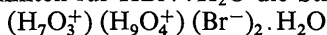


trächtlich grösser sind (2,678 bis 2,844 Å) als die beiden zuvor diskutierten, führt direkt zu einem weiteren Wassermolekül. Damit ergibt sich zusammenfassend das Vorliegen der Wasserstruktur als Diaquooxoniumkation, $H_7O_3^+$, das zusammen mit dem organischen Anion die Kristallstruktur aufbaut.

Über die Auffindung des $H_7O_3^+$ -Ions durch eine Kristallstrukturanalyse ist bisher nur einmal in der Literatur berichtet worden. Lundgren & Olovsson (1968) bestimmten für $HBr \cdot 4H_2O$ die Struktur



und entdeckten damit erstmalig gleich zwei der höheren hydratisierten Oxoniumionen. Für die beiden kurzen O...O-Abstände im $H_7O_3^+$ -Ion erhielten sie 2,465 und 2,498 Å und für den eingeschlossenen Winkel 113,6° (Standardabweichungen 0,014 Å und 0,5°).

Die Verknüpfung im grossen der Kationen und Anionen durch die Wasserstoffbrücken ist sehr komplex, wovon Fig. 3 einen Eindruck geben soll. Die einzigen intermolekularen Anion-Anion-Wasserstoffbrücken,

O(2)-H(2)...O(52) und O(71)-H(71)...O(51), erzeugen zweidimensional unbegrenzte Bausammenhänge parallel (010) von ineinandergreifenden und seitlich miteinander verknüpften Spiralsystemen um die Schraubenachsen parallel zur *a*-Achse. Die Kationen verstärken diese Verknüpfung und verbinden be-

nachbarte Bauzusammenhänge, wodurch letztendes ein dreidimensionales Netzwerk entsteht.

Die Autoren danken Herrn Dipl.-Ing. D. Nockenberger für Programmierarbeiten, dem Rechenzentrum der Technischen Universität Braunschweig und dem Deutschen Rechenzentrum in Darmstadt für Rechenzeit und dem Fonds der Chemischen Industrie und der Stiftung Volkswagenwerk für Förderung. Ihr besonderer Dank gilt der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft für Leihgaben und Personalmittel, ohne die diese Arbeit nicht hätte durchgeführt werden können.

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The Crystal Structure of Ethylenebiguanide Copper(II) Chloride Monohydrate

BY M. MATTHEW* AND N. R. KUNCHUR

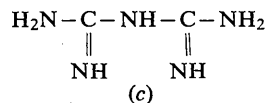
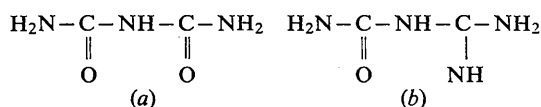
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(Received 24 April 1967 and in revised form 18 February 1970)

The crystal structure of ethylenebiguanide copper(II) chloride monohydrate has been determined from Patterson and Fourier syntheses with use of three-dimensional photographic data and refined by a least-squares method. The *R* index is 0.084 for all the observed reflexions. The space group is $P2_1/c$ and the cell constants are $a=6.97$, $b=11.88$, $c=18.50$ Å, $\beta=103.5^\circ$ and $Z=4$. The two halves of the copper complex ion are independently planar and the angle between the two plane normals is 4.6° . The complex ions are held together by a network of hydrogen bonds through two chlorine ions and the oxygen atoms of the water molecules. The Cu-N distances vary between 1.933 and 1.989 Å.

Introduction

Chemically and structurally biuret (*a*), guanylurea (*b*), and biguanide (*c*) are closely related compounds.

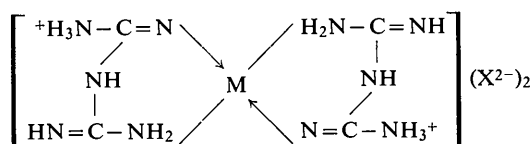


Compound (*b*) is derived from biuret by substitution of one oxygen atom with an imino group and (*c*) by substituting both the oxygen atoms with two imino groups. During the last quarter of century, a considerable amount of work has been done on the chemistry of these compounds in order to explain their important

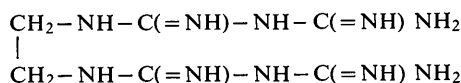
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physiological and potential chemotherapeutic properties.

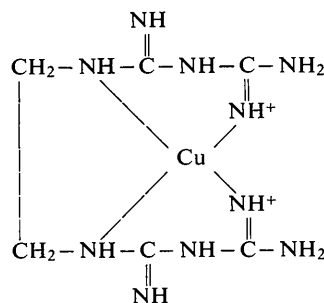
All these compounds behave as bases, acids or zwitterions and this property enhances their chelating capacity as can be seen in the numerous coloured chelate compounds they form with various transition metals. The compounds of biguanides with Cu(II) and Ni(II) have been studied although their structures have formed a subject of controversy. Various proposals have been offered for their structures (Tschugaeff, 1907; Ley & Muller, 1907; Slotta & Tschesche, 1929; Träube & Glaubitte, 1930; Ray & Saha, 1937). Only the structure proposed by Ray & Saha seems to be reasonable. They suggest that the metal replaces the hydrogen of the terminal imino group and that the amino group on the other terminal donates a lone pair of electrons to the metal atom to form a coordinate bond:



Among the various substituted biguanides, ethylenebidiguanide is one of the most interesting compounds that chelate metals. Chakrovorty & Ray (1944) confirmed this compound to be a true bidiguanide and proposed the following symmetrical structure which seems to be quite plausible.



Assuming that the above structure has a *cis* configuration, Chakravorty & Ray proposed a *cis*-planar structure for the bisethylenebidiguanide Cu(II) complex



A detailed structure analysis of the preceding compound was undertaken to verify the structures proposed and obtain precise dimensions of the coordination compound.

Experimental

Crystal data

Copper ethylenebidiguanide chloride, monohydrate:

$\text{CuC}_6\text{N}_{10}\text{OH}_{18}\text{Cl}_2$

Molecular weight: 380.63

Monoclinic, space group: $P2_1/c$.

Cell dimensions: $a = 6.97 \pm 0.01$, $b = 11.88 \pm 0.02$
 $c = 18.50 \pm 0.03$ Å, $\beta = 103.5^\circ \pm 0.3^\circ$

The cell dimensions and the values for their estimated standard deviations were determined from rotation and Weissenberg photographs).

Volume of the unit cell = 1489 Å³

Number of molecules per unit cell, $Z = 4$

$D_e = 1.705$ g.cm⁻³, $D_m = 1.73$ g.cm⁻³

Absorption coefficient for X-rays with $\lambda = 1.542$ Å,
 $\mu = 57.0$ cm⁻¹.

Total number of electrons in the unit cell: $F(000) = 780$.

Collection of intensity data

For collection of intensity data a crystal ground into a sphere of diameter of 0.22 mm was used. Data were

Table 1. The final fractional coordinates of non-hydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations

	x/a	$\sigma(x)$	y/b	$\sigma(y)$	z/c	$\sigma(z)$
Cu	0.2523	0.001 Å	0.0393	0.002 Å	0.0108	0.001 Å
Cl(1)	0.6663	0.003	0.0325	0.004	0.3474	0.003
Cl(2)	0.7634	0.003	0.3628	0.003	0.2752	0.003
N(1)	0.1961	0.008	0.8856	0.011	0.0336	0.008
N(2)	0.1650	0.008	0.8063	0.010	0.9107	0.008
N(3)	0.2326	0.007	0.0058	0.010	0.9053	0.007
N(4)	0.3061	0.007	0.1929	0.010	0.9821	0.007
N(5)	0.3661	0.008	0.2766	0.010	0.1030	0.008
N(6)	0.2832	0.008	0.0835	0.010	0.1167	0.008
N(7)	0.1425	0.009	0.6897	0.011	0.0082	0.009
N(8)	0.1853	0.008	0.8848	0.010	0.7983	0.008
N(9)	0.3506	0.008	0.3892	0.011	0.0020	0.008
N(10)	0.3643	0.008	0.2041	0.010	0.2205	0.008
C(1)	0.1684	0.009	0.7969	0.012	0.9864	0.009
C(2)	0.1976	0.008	0.9072	0.013	0.8727	0.009
C(3)	0.3369	0.010	0.2828	0.014	0.0264	0.010
C(4)	0.3396	0.009	0.1807	0.012	0.1453	0.009
C(5)	0.2793	0.009	0.0984	0.013	0.8599	0.009
C(6)	0.2676	0.010	0.2101	0.013	0.8998	0.010
O(1)	0.8771	0.009	0.4513	0.010	0.1285	0.009

recorded from layers $k=0 \rightarrow 7$ and $h=0$ with nickel filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation on an integrating Weissenberg camera with multiple film technique. By this procedure the size and shape of all reflexions recorded on the film were identical and thus the errors in the measurements of the intensity of the reflexions due to contraction and expansion of some reflexions were eliminated. A calibrating strip was prepared by integrating a suitable reflexion. The integrating limits used in taking the intensity photographs and preparing the calibration strip were the same so that the size of the spots in both cases was identical. This strip was used for measuring the intensity of the reflexions by visual comparison. 1515 reflexions out of 2109 in the range of observation had non-zero intensities. Intensities were corrected for absorption and the usual Lorentz and polarization factors. Values for absolute scale and temperature factors were obtained for all layers of photographs from a Wilson plot. The scale factors for layers $k=0 \rightarrow 7$ were improved by correlating the overlapping reflexions in the layer $h=0$. Every unobserved reflexion was assigned a value equal to half of the minimum F_o .

Structure determination

All observed reflexions were used to compute a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. There are four formula units of the compound in one unit cell so that there are one copper and two chlorine atoms per asymmetry unit. The coordinates of these atoms were obtained by interpretation of the Patterson map. A three-dimensional electron density Fourier synthesis was computed using the signs from copper and the two chlorine atoms. This synthesis revealed the positions of all (excluding hydrogen) atoms. The atomic coordinates were refined by three successive electron density Fourier syntheses using calculated signs and observed

F values. The disagreement index R for all observed reflexions at this stage was 0.17.

The next stage of refinement of the structure consisted of six cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement using the program written by Busing, Martin & Levy (1962). The parameters refined were three positional and six thermal parameters for each atom and an overall scale factor. The scattering factors used were those of Watson & Freeman (1961) for Cu^{2+} , Dawson (1960) for Cl^- and Freeman (1959) for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen atoms. The following weighting scheme was used.

$$W = \sigma|F| = 0.1|F_o| \text{ for } |F_o| \geq 30.0$$

$$W = \sigma|F| = 3.0 \text{ for } |F_o| \leq 30.0$$

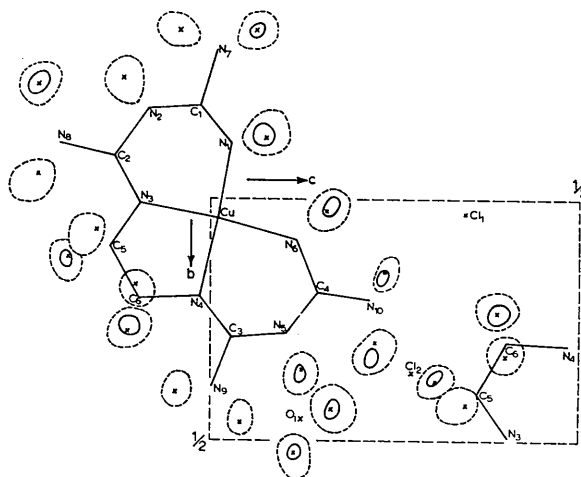


Fig. 1. The final composite three-dimensional electron density difference map projected along the a axis. The contours are drawn at 0.3 and 0.6 $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. The assumed positions of the hydrogen during the last least-squares refinement are indicated by crosses.

Table 2. Anisotropic thermal parameters β_{ij}

All values are multiplied by 10^4 . Standard deviations are written in parentheses. The expression used for the temperature factor is $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$.

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu	155 (2)	29 (1)	13 (1)	-2	12	-1
Cl(1)	252 (5)	32 (2)	16 (1)	-12	15	1
Cl(2)	171 (4)	35 (2)	18 (1)	-1	13	-4
N(1)	181 (13)	22 (7)	14 (2)	35	18	4
N(2)	168 (12)	24 (6)	16 (2)	9	12	-1
N(3)	141 (11)	17 (6)	10 (1)	14	9	-2
N(4)	144 (11)	22 (7)	9 (1)	11	14	-1
N(5)	171 (12)	30 (7)	11 (1)	-7	11	-4
N(6)	146 (12)	26 (9)	15 (2)	-6	13	-2
N(7)	188 (15)	36 (8)	22 (2)	4	14	0
N(8)	186 (13)	38 (7)	11 (1)	18	14	0
N(9)	195 (14)	16 (6)	17 (2)	-13	11	3
N(10)	166 (12)	34 (7)	12 (1)	15	13	-5
C(1)	111 (12)	32 (9)	16 (2)	-10	11	-2
C(2)	100 (12)	12 (8)	15 (2)	7	12	3
C(3)	133 (16)	31 (9)	17 (2)	-6	12	-1
C(4)	100 (12)	43 (9)	14 (2)	-2	16	1
C(5)	148 (14)	25 (7)	11 (2)	-5	12	-7
C(6)	175 (15)	45 (9)	11 (2)	-14	15	2
O(1)	267 (15)	64 (8)	21 (2)	-7	22	-4

The unobserved reflexions were excluded from refinement. The atomic shifts for all positional parameters in the final cycle of refinement were less than one-tenth of their estimated standard deviations and hence the refinement was considered to be completed. The final disagreement index R was 0.084 for observed reflexions only.

A three-dimensional electron density difference Fourier synthesis was computed at this stage in order to locate hydrogen atoms. Eleven out of eighteen hydrogen atoms could be located at peak heights of 0.5–0.6 electrons. The rest of the hydrogen atom could be fixed in positive regions of the difference map. There was no change in the disagreement index R after including the hydrogen positions. The difference map showing hydrogen atoms is given in Fig. 1. The final positional parameters and their estimated standard deviations are given in Table 1 and 3, thermal parameters in Table 2 and the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 4.

Table 3. *The fractional coordinates of the hydrogen atoms*

	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(1)	0.200	0.870	0.082
H(2)	0.146	0.650	0.062
H(3)	0.167	0.637	0.960
H(4)	0.125	0.750	0.884
H(5)	0.229	0.762	0.775
H(6)	0.250	0.900	0.775
H(7)	0.220	0.125	0.816
H(8)	0.416	0.075	0.850
H(9)	0.125	0.200	0.900
H(10)	0.380	0.250	0.892
H(11)	0.335	0.400	0.995
H(12)	0.375	0.450	0.033
H(13)	0.416	0.350	0.120
H(14)	0.375	0.300	0.225
H(15)	0.312	0.150	0.241
H(16)	0.271	0.038	0.160
H(17)	0.916	0.437	0.175
H(18)	0.980	0.535	0.116

Description and discussions of the structure

To facilitate the description of the structure, the symmetry related atoms have been identified by a

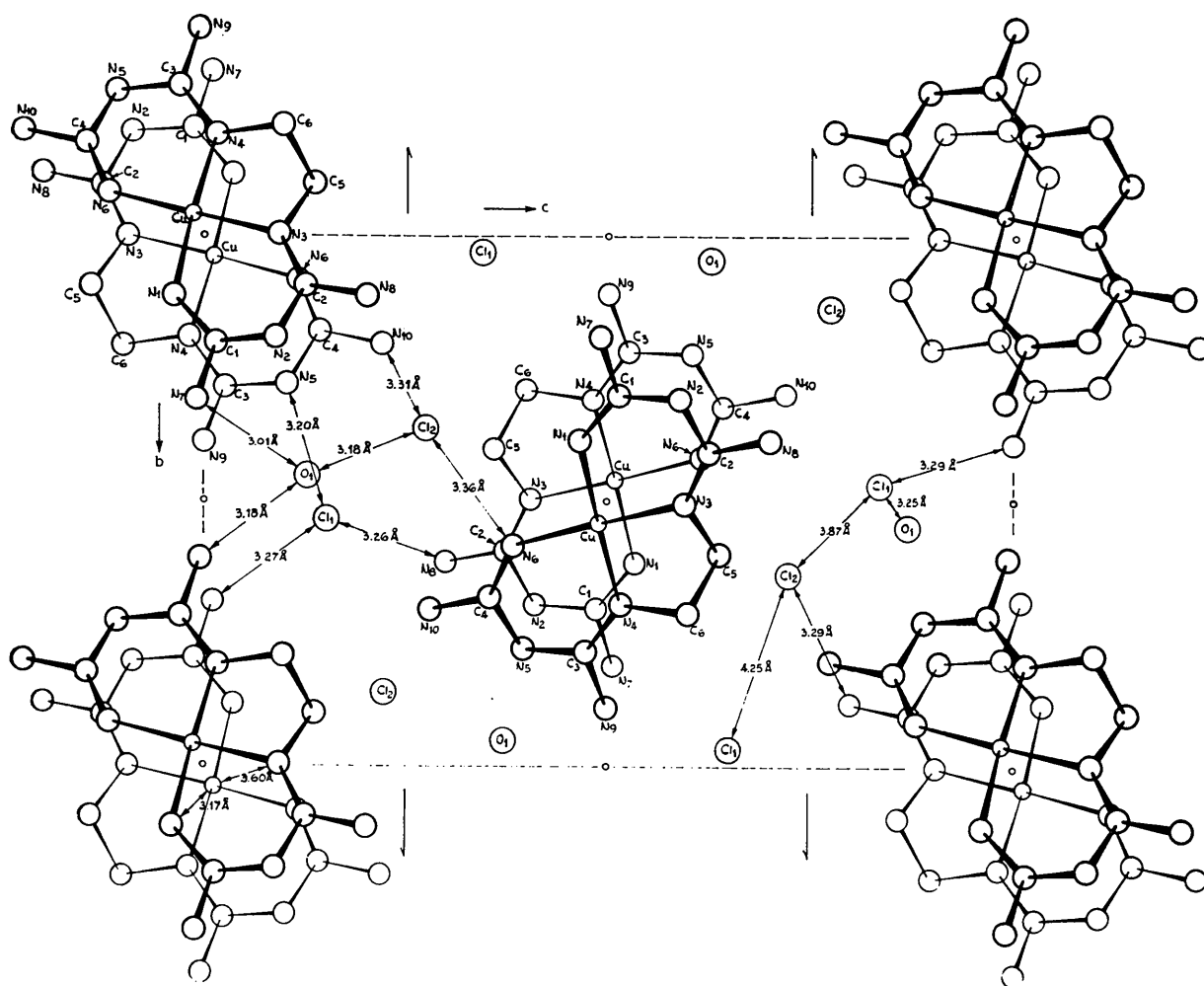


Fig. 2. A projection of the structure along the a axis. Distances are given in Å.

Table 4. The observed and calculated structure factors

The three columns in each group contain the values, reading from left to right I, 10F_o and 10F_c. A negative F_o indicates an unobserved reflexion which was not included in the least-squares refinement.

Table with multiple columns for h, k, l, F_o, F_c, and I. The table is organized into groups based on h, k, l values, with each group containing observed (F_o) and calculated (F_c) structure factors and their intensities (I). The data is presented in a grid-like format with varying column widths for each group.

labelling scheme given in Table 6. The labelling of atoms and angles in Table 5 are in accordance with this scheme.

Table 5. *Interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) besides those given in Fig. 4.*

Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

Bond lengths and angles involving copper atoms			
Cu—Cu(i)	3.567 (2)	Cu(i)—Cu—Cu(ii)	147.10 (2)
Cu—Cu(ii)	3.686 (2)		
Bond lengths involving hydrogen atoms			
N(1)—H(1)	0.91	C(6)—H(10)	1.10
N(7)—H(2)	1.10	N(9)—H(11)	0.86
N(7)—H(3)	1.12	N(9)—H(12)	0.91
N(2)—H(4)	0.84	N(5)—H(13)	0.96
N(8)—H(5)	1.56	N(10)—H(14)	1.14
N(8)—H(6)	0.82	N(10)—H(15)	0.88
C(5)—H(7)	0.96	N(6)—H(16)	0.95
C(5)—H(8)	1.05	O(1)—H(17)	0.86
C(6)—H(9)	1.07	O(1)—H(18)	1.09
Contacts involving chloride ions (probable hydrogen bonds)			
Cl(1) (v)—N(5)	3.20 (1)	Cl(2) (vii)—O(1) (vii)	3.18 (1)
Cl(1) (v)—N(7) (iii)	3.27 (1)	Cl(2) (vii)—N(10) (vii)	3.31 (1)
Cl(1) (v)—N(8) (vi)	3.26 (1)	Cl(2) (vii)—N(8) (i)	3.29 (1)
Cl(1) (v)—O(1) (vii)	3.25 (1)	Cl(2) (vii)—N(6) (ix)	3.35 (1)
Cl(1) (v)—N(9)	3.29 (1)		
Cl(1) (v)—N(10) (v)	3.43 (1)		
Angles subtended at Cl(1) (v) by			
N(5), N(8) (vi)	125.5 (5)	N(7) (iii), O(1) (vii)	81.9 (5)
N(5), N(7) (iii)	110.5 (5)	N(7) (iii), N(8) (vi)	110.8 (5)
N(5), N(9)	41.1 (5)	N(7) (iii), N(10) (v)	106.7 (5)
N(5), O(1) (vii)	79.1 (5)	N(7) (iii), N(9)	72.3 (5)
N(5), N(10) (v)	133.4 (5)	N(8) (vi), N(10) (v)	61.1 (5)
N(9), N(8) (vi)	159.4 (5)	N(8) (vi), O(1) (vii)	73.4 (5)
N(9), O(1) (vii)	88.8 (5)	N(10) (v), O(1) (vii)	133.9 (5)
N(9), N(10) (v)	138.5 (5)		
Angles subtended at Cl(2) (vii) by			
N(8) (i), O(1) (vii)	82.5 (5)	N(6) (ix), O(1) (vii)	109.2 (5)
N(8) (i), N(6) (ix)	167.8 (5)	N(6) (ix), N(10) (vii)	115.8 (5)
N(8) (i), N(10) (vii)	62.0 (5)	N(10) (vii), O(1) (vii)	106.6 (5)
Contacts involving oxygen (probable hydrogen bonds)			
O(1) (vii)—N(7) (i)	3.01 (2)	O(1) (vii)—Cl(1) (v)	3.25 (1)
O(1) (vii)—N(2) (i)	3.14 (2)	O(1) (vii)—Cl(2) (vii)	3.18 (1)
O(1) (vii)—N(9) (viii)	3.18 (2)		
Angles subtended at O(1) (vii) by			
N(7) (i), Cl(1) (v)	97.6 (6)	N(9) (viii), Cl(1) (v)	103.0 (6)
N(7) (i), Cl(2) (vii)	124.1 (6)	N(9) (viii), Cl(2) (vii)	131.6 (6)
N(7) (i), N(9) (viii)	77.1 (8)	N(9) (viii), N(2) (i)	117.9 (8)
N(7) (i), N(2) (i)	44.0 (7)	Cl(2) (vii), Cl(1) (v)	114.3 (5)
N(2) (i), Cl(1) (v)	88.2 (7)	Cl(2) (vii), N(2) (i)	81.4 (5)
Interbond angles for the hydrogen bonded contacts (Subtended by atoms other than hydrogen)			
C(1) (i)—N(2) (i) ···· H ···· O(1) (vii)	97.6 (7)		
C(2) (i)—N(2) (i) ···· H ···· O(1) (vii)	136.5 (7)		
C(3) —··· N(5) ···· H ···· Cl(1) (v)	103.9 (6)		
C(4) —··· N(5) ···· H ···· Cl(1) (v)	125.3 (6)		
Cu(ix)—N(6) (ix) ···· H ···· Cl(2) (vii)	112.1 (5)		
C(4) (ix)—N(6) (ix) ···· H ···· Cl(2) (vii)	121.0 (6)		
C(1) (iii)—N(7) (iii) ···· H ···· Cl(1) (v)	135.9 (6)		
C(1) (i)—N(7) (i) ···· H ···· O(1) (vii)	104.8 (7)		
C(2) (i)—N(8) (i) ···· H ···· Cl(2) (vii)	126.4 (6)		
C(2) (vi)—N(8) (vi) ···· H ···· Cl(1) (v)	143.8 (6)		
C(3) —··· N(9) ···· H ···· Cl(1) (v)	100.5 (7)		
C(3) (viii)—N(9) (viii) ···· H ···· O(1) (vii)	138.3 (8)		
C(4) (v)—N(10) (v) ···· H ···· Cl(1) (v)	118.6 (5)		
C(4) (vii)—N(10) (vii) ···· H ···· Cl(2) (vii)	108.6 (6)		
Cl(1) (v)—O(1) (vii) ···· H ···· Cl(2) (vii)	114.3 (5)		

Table 5 (cont.)

Other close intermolecular contacts

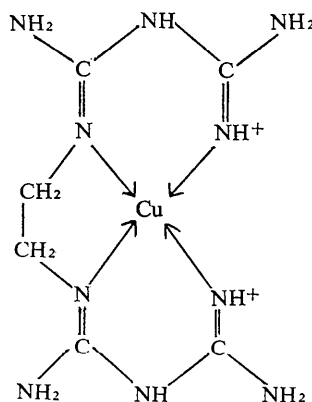
C(3) (i)—N(7)	3.27 (2)	C(4) (ii)—N(8)	3.32 (2)
C(4) (i)—N(2)	3.42 (2)	N(10) (ii)—N(8)	3.40 (2)
N(6) (i)—N(2)	3.31 (2)	N(5) (ii)—N(2)	3.48 (2)
N(6) (i)—C(2)	3.40 (2)	N(9) (ii)—N(7)	3.70 (2)
Cl(1) (v)—Cl(2)	3.874 (4)	Cl(1)—Cl(2)	4.253 (4)

Table 6. Code for identification of equivalent atoms

x	y	z	None
\bar{x}	\bar{y}	\bar{z}	i
$1-x$	\bar{y}	\bar{z}	ii
x	$1+y$	z	iii
$1-x$	$1+y$	z	iv
$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	v
x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	vi
$-1+x$	y	z	vii
\bar{x}	$1-y$	\bar{z}	viii
\bar{x}	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	ix

The molecule of ethylenebidiguanide acts as a tetradentate ligand and forms two covalent and two coordinate bonds through its four nitrogen atoms with one Cu(II) ion in an approximately square planar configuration. This results in the formation of one five-membered and two six-membered rings in the chelate compound. The two biguanide residues are independently planar (see Table 7) but their normals make an angle of 4.6° with each other. The non-planarity of the two biguanide residues can be explained as resulting from the strain in the five-membered ring containing the two ethylene groups.

The Cu—N distances which vary between 1.933–1.989 Å are significantly longer than the average Cu—N peptide bond of 1.90 Å (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964). The C—N bond lengths vary between 1.292–1.419 Å. With a slight increase in the apparent standard deviations of the bond lengths, the C—N bond lengths can be classified into two groups of 1.32 and 1.40 Å. The shorter C—N bonds have, therefore, a considerable double bond character and so the structure of the copper complex ion can be written as follows:



The location of hydrogen atoms in the above structure is in agreement with the positions of hydrogen atoms obtained from the final difference Fourier synthesis.

Although the dimensions of free ethylenebidiguanine are not available for comparison, the structure of guanidium hydrochloride has been determined (Haas, Harris & Mills, 1965) and so the dimensions of the free guanidium ion can be compared with the bond lengths and bond angles of the guanine residue in the copper ethylenebidiguanide complex ion. The average C—N bond lengths and N—C—N angles in the free guanidium ion are 1.323 Å and 120° respectively. There is a considerable deviation from these values in the copper complex ion. This is probably due to the formation of rings in the chelate compound.

The approximately planar complex ions are packed in layers parallel to (100) (Fig. 3). These layers are held together by a network of hydrogen bonds, through

Table 7. Least-squares planes and out-of-plane distances of the plane determining atoms

Each plane is represented by

$$lX + mY + nZ + p = 0.$$

X, Y, Z are cartesian coordinates in Å, referred to the orthogonal axes. The copper ethylenebidiguanide complex ion is not exactly planar. The two halves of the molecule, one containing the atoms Cu, N(1), C(1), N(2), C(2), N(3), C(7), N(8) and the other containing Cu, N(4), C(3), N(5), C(4), N(6), N(9), N(10) are independently planar; the normals to these planes make an angle of 4.6° .

Plane	Atoms included	Coefficients of the plane			
1	Cu, N(1), C(1), N(2), C(2), N(3), C(7), N(8)	0.9585	-0.1927	0.2099	1.579
2	Cu, N(4), C(3), N(5), C(4), N(6), N(9), N(10)	0.9766	-0.1822	0.1318	1.622

Out-of-plane distances in Å of plane determining atoms in plane No. 1 are

N(1)	C(3)	N(2)	C(2)	N(3)	Cu	N(7)	N(8)
-0.113	0.053	-0.007	0.037	0.020	-0.044	0.019	0.090

Out-of-plane distances in Å of plane determining atoms in plane No. 2 are

N(4)	C(3)	N(5)	C(4)	N(6)	Cu	N(9)	N(10)
0.046	-0.063	0.022	0.031	-0.037	0.051	-0.0218	0.009

the eight chlorine ions and four oxygen atoms of the water molecules. The packing is such that the copper atoms are stacked in rows parallel to the *b* axis (Fig. 2). Each copper atom has two other copper neighbours in nearly opposite directions at a distance of $\text{Cu}-\text{Cu}(i) = 3.657 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{Cu}-\text{Cu}(ii) = 3.686 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$.

In addition to the four Cu-N bonds in a given layer each Cu is bonded to N(1) (i) of the copper complex ion in the lower layer, while as a result of symmetry the Cu(i) atom in the lower layer forms a bond with N(1). The bond length Cu-N(1) is equal to 3.168 \AA . This is probably significant because in the mean plane describing all atoms of the complex ion, the deviation of N(1) in the direction of copper in the adjacent layer is considerable (see Table 7). The weakly bonded N(1) lies on the apex of a pyramid with an approximately square planar base of which the corners are occupied by strongly bonded nitrogen atoms, the copper atoms being in the centre of the square planar base.

The packing of the chlorine ions can be seen in Fig. 2. The distances of the neighboring atoms from chlorine are given in Table 5. The shortest distance is $\text{Cl}(2) \text{ (vii)}-\text{O}(1) \text{ (vii)} = 3.18 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$. These two distances correspond to presence of hydrogen bonds between the two pairs of atoms. The other probable hydrogen bond distances are listed in Table 5.

Among the atoms which surround oxygen of the water molecule, only the distance of $\text{O}(1) \text{ (vii)}-\text{N}(7) \text{ (i)} = 3.01 \pm 0.015 \text{ \AA}$ can be considered as a hydrogen bond distance. The distances of the remaining atoms and the angles they subtend at O(1) are listed in Table 5.

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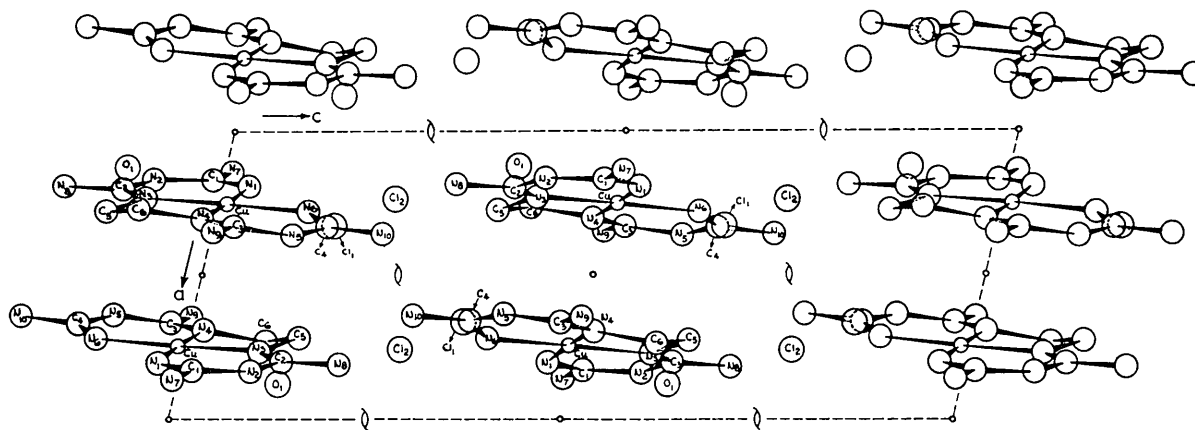


Fig. 3. A projection of the structure along the *b* axis. Distances are given in \AA .

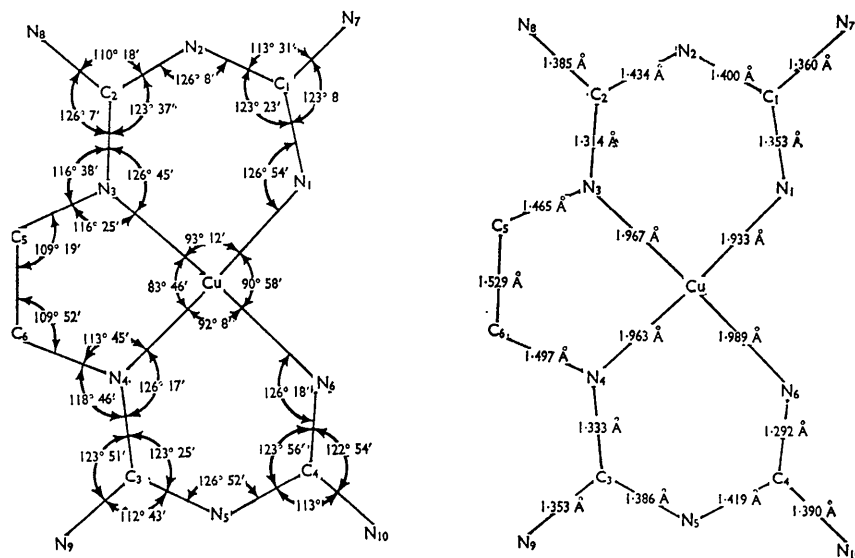


Fig. 4. Dimensions of the copper ethylenediguandate complex ion.

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The Crystal Structure of the Sulfate and Selenate Monohydrates of Bis-(1,3-propanediamine)copper(II)*

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The crystal structures of bis-(1,3-propanediamine)copper(II) sulfate monohydrate,



and the corresponding isomorphous selenate have been refined by the full-matrix least-squares method using three-dimensional Mo $K\alpha$ intensity data to reliability indices below 0.07. The lattice constants are: $a_0 = 11.747$, $b_0 = 15.841$, and $c_0 = 7.164$ and $a_0 = 11.998$, $b_0 = 15.702$ and $c_0 = 7.352$ Å for the sulfate and selenate respectively; $Z = 4$ in space group $Pnam$. The copper ion is surrounded by four nitrogen atoms (~ 2.0 Å) in a planar arrangement and by two more distant oxygen atoms (at unequal Cu–O distances of 2.57 and 3.34 Å for the sulfate and 2.52 and 3.52 Å for the selenate) forming a weak chain-like arrangement.

Introduction

The low temperature magnetic and thermal properties of several nitrogen coordinated copper compounds have been interpreted as those of substances containing a magnetic linear chain structure (Griffiths, 1964; Lowndes, 1968; Bonner, 1968); the first such material studied was $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (hereafter CTASUL). Nasanen, Luukkonen & Virtamo (1967) (hereafter NLV) reported the lattice constants for bis(1,3-propanediamine)copper(II) sulfate monohydrate, $\text{Cu}[\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}_2]_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, (hereafter CUPSUL); from their values, it appeared that there might be a close structural resemblance between CTASUL and CUPSUL. Preliminary structural results and specific heat measurements indicated a good fit to the expression $J = ar^{-n}$, where J is the exchange constant, r the interionic Cu–Cu separation and n an exponent with the value 10.9, could be obtained for several of these

materials, including CUPSUL, which contain linear chains (Lowndes, Finegold, Rogers & Morosin, 1969). We report here our structure results on CUPSUL and the corresponding isomorphous selenate compound (CUPSEL).

Experimental

Crystals of CUPSUL and CUPSEL were prepared by the method of NLV. The complexes are prepared by dropwise addition of a saturated methanol solution of copper sulfate (or selenate) to a methanol solution of the amine. The resulting blue precipitates of the corresponding anhydrous complexes were converted to the very soluble, purple monohydrates by addition of water.

The quality of the crystals used for data collection was checked optically and by X-ray photographic techniques to insure the absence of twinning. The space group, $Pna2_1$ or $Pnam$ was determined on the basis of extinctions observed on these photographs (for $0kl$, $k+l=2n+1$ absent, for $h0l$, $h=2n+1$ absent and for $00l$, $l=2n+1$ absent).

A piezoelectric effect was detected for both CUPSUL and CUPSEL using a circuit similar to that of Robin-

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