 (1.1)
C(3)-C(4)	1.487 (27)	Pd(1)-N(5)-C(5)	109.3 (1.1)
C(5)-C(6)	1.523 (25)	Pd(2)-N(3)-C(3)	105.9 (1.1)
Mean C-C	1.527 (19)	Pd(2)-N(4)-C(4)	105.8 (1.1)
		Pd(3)-N(1)-C(1)	107.6 (1.1)
		Pd(3)-N(2)-C(2)	110.9 (1.1)

#### Dihedral angles (°) for (en) groups

Pd(1) N(5) N(6)	Pd(1) C(5) C(6)	40 (5)
Pd(2) N(3) N(4)	Pd(2) C(3) C(4)	41 (5)
Pd(3) N(1) N(2)	Pd(3) C(1) C(2)	29 (5)

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## The Crystal Structure of Acetohydroxamic Acid Hemihydrate

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The structure of acetohydroxamic acid hemihydrate,  $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NHOH}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray intensities measured with a proportional counter. Atomic positions and anisotropic vibrational parameters have been refined using full-matrix least squares, and a vibrational analysis carried out. The final  $R$  value is 0.052, the principal interatomic distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) within the molecule are C-C, 1.505 (6); C-O, 1.245 (6); C-N, 1.333 (6); N-O, 1.400 (5).

### Introduction

This study of acetohydroxamic acid,



is part of a series of investigations of the crystal structures of simple amides. The authors' interest lay in comparing the geometries of the amidic and hydroxamic groups, and in a comparison of the hydrogen bonding arrangement with those found in typical amides.

Crystal data were gathered, and the approximate structure determined, at the University of Birmingham. Three-dimensional refinement was started, using Rollett's block-diagonal least-squares program, on the MERCURY computer at the University of Oxford. Refinement was later recommenced and completed by one of the authors (BHB) at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. The second refinement used a full-matrix least-squares program, and the results of this second refinement are reported here.

### Experimental

Acetohydroxamic acid was prepared by heating equivalent proportions of acetamide and hydroxylamine hydrochloride to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . Ethyl acetate was used as a solvent for extracting and recrystallizing the product. During preliminary crystallographic work, it became evident that the acid obtained in this way is hydrated, and the composition was checked by quantitative analysis with the following results:

	% C	% H	% N
Expected for $\text{CH}_3\text{CONHOH}$	32.0	6.7	18.7
Expected for $\text{CH}_3\text{CONHOH}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	28.6	7.1	16.7
Found	27.4	7.1	16.9

Weissenberg photographs showed that the crystal is orthorhombic. The systematic absences,  $h0l$  when  $(h+l)=2n+1$  and  $0kl$  when  $(k+l)=2n+1$ , indicated the space group to be either  $Pnmm$  or  $Pnn2$ . A statistical analysis of X-ray intensities in the  $0kl$  zone (Howells, Phillips & Rogers, 1950) indicated that this zone is acentric, and the space group is therefore,  $Pnn2$ . The cell dimensions were obtained from a least-squares fit to 19 interplanar spacings, measured on the three-circle diffractometer using  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ). The density was measured by flotation in a mixture of chlorobenzene and bromobenzene. Crystal data are given in Table 1.

Table 1. *Crystal data*

Acetohydroxamic acid hemihydrate  $\text{C}_2\text{NO}_2\text{H}_5\cdot\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$a$	=	$8.406 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$
$b$	=	$12.046 \pm 0.004$
$c$	=	$4.037 \pm 0.001$
$V$	=	$408.8 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}^3$
$Z$	=	$4\text{C}_2\text{NO}_2\text{H}_5 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
$D_{\text{obs}}$	=	$1.36 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$D_{\text{calc}}$	=	$1.36 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

Initially, two-dimensional intensity data were measured, using photographic and counter methods, for the  $hk0$  and  $0kl$  zones. After determination of the ap-