

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis(sarcosinato)nickel(II) Dihydrate

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Bis-(sarcosinato)nickel(II) dihydrate, $\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_3\text{NHCH}_2\text{COO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is triclinic with $a = 5.35$ (1), $b = 6.63$ (1), $c = 8.31$ (2) Å, $\alpha = 103.6$ (3), $\beta = 95.4$ (3), $\gamma = 99.3$ (3)°, $Z = 1$. Three-dimensional photographic intensities (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) were estimated visually. The structure was solved from a Patterson synthesis and refined by the full-matrix least-squares method with anisotropic temperature factors for the atoms. Hydrogen atoms were ignored. The final R is 0.103 for 875 reflexions or 0.092 if 111 unobserved reflexions are excluded. The molecule is centrosymmetric. The chelation around nickel is octahedral. One oxygen from the carboxyl group and the nitrogen atom from each sarcosinato residue are bonded to nickel in a plane while the oxygen atoms of the two water molecules occupy the other two sites. The Ni-N(1), Ni-O(1) and Ni-O(W) distances are 1.989 (9), 1.880 (8) and 2.236 (8) Å respectively. The dimensions of the sarcosinato residue are normal.

Experimental

The nickel(II) complex of sarcosine was prepared by heating nickel carbonate with an aqueous solution of sarcosine in stoichiometric ratio. The resultant solution was evaporated slowly and blue tabular crystals of the complex obtained. The crystals were mostly twins, but single crystals could be obtained by very slow evaporation. On application of pressure the single crystals also tend to become twins.

Rotation and Weissenberg photographs about **a**, **b** and **c** (λ for Cu $K\alpha = 1.542$ Å) showed that the crystals are triclinic with $a = 5.35$ (1), $b = 6.63$ (1), $c = 8.31$ Å, $\alpha = 103.6$ (3), $\beta = 95.4$ (3), $\gamma = 99.3$ (3)°. The density measured by flotation was 1.69, while that calculated for one molecule of $\text{Ni}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ per unit cell is also 1.69 g cm⁻³, $\mu = 27.1$ cm⁻¹.

Since the crystals formed twins on application of pressure it was difficult to shape them to a suitable size. The crystal employed for collecting hkl data ($k = 0$ to 5) was elongated along **b** and had a cross section of 0.3×0.4 mm. The multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique was employed with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. Zero and higher-layer Weissenberg photographs were taken about **a** and **c** also, but the crystals used were not of suitable size, and these intensities suffered from irregular absorption. However the extra spots in the $0kl$ and $0k\bar{l}$ zones, not covered by the b -axis photographs, were included in the data.

Intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a calibrated strip and corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. The intensities of the extended spots on the upper half of the higher-layer Weissenberg photographs as well as those of a few extended spots on the contracted side and near the central line, were multi-

plied by the factor $1 + A$, where A is the spot-size correction for a particular set of ρ and ξ values (Phillips, 1954, 1956). The correction factor applied to the contracted spots on the lower half of the films was $1 - 0.4A$ (Singh, 1967). The intensities on each layer were separately placed on an absolute scale by Wilson's (1942) method. The space group was shown to be $P\bar{1}$ by an E -statistics test on the three-dimensional data (Hauptman & Karle, 1953) as well as an $N(z)$ test (Howells, Phillips & Rogers, 1950) on the $h0l$ reflexions.

Determination and refinement of the structure

A point-atom-sharpened Patterson synthesis revealed the structure completely. The R value at this stage was 0.28.

Refinement was carried out by the method of least squares using a modified version of the *ORFLS* program of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) adapted to a 32K core memory CDC 3600 computer at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. The function minimized in the program was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$, where $w = 1/\sigma^2$ and σ is the standard deviation of an intensity: for $F_o < 1.5$, $\sigma = 0.30 F_o$, for $1.5 < F_o < 3.5$ and $F_o > 30.0$, $\sigma = 0.15 F_o$, for the rest $\sigma = 0.075 F_o$. This estimate does not include absorption effects, for which no correction was applied. The scattering factors for C, N, O and Ni were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The scattering factor of Ni was corrected for anomalous dispersion.

Four cycles of full-matrix refinement with isotropic temperature factors and three with anisotropic reduced R to 0.100. A difference Fourier synthesis calculated at this stage showed no special features, indicating that the structure is correct. The hydrogen atoms, however, could not be located. After two more cycles of anisotropic refinement the final R was 0.092 for 764 observed reflexions or 0.103 if 111 unobserved reflex-

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ions were included, the unobserved reflexions being assigned half the minimum observable intensity.

The final positional and thermal parameters with their standard deviations are given in Table 1. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2. A drawing of the molecule is shown in Fig. 1.

Discussion

(a) Molecular characteristics

The bond lengths and angles are given in Table 3 and in Fig. 2. The main features of the structure of the nickel complex of sarcosine are similar to those of the transition-metal complexes of other amino acids. The Ni atom is octahedrally coordinated. The nitrogen atom and one oxygen atom from the carboxyl group of each of the centrosymmetrically related ligands are bonded to nickel and form almost a square planar configuration, the O(1)–Ni–N(1) angle being $90.5(3)^\circ$. The Ni–O(1) and Ni–N(1) distances are 1.880(6) and 2.046(7) Å respectively. The Ni–O(1) distance is the shortest so far reported for transition-metal amino-acid chelates.

The oxygen of the two water molecules completes the coordination with Ni–O(W) = 2.263(6) Å. The Ni–O(W) bond makes an angle of $86^\circ 15'$ with the plane of the coordination square, while the O(W)–Ni–O(1) and O(W)–Ni–N(1) angles are $91.5(2)$ and $86.5(3)^\circ$ respectively.

The carboxyl group is substantially planar. The equation of the least-squares plane passing through the atoms C(2), C(1), O(1) and O(2) is

$$0.6189X' + 0.7222Y' - 0.3088Z' = 0.1995$$

where X', Y', Z' are coordinates in Å referred to a set of orthogonal axes given by

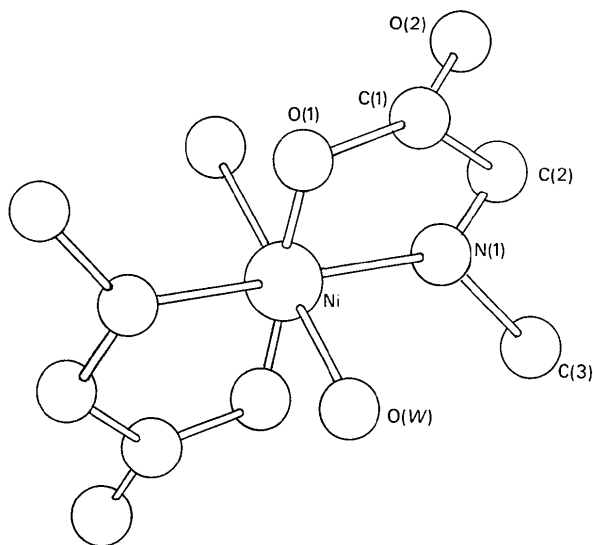


Fig. 1. A drawing of bis(sarcosinato)nickel(II) dihydrate.

Table 1. Positional coordinates and anisotropic temperature factors with estimated standard deviations

Anisotropic temperature factors are in the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$ and are multiplied by 10^4 .

	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Ni	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	479 (10)	269 (10)	124 (3)	186 (8)	20 (4)	2 (4)
O(1)	-0.1857 (10)	0.2229 (8)	0.0329 (7)	253 (21)	168 (23)	210 (10)	146 (18)	0 (11)	60 (11)
C(1)	-0.1213 (13)	0.3488 (11)	0.1786 (8)	380 (29)	118 (27)	134 (10)	148 (22)	-28 (14)	45 (12)
O(2)	-0.2291 (12)	0.4908 (9)	0.2382 (7)	327 (24)	466 (30)	124 (9)	192 (23)	29 (11)	38 (13)
C(2)	0.0811 (14)	0.3015 (12)	0.2988 (10)	519 (30)	599 (33)	196 (12)	336 (24)	-18 (13)	79 (14)
N(1)	0.2157 (14)	0.1311 (12)	0.2275 (9)	437 (28)	351 (26)	135 (10)	243 (21)	67 (12)	60 (12)
C(3)	0.2739 (16)	0.0169 (13)	0.3548 (10)	640 (32)	293 (32)	251 (12)	182 (24)	-13 (14)	18 (14)
O(W)	0.3025 (11)	0.1842 (9)	-0.1074 (7)	484 (24)	244 (23)	127 (9)	247 (18)	31 (11)	55 (10)

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

Within each group the columns, reading from left to right, contain the values I , $10F_o$ and $10F_c$. Unobserved reflexions are omitted.

hkl	I	$10F_o$	$10F_c$
000	1000	1000	1000
100	100	100	100
200	100	100	100
300	100	100	100
400	100	100	100
500	100	100	100
600	100	100	100
700	100	100	100
800	100	100	100
900	100	100	100
1000	100	100	100
110	100	100	100
210	100	100	100
310	100	100	100
410	100	100	100
510	100	100	100
610	100	100	100
710	100	100	100
810	100	100	100
910	100	100	100
1010	100	100	100
1110	100	100	100
1210	100	100	100
1310	100	100	100
1410	100	100	100
1510	100	100	100
1610	100	100	100
1710	100	100	100
1810	100	100	100
1910	100	100	100
2010	100	100	100
2110	100	100	100
2210	100	100	100
2310	100	100	100
2410	100	100	100
2510	100	100	100
2610	100	100	100
2710	100	100	100
2810	100	100	100
2910	100	100	100
3010	100	100	100
3110	100	100	100
3210	100	100	100
3310	100	100	100
3410	100	100	100
3510	100	100	100
3610	100	100	100
3710	100	100	100
3810	100	100	100
3910	100	100	100
4010	100	100	100
4110	100	100	100
4210	100	100	100
4310	100	100	100
4410	100	100	100
4510	100	100	100
4610	100	100	100
4710	100	100	100
4810	100	100	100
4910	100	100	100
5010	100	100	100
5110	100	100	100
5210	100	100	100
5310	100	100	100
5410	100	100	100
5510	100	100	100
5610	100	100	100
5710	100	100	100
5810	100	100	100
5910	100	100	100
6010	100	100	100
6110	100	100	100
6210	100	100	100
6310	100	100	100
6410	100	100	100
6510	100	100	100
6610	100	100	100
6710	100	100	100
6810	100	100	100
6910	100	100	100
7010	100	100	100
7110	100	100	100
7210	100	100	100
7310	100	100	100
7410	100	100	100
7510	100	100	100
7610	100	100	100
7710	100	100	100
7810	100	100	100
7910	100	100	100
8010	100	100	100
8110	100	100	100
8210	100	100	100
8310	100	100	100
8410	100	100	100
8510	100	100	100
8610	100	100	100
8710	100	100	100
8810	100	100	100
8910	100	100	100
9010	100	100	100
9110	100	100	100
9210	100	100	100
9310	100	100	100
9410	100	100	100
9510	100	100	100
9610	100	100	100
9710	100	100	100
9810	100	100	100
9910	100	100	100
1000	100	100	100
1010	100	100	100
1020	100	100	100
1030	100	100	100
1040	100	100	100
1050	100	100	100
1060	100	100	100
1070	100	100	100
1080	100	100	100
1090	100	100	100
1100	100	100	100
1110	100	100	100
1120	100	100	100
1130	100	100	100
1140	100	100	100
1150	100	100	100
1160	100	100	100
1170	100	100	100
1180	100	100	100
1190	100	100	100
1200	100	100	100
1210	100	100	100
1220	100	100	100
1230	100	100	100
1240	100	100	100
1250	100	100	100
1260	100	100	100
1270	100	100	100
1280	100	100	100
1290	100	100	100
1300	100	100	100
1310	100	100	100
1320	100	100	100
1330	100	100	100
1340	100	100	100
1350	100	100	100
1360	100	100	100
1370	100	100	100
1380	100	100	100
1390	100	100	100
1400	100	100	100
1410	100	100	100
1420	100	100	100
1430	100	100	100
1440	100	100	100
1450	100	100	100
1460	100	100	100
1470	100	100	100
1480	100	100	100
1490	100	100	100
1500	100	100	100

$$X' = X + Y \cos \gamma + Z \cos \beta$$

$$Y' = Y \sin \gamma + Z \left(\frac{\cos \alpha - \cos \beta \cdot \cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma} \right)$$

$$Z' = Z (\sin^2 \gamma - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta + 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \cos \gamma)^{1/2} / \sin \gamma$$

The deviations from this plane of the atoms O(1), O(2), C(1), C(2), N(1), C(3) and Ni are -0.041 , 0.004 , 0.041 , -0.023 , 0.038 , 0.105 and 0.833 Å respectively.

The dimensions of the sarcosinato residue do not

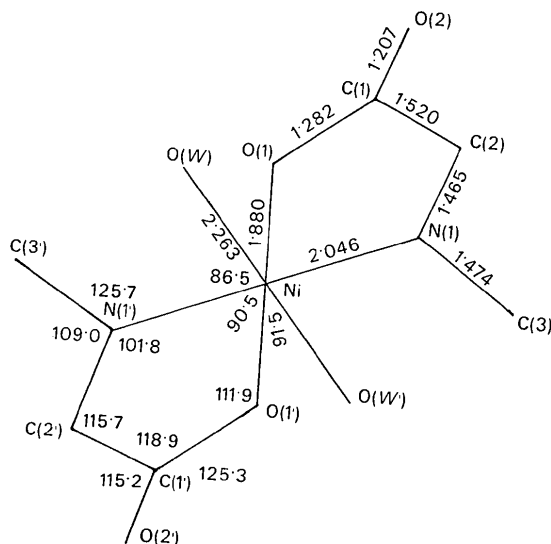


Fig. 2. Dimensions of the molecule.

differ significantly from those of other metal-amino acid complexes. The only exception is the angle C(1)-C(2)-N(1), whose value [115.7 (7°)] is somewhat high. As a result, the distance N(1)-O(1) [2.790 (9) Å] differs from the average value of 2.66 (1) Å found in other metal-amino acid complexes (Freeman, 1967). No great significance, however, can be attached to this deviation due to the presence of absorption errors in the data.

(b) Intermolecular characteristics

The packing of the molecules is shown in Fig. 3. Three hydrogen atoms, two from the water molecule and one from the nitrogen atom, are available for hydrogen-bond formation. From Table 3 it can be seen that O(W) has five close neighbours, of which two are N(1) atoms of the two centrosymmetric parts of the molecule. The O(W)···acceptor-C angles are also reasonably near the tetrahedral value. Without a knowledge of the positions of the hydrogen atoms it is not possible to ascertain which three of the five sites are involved in hydrogen-bond formation.

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Table 3. Bond distances and angles with their estimated standard deviations

Ni—O(1)	1.880 (6) Å	N(1)—C(3)	1.474 (12) Å
Ni—N(1)	2.046 (7)	O(1)—N(1)	2.790 (9)
Ni—O(W)	2.263 (6)	N(1)—O(1 ⁱ)	2.767 (9)
O(1)—C(1)	1.282 (10)	O(W)—O(1)	2.979 (9)
O(2)—C(1)	1.207 (9)	O(W ⁱ)—O(1)	2.904 (9)
C(1)—C(2)	1.520 (11)	O(W)—N(1)	2.958 (10)
C(2)—N(1)	1.465 (11)	O(W ⁱ)—N(1)	3.141 (9)
O(1)—Ni—N(1)	90.5 (3)°	O(1)—Ni—O(W)	91.5 (2)°
N(1)—Ni—O(W)	86.5 (3)	Ni—O(1)—C(1)	111.9 (5)
Ni—N(1)—C(2)	101.8 (5)	Ni—N(1)—C(3)	125.2 (5)
O(1)—C(1)—O(2)	125.3 (7)	O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	118.9 (6)
O(2)—C(1)—C(2)	115.2 (7)	C(1)—C(2)—N(1)	115.7 (7)
O(2)—N(1)—C(3)	109.0 (7)	O(1)—N(1)—Ni	42.4 (2)
N(1)—O(1)—Ni	47.2 (2)	N(1)—O(1)—C(1)	64.9 (4)
O(1)—N(1)—C(2)	60.0 (4)	O(1)—N(1)—C(3)	142.9 (6)
N(1)—O(1 ⁱ)—Ni	47.7 (2)	N(1)—O(1 ⁱ)—C(1 ⁱ)	159.2 (5)
O(1 ⁱ)—N(1)—C(2)	143.9 (6)	O(1 ⁱ)—N(1)—C(3)	92.8 (5)
O(W)—O(1)—Ni	49.4 (2)	O(W)—O(1)—C(1)	105.0 (4)
O(W ⁱ)—O(1)—Ni	51.2 (2)	O(W ⁱ)—O(1)—C(1)	102.6 (4)
O(W)—N(1)—Ni	49.8 (2)	O(W)—N(1)—C(2)	105.4 (6)
O(W ⁱ)—N(1)—C(3)	145.2 (4)	O(W ⁱ)—N(1)—Ni	46.0 (2)
O(W ⁱ)—N(1)—C(2)	91.0 (5)	O(W ⁱ)—N(1)—C(3)	88.7 (5)

Intermolecular distance and angle

O(Wⁱ)—O(2)

2.692 (11) Å

O(Wⁱ)—O(2)—C(1)

125.8 (5)°

Symmetry code:

- i $-x, -y, -z$
ii $-x, 1-y, -z$

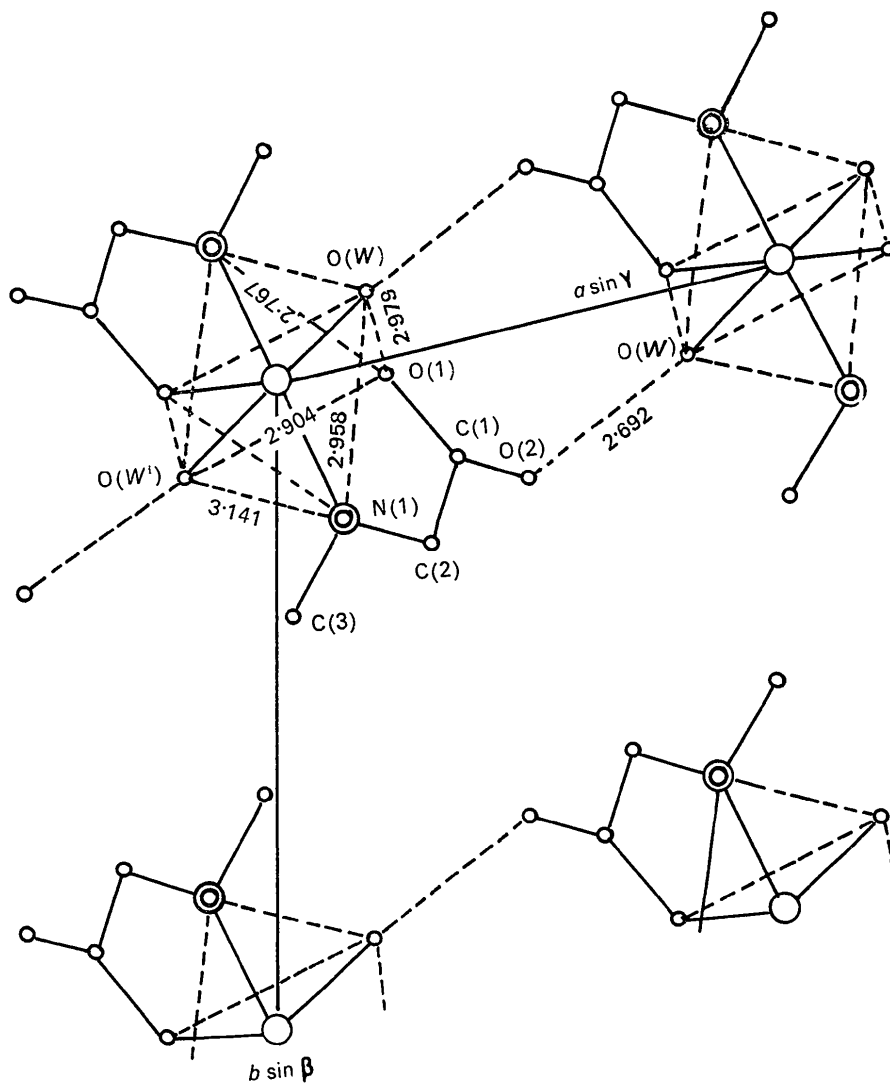


Fig. 3. Packing of the molecule in projection down c .

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