

Tris(*N,N*-diethyldithiocarbamato- κ^2S,S')nickel(II)Ajax K. Mohamed,^a Norbert Auner^a and Michael Bolte^{b*}^aInstitut für Anorganische Chemie, J. W. Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Marie-Curie-Straße 11, 60439 Frankfurt/Main, Germany, and ^bInstitut für Organische Chemie, J. W. Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Marie-Curie-Straße 11, 60439 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

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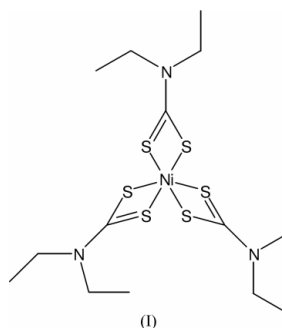
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 173$ K
Mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.022
 wR factor = 0.060
Data-to-parameter ratio = 28.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $[Ni(C_5H_{10}NS_2)_3]$, belongs to the symmetry point group C_2 . The Ni atom, one ring C atom and its adjacent N atom are located on a twofold rotation axis. Thus, there is just one half-molecule in the asymmetric unit. The compound is isostructural with the Fe and Co analogues.

Comment

The title compound, (I), belongs to the symmetry point group C_2 . Atoms Ni1, C1 and N1 are located on a twofold rotation axis. Thus, there is just one half-molecule in the asymmetric unit. Compound (I) is isostructural with the Fe (Leipoldt & Coppens, 1973) and Co analogues (Brennan & Bernal, 1969; Merlino, 1968; Healy *et al.*, 1990; Kong *et al.*, 1998).



Experimental

In an effort to synthesize a macrocyclic transition metal complex, we added nickel nitrate hexahydrate, tris(2-aminoethyl)amine and sodium diethyldithiocarbamate to DMSO as solvent medium. From the product mixture, we isolated suitable single crystals. The resulting structure was totally unexpected.

Crystal data

 $[Ni(C_5H_{10}NS_2)_3]$
 $M_r = 503.49$
Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 $a = 14.0208$ (9) Å
 $b = 10.2305$ (7) Å
 $c = 16.9031$ (11) Å
 $\beta = 109.630$ (5)°
 $V = 2283.7$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$ $D_x = 1.464$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 15127 reflections
 $\theta = 3.7$ – 29.9°
 $\mu = 1.40$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 173$ (2) K
Block, light violet
 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDS-II two-circle diffractometer
 ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*MULABS*; Spek, 1990; Blessing, 1995)
 $T_{\min} = 0.767$, $T_{\max} = 0.872$
16440 measured reflections3232 independent reflections
2635 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 29.7^\circ$
 $h = -19 \rightarrow 18$
 $k = -14 \rightarrow 14$
 $l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.022$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.061$
 $S = 0.96$
 3232 reflections
 115 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0409P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.39 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.80 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å).

Ni1–S3	2.2677 (4)	C1–S2	1.7161 (11)
Ni1–S1	2.2709 (4)	C4–S3	1.7166 (13)
Ni1–S2	2.2717 (4)	C4–S1	1.7178 (13)

All H atoms could be located in a difference Fourier synthesis and were refined with fixed individual displacement parameters [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$], using a riding model with secondary C–H = 0.99 Å or methyl C–H = 0.98 Å.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2001); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1991).

References

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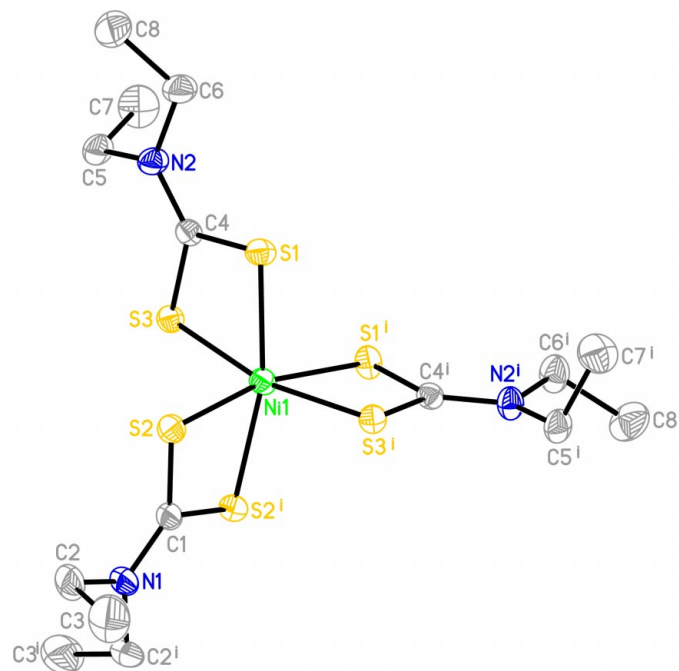


Figure 1

Perspective view of the title compound with the atom numbering; displacement ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. [Symmetry code: (i) $1 - x, y, \frac{3}{2} - z$.]

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