

Diaquadithiocyanatocopper(II)

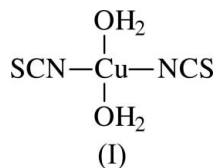
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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 295$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{N}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.032
 wR factor = 0.086
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.5For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The Cu atom in the title compound, $[\text{Cu}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$, exists in a *trans*- $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{Cu}$ square-planar geometry and the molecule lies on a crystallographic mirror plane. A weak intermolecular $\text{Cu} \cdots \text{S}$ interaction of $3.0185(2)$ Å is also observed.

Comment

A number of copper(I)–thiocyanate complexes have been crystallographically characterized, as noted from the Cambridge Structural Database (Version 5.26; Allen, 2002). Cuprous thiocyanate exists in several forms (Smith & Saunders, 1981, 1982). Our interest in this compound comes from our studies on the related cupric thiocyanate analog, for which fewer complexes have been reported (Hou *et al.*, 2005), but the attempt to synthesize the cuprous compound yielded a cupric compound. Copper dithiocyanate exists as an aqua-coordinated compound, (I), in which the Cu atom shows a distorted octahedral geometry, with two long $\text{Cu} \cdots \text{S}$ interactions (Fig. 1). The water molecules participate in hydrogen-bonding interactions to give a three-dimensional network.

Experimental

The title compound was the oxidized product of the reaction of copper(I) nitride and ammonium thiocyanate (molar ratio 3:1) in water. The two solutions were placed in the two arms of a fritted U-tube; more water was added to equalize the hydrostatic pressures. Crystals deposited from the solution after 10 d.

Crystal data

$[\text{Cu}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$
 $M_r = 215.73$
 Orthorhombic, $Pnma$
 $a = 13.962(1)$ Å
 $b = 6.009(1)$ Å
 $c = 8.877(1)$ Å
 $V = 744.78(9)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.924$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 2400
 reflections
 $\theta = 2.7\text{--}28.0^\circ$
 $\mu = 3.42$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295(2)$ K
 Column, blue
 $0.24 \times 0.13 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEX area-detector
 diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2002)
 $T_{\min} = 0.564$, $T_{\max} = 0.684$
 4463 measured reflections

928 independent reflections
 876 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
 $h = -16 \rightarrow 17$
 $k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $l = -10 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.086$
 $S = 1.06$
 928 reflections
 64 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0636P)^2 + 0.2079P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.99 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*
 Extinction coefficient: 0.007 (1)

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Cu1–N1	1.979 (3)	S1–C1	1.637 (3)
Cu1–N2	1.970 (3)	S2–C2	1.628 (3)
Cu1–O1	2.011 (3)	N1–C1	1.157 (4)
Cu1–O2	2.008 (3)	N2–C2	1.150 (4)
N1–Cu1–N2	179.3 (1)	O1–Cu1–O2	179.1 (1)
N1–Cu1–O1	90.9 (1)	C1–N1–Cu1	173.5 (3)
N1–Cu1–O2	90.0 (1)	C2–N2–Cu1	179.2 (3)
N2–Cu1–O1	89.8 (1)	N1–C1–S1	179.9 (3)
N2–Cu1–O2	89.3 (1)	N2–C2–S2	179.0 (3)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1-H1\cdots S2^i$	0.86 (1)	2.81 (2)	3.627 (2)	159 (3)
$O2-H2\cdots S2^{ii}$	0.86 (1)	2.90 (1)	3.757 (2)	177 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y, z + \frac{1}{2}$.

The H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and were refined with distance restraints of $O-H = 0.85 (1) \text{\AA}$ and $H\cdots H = 1.39 (1) \text{\AA}$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

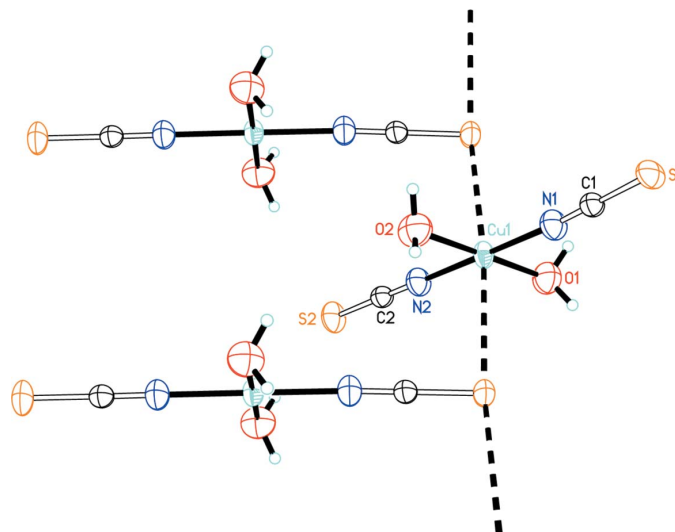


Figure 1

ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976) plot of (I). Probability ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. The Cu1 atom is $3.0185 (2) \text{\AA}$ from the symmetry-related S1 atom [at $(\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, z - \frac{1}{2})$ or $(\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, z - \frac{1}{2})$]. The dashed line represents a weak $\text{Cu}\cdots\text{S}$ interaction.

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