

is too small in comparison to the 4 Å required for two methyl-groups in contact.

In Ni-dimethyl-glyoxime, Godycki & Rundle (1953) have found an exceptionally short hydrogen bond of 2.44 Å. Recently Williams, Wohlauer & Rundle (1959) in a least-squares refinement of the structure of the Ni-dimethyl-glyoxime have reduced this bond length to 2.40 Å. In the Ni-methyl-ethyl-glyoxime the hydrogen bond is a few hundredths of an Ångström shorter.

At present we are working on the structure of the Cu-methyl-ethyl-glyoxime to clarify the reasons for non-isomorphism of the two complexes.

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The Crystal Structure of *mono*-Thiourea-Lead(II) Acetate

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mono-Thiourea-lead(II) acetate, $\text{Pb}[\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2](\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, is monoclinic,

$$a = 4.55, b = 15.81, c = 14.28 \text{ \AA}, \beta = 106.4^\circ;$$

the space group is $P2_1/c$, and there are four formula units in the unit cell. The structure was determined by X-ray analysis, the final parameters being refined from $F_o - F_c$ syntheses of $0kl$, $1kl$ and $2kl$ data (856 observed reflections). The structure consists of chains of coordination polyhedra joined by sulphur atoms, each forming two coordinative bonds of 3.10 Å with adjacent Pb atoms. These chains, running along [100], are linked in pairs through weaker Pb-S bonds (3.34 Å). The coordination polyhedra can be described as distorted pentagonal bipyramids with three sulphur and four oxygen atoms at the vertices.

Introduction

Lead(II) acetate forms two different coordination compounds with thiourea ($\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2 = \text{tu}$): $\text{Pbtu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ and $\text{Pbtu}_6(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis can be grown from aqueous solutions (Nardelli & Chierici, 1959). A short account of the structure of *mono*-thiourea-lead(II) acetate has been given previously (Nardelli & Fava, 1959a), in which the orientation and lengths of the Pb-S bonds were reported only. The present paper gives a full account of this structure, including the positions of the light C, N and O atoms, which were located satisfactorily in spite of the presence of the heavy Pb atom.

Crystal data

$\text{Pbtu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$: colourless monoclinic needles, elongated along [100].

$$a = 4.55 \pm 0.01, b = 15.81 \pm 0.03, c = 14.28 \pm 0.07 \text{ \AA}, \\ \beta = 106.4 \pm 0.1^\circ.$$

The unit cell ($V = 986 \text{ \AA}^3$) contains four formula units (density: observed 2.66, calculated 2.70 g.cm.⁻³). Space group: $P2_1/c$. Absorption coefficient for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation: $\mu = 358 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$.

Experimental

Multiple-film integrated (Wiebenga & Smits, 1950) and non-integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) were taken of the $0kl$, $1kl$ and $2kl$ layers, using a slender, nearly cylindrical crystal (mean radius: 0.003 cm.). In addition, the $h0l$ reflections were recorded using an irregular fragment cut from one of the larger needles. The intensities were determined photometrically. Absorption in the $0kl$,

shown in Fig. 2. Table 1 lists the final atomic coordinates x, y, z and the coordinates X', Y', Z' referred to orthogonal axes:

$$X' = xa + zc \cos \beta, \quad Y' = yb, \quad Z' = zc \sin \beta.$$

A comparison of the final observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 2.

Accuracy

For the $0kl, 1kl$ and $2kl$ layers the corresponding two-dimensional standard deviations of the electron density (Cruickshank, 1949) are:

$$\sigma(\rho_0) = 0.62, \quad \sigma(\rho_1) = 1.07, \quad \sigma(\rho_2) = 0.79 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}.$$

The three-dimensional value is: $\sigma(\rho) = 0.95 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

The mean values of the standard deviations in the atomic coordinates, calculated by Cruickshank's method, are:

	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
Pb	0.0015 \text{\AA}	0.0006 \text{\AA}	0.0007 \text{\AA}
S	0.0073	0.0020	0.0024
N	0.033	0.018	0.017
C	0.094	0.055	0.044
O	0.031	0.018	0.019

The $\sigma(x)$ values are much higher than the others because the $(\partial^2 \rho / \partial x^2)$'s are low on account of the elongated shape of the peaks in x direction, the reflections with $h = 3, 4, 5$ being neglected in the three-dimensional Fourier synthesis.

The standard deviations of the distances and angles were calculated from the formulae of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953).

Discussion

The interatomic distances between Pb and its neighbours are as follows. (When the atomic coordinates are not given, the atom is at x, y, z)

Pb-S	=	$3.09 \pm 0.01 \text{\AA}$
Pb-S($x-1, y, z$)	=	3.10 ± 0.01
Pb-S($1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	=	3.34 ± 0.01
Pb-O _I	=	2.62 ± 0.02
Pb-O _{II}	=	2.44 ± 0.02
Pb-O _{III}	=	2.63 ± 0.03
Pb-O _{IV} ($1+x, y, z$)	=	2.37 ± 0.02
Pb-O _{III} ($1+x, y, z$)	=	3.01 ± 0.03

Two of the Pb-S distances are practically equal and slightly longer than the corresponding distance found in Pbtu_2Cl_2 (mean value: $3.02 \pm 0.05 \text{\AA}$; Nardelli & Fava, 1959b). The third Pb-S distance is much longer.

The two stoichiometric carboxylic groups are not equivalent, as one (O_IC_{III}O_{II}) has both its oxygen atoms bonded to the same Pb, while the oxygen atoms of the other (O_{III}C_VO_{IV}) are bonded to two different Pb's. Nevertheless, there are two different kinds of Pb-O distances practically equal for both COO-

groups: 2.37, 2.44 and 2.62, 2.63 \text{\AA}. The 3.01 \text{\AA} Pb-O distance probably involves a van der Waals contact. Ignoring this last contact, the coordination polyhedron around Pb can be described as a distorted pentagonal bipyramid. If all eight Pb-neighbours are considered, the coordination polyhedron is a dodecahedron with triangular faces similar to that found for $[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$ by Hoard & Nordsieck (1939). Fig. 3 is a stereographic projection showing the environment of Pb. The bond angles around Pb, as given in this figure, have the following mean standard deviations: 0.1° for S-Pb-S, 0.5° for S-Pb-X, 0.7° for X-Pb-X' (X, X' = light atoms).

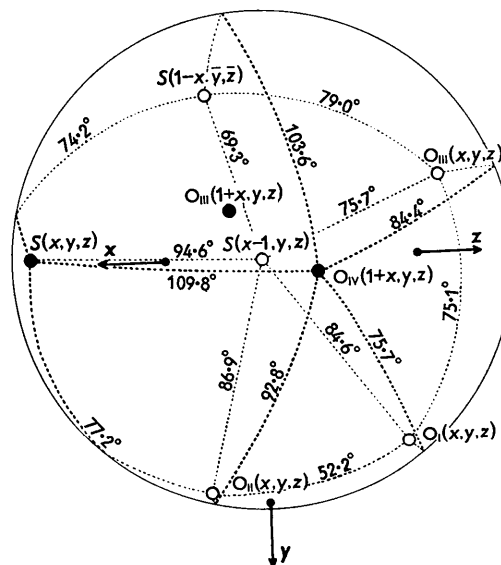


Fig. 3. Stereographic projection of the environment of Pb, viewed down the Pb-S($x-1, y, z$) bond.

The same coordination number, 7, for Pb has already been found in *bis*-thiourea-lead(II) chloride, but in that case the shape of the polyhedron is different (trigonal prism with a seventh coordination position beyond one face). The pentagonal-bipyramid arrangement of seven bonding pairs of electrons can correspond to the configuration $(d_e)^2(d_o)^4(s)^2(p)^6$ (Gillespie & Nyholm, 1957), but the small difference in energy between $6d$ and $5f$ orbitals in Pb makes a contribution from these last orbitals probable. This contribution, involving different ligands and bonds, can explain the distortion.

The coordination polyhedra are linked together as shown in Fig. 4. The Pb and S atoms, with coordinates $n+x, y, z$ (n integral), form a zig-zag chain running in the x direction, each S atom being equidistant from two adjacent Pb atoms ($\sim 3.10 \text{\AA}$). Two of these chains, related by symmetry centres, are joined by weaker Pb-S = 3.34\AA bonds. Because of this, each S atom is bonded coordinatively to three Pb atoms. It should be pointed out that, among thiourea metal complexes of known structure, $\text{Pbtu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ is the

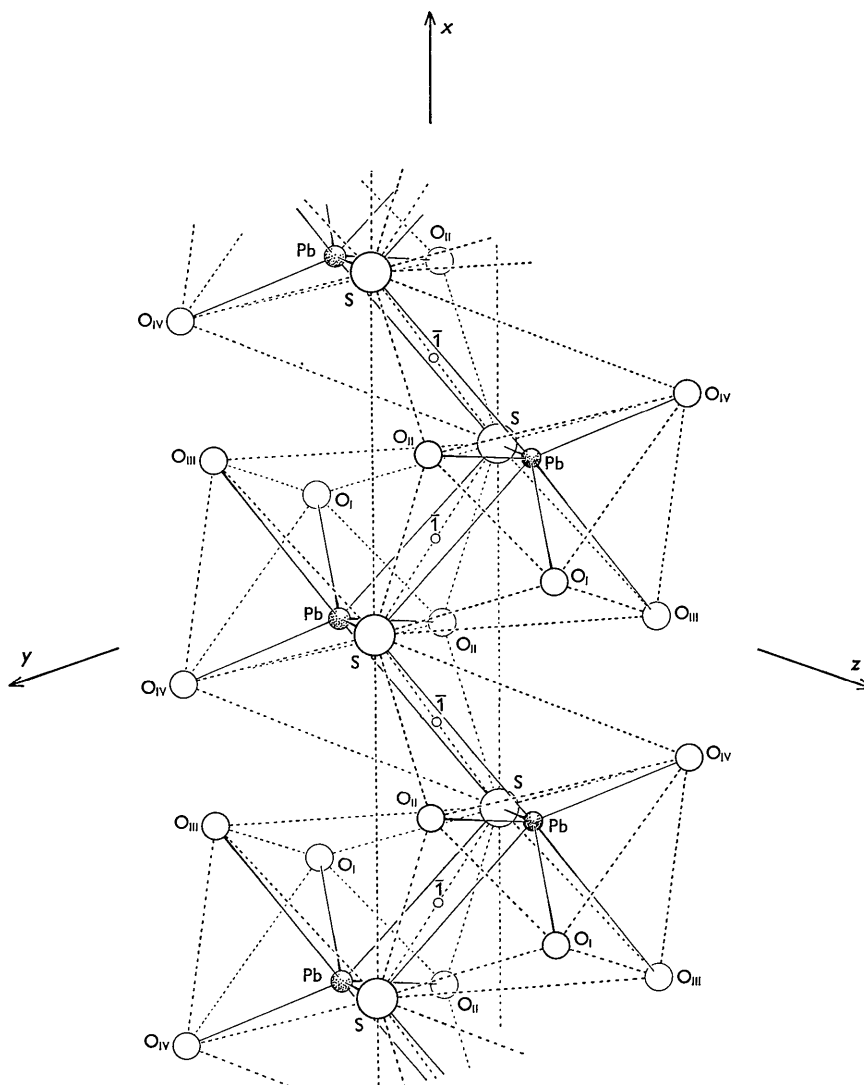


Fig. 4. Clinographic projection of a double chain of coordination polyhedra.

only compound in which sulphur forms three coordinative bonds. Sulphur is mono-coordinated in $Nitu_4Cl_2$ (Cavalca, Nardelli & Braibanti, 1956), $Cdtu_2Cl_2$ (Nardelli, Cavalca & Braibanti, 1957) and $Zntu_2Cl_2$ (Kunchur & Truter, 1958), bi-coordinated in $Nitu_2(NCS)_2$ (Nardelli, Braibanti & Fava, 1957) and $Pbtu_2Cl_2$ (Nardelli & Fava, 1959b), and mono- and bi-coordinated in $Cutu_3Cl$ (Knobler, Okaya & Pepinsky, 1959).

The different natures of the four atoms bonded to each S are probably the cause of the deviations from the tetrahedral bond angles:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pb-S-C_I &= 123.8 \pm 3.1^\circ \\
 C_I-S-Pb(1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) &= 119.3 \pm 2.1 \\
 Pb-S-Pb(1+x, y, z) &= 94.6 \pm 0.1 \\
 C_I-S-Pb(1+x, y, z) &= 98.6 \pm 2.6 \\
 Pb-S-Pb(1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) &= 105.8 \pm 0.1 \\
 Pb(1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z})-S-Pb(1+x, y, z) &= 110.7 \pm 0.1
 \end{aligned}$$

Owing to the presence of the very heavy Pb atom, the coordinates of the light atoms are affected by rather high standard deviations. Nevertheless, the bond distances and angles in the organic molecules are consistent with those expected:

in the thiourea molecule

$$\begin{aligned}
 S-C_I &= 1.68 \pm 0.06 \text{ \AA} \\
 C_I-N_I &= 1.38 \pm 0.07 \\
 C_I-N_{II} &= 1.35 \pm 0.07 \\
 S-C_I-N_I &= 117.6 \pm 3.3^\circ \\
 S-C_I-N_{II} &= 121.6 \pm 2.8 \\
 N_I-C_I-N_{II} &= 120.7 \pm 3.1
 \end{aligned}$$

and in the acetic groups

$$\begin{aligned} C_{II}-C_{III} &= 1.50 \pm 0.08 \text{ \AA} \\ O_I-C_{III} &= 1.23 \pm 0.07 \\ O_{II}-C_{III} &= 1.27 \pm 0.08 \\ C_{IV}-C_V &= 1.48 \pm 0.08 \\ O_{III}-C_V &= 1.24 \pm 0.06 \\ O_{IV}-C_V &= 1.34 \pm 0.09 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{II}-C_{III}-O_I &= 118.1 \pm 4.5^\circ \\ C_{II}-C_{III}-O_{II} &= 116.1 \pm 4.5 \\ O_I-C_{III}-O_{II} &= 125.6 \pm 3.5 \\ C_{IV}-C_V-O_{III} &= 120.2 \pm 4.9 \\ C_{IV}-C_V-O_{IV} &= 118.3 \pm 4.6 \\ O_{III}-C_V-O_{IV} &= 121.5 \pm 3.6 \end{aligned}$$

The planarity of the organic molecules is shown by the sum of the bond angles around the central C atoms. The equations of the least-squares planes for the (x, y, z) molecules are:

$$0.2752X' + 0.0788Y' + 0.2462Z' = 1$$

for $SC_I N_I N_{II}$

$$0.3289X' + 0.0248Y' + 0.3399Z' = 1$$

for $C_{II} C_{III} O_I O_{II}$

$$-0.9530X' - 1.3212Y' + 0.2906Z' = 1$$

for $C_{IV} C_V O_{III} O_{IV}$

The distances of these atoms from the corresponding molecular planes are less than the standard deviations of the coordinates; the mean distance is 0.01 Å.

There are three interatomic N-O distances less than 3 Å:

$$\begin{aligned} N_{II}-O_I(x+1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}) &= 2.96 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA} \\ N_I-O_{II} &= 2.86 \pm 0.04 \\ N_I-O_{IV}(x+1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}) &= 2.95 \pm 0.03 \end{aligned}$$

and these are presumably hydrogen bonds of the kind $NH \cdots O$. The oxygen atoms are not far from the plane of the thiourea molecule; their distances are: 0.32 (O_I), 0.05 (O_{II}) and 0.25 Å (O_{IV}). While the following two angles are not unfavorable for hydrogen bonding

$$\begin{aligned} C_I-N_I \cdots O_{II} &= 113.5^\circ \\ C_I-N_I \cdots O_{IV}(x+1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}) &= 111.4 \end{aligned}$$

the angle

$$C_I-N_{II} \cdots O_I(x+1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}) = 141.8^\circ$$

is rather high for an sp^2 trigonal configuration of the

bonds on the nitrogen atoms. The other O-N distances are larger than those usually considered in hydrogen bonding:

$$\begin{aligned} O_{III}-N_{II}(1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) &= 3.32 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA} \\ O_{IV}-N_{II}(x-1, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z) &= 3.53 \pm 0.02 \\ O_I-N_I(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z) &= 3.44 \pm 0.03 \\ O_{II}-N_I(x-1, y, z) &= 3.48 \pm 0.04 \end{aligned}$$

There are no other interatomic distances smaller than the van der Waals contacts.

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