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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 T = 298 K
 Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.014 \text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.045
 wR factor = 0.136
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

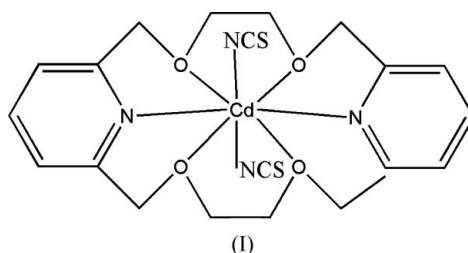
Diisothiocyanato[3,6,14,17-tetraoxa-23,24-diazatricyclo[17.3.1.1^{8.12}]tetracos-1(23),8,10,12(24),19,21-hexaene]cadmium(II)

In the title complex, $[\text{Cd}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)]$, the Cd^{II} ion is coordinated by two NCS^- anions and one bis-pyridino-18-crown-6 ligand in a distorted hexagonal-bipyramidal geometry.

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Comment

Since the initial work of Pederson (1967), crown ethers have attracted much attention; those containing the pyridine unit have been studied extensively owing to their special coordination capability with transition metal ions (Lamb *et al.*, 1980). We report here the crystal structure of the title Cd^{II} complex, (I), with a pyridine-containing crown ether ligand.



The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The Cd^{II} ion is coordinated by one bis-pyridino-18-crown-6 (*L*) ligand and two NCS^- anions. The Cd1 atom and the six donor atoms of *L* are in an approximately planar array, while the two NCS^- anions occupy the axial sites, forming a distorted hexagonal-bipyramidal coordination geometry. The average bond lengths of $\text{Cd}-\text{O}(\text{L})$ and $\text{Cd}-\text{N}(\text{pyridine})$ are 2.678 (5) and 2.578 (6) Å , respectively; these are longer than corresponding

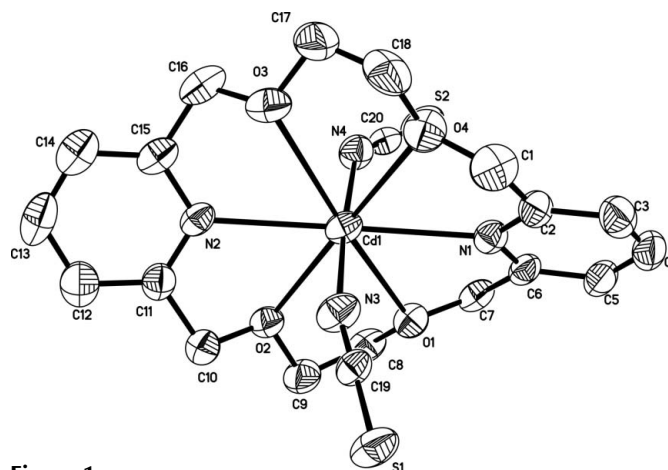


Figure 1
 The molecular structure of (I) with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

values of 2.613 (2) and 2.398 (3) Å in [2,6-bis(2-amino-phenoxy)methyl]pyridine]bis(nitrato-O)cadmium(II) (Adam *et al.*, 1990). The average Cd–N(NCS) bond length of 2.189 (7) Å is much shorter than 2.732 (7) Å in [(18-crown-6)K][Cd(SCN)₃] (Zhong *et al.*, 1996).

Experimental

To a solution of *L* (0.165 g, 0.5 mmol) in 5 ml 1,2-dichloroethane was added 5 ml of an aqueous solution of CdCl₂·2.5H₂O (0.228 g, 0.1 mmol) and NaSCN (0.80 g, 1 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then filtered. The residue was dissolved in a mixed solvent of CH₃CN and CH₃COCH₃ (1:1 *v/v*). Single crystals of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation.

Crystal data

[Cd(NCS) ₂ (C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄)]	<i>Z</i> = 8
<i>M_r</i> = 558.94	<i>D_x</i> = 1.612 Mg m ^{−3}
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbcn</i>	Mo <i>Kα</i> radiation
<i>a</i> = 16.178 (3) Å	<i>μ</i> = 1.16 mm ^{−1}
<i>b</i> = 8.9156 (17) Å	<i>T</i> = 298 (2) K
<i>c</i> = 31.928 (6) Å	Block, colorless
<i>V</i> = 4605.1 (15) Å ³	0.28 × 0.16 × 0.13 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer	22921 measured reflections
<i>φ</i> and <i>ω</i> scans	4075 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	2167 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)
<i>T_{min}</i> = 0.737, <i>T_{max}</i> = 0.864	<i>R_{int}</i> = 0.058
	<i>θ_{max}</i> = 25.0°

Refinement

Refinement on <i>F</i> ²	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0379P)^2 + 14.4849P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.136$	(Δ/σ) _{max} < 0.001
<i>S</i> = 1.07	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.46 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
4075 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.51 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
280 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Cd1–O1	2.674 (5)	Cd1–N1	2.584 (6)
Cd1–O2	2.624 (5)	Cd1–N2	2.572 (6)
Cd1–O3	2.763 (5)	Cd1–N3	2.183 (6)
Cd1–O4	2.650 (5)	Cd1–N4	2.194 (7)

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding on their parent atoms, with C–H = 0.93 (aromatic) or 0.97 Å (methylene) and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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