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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis-biuret-Zinc Chloride

BY MARIO NARDELLI, GIOVANNA FAVA AND GIULIA GIRALDI

*Structural Chemistry Laboratory, Institute of Chemistry, University of Parma, Italy*

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Crystals of bis-biuret-zinc chloride,  $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ , are monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$ :

$$a = 8.02, b = 7.26, c = 11.54 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 124.7^\circ, Z = 2.$$

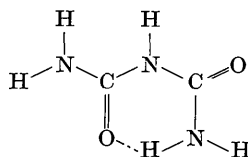
The structure, solved by means of three-dimensional Fourier methods, has been refined with anisotropic differential synthesis. The metal atom lies on a symmetry centre and coordinates octahedrally two chlorine atoms ( $\text{Zn}-\text{Cl} = 2.53 \text{ \AA}$ ) and two pairs of oxygen atoms ( $\text{Zn}-\text{O}_1 = 2.05$ ,  $\text{Zn}-\text{O}_2 = 2.03 \text{ \AA}$ ), these last being at the corners of a slightly distorted square. The oxygen atoms belong to two biuret molecules which are in a *cis* configuration with nearly parallel C-O bonds. Steric hindrance between the oxygen atoms causes a slight departure from planarity in the biuret molecule, but each  $\text{NH}_2\text{-CO-NH}$  group itself preserves its planarity. The packing is determined chiefly by the hydrogen bonds  $\text{NH} \cdots \text{Cl} = 3.24 \text{ \AA}$ . The probable distribution of the H's has been deduced indirectly and checked by an  $F_o - F_c$  synthesis.

The structure of  $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$  is similar to that of  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$  even though these two compounds are not isostructural. Their structures are quite different from that of  $\text{Cd}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$  in which the biuret molecule is in a *trans* configuration and behaves as a monodentate ligand.

### Introduction

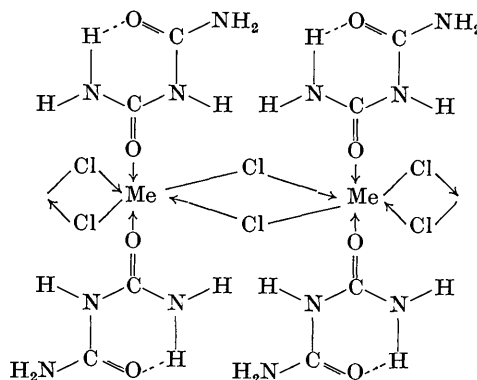
Some attention has been recently devoted to the structures of biuret metal complexes, these being the simplest compounds in which bonding interactions occur between metal ions and peptides.

The biuret molecule can have various structural configurations when acting as a ligand with metal atoms. The *trans* configuration



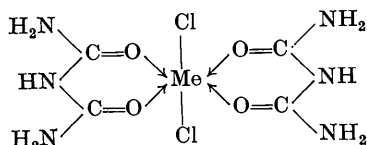
with a strong intermolecular  $\text{NH} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bond is present in biuret hydrate (Hughes, Yakel & Freeman, 1961) and it is also likely to occur in dioxane solution, as indicated by the relatively low dipole moment ( $3.27 \text{ D}$ ., Kumler, 1959).

The same configuration is preserved practically unchanged in crystals of bis-biuret-cadmium chloride and of bis-biuret-mercury(II) chloride (Cavalca, Nardelli & Fava, 1960); here biuret behaves as a monodentate ligand, and the donor atom is the oxygen atom not involved in hydrogen bonding. The coordination octahedra are linked in endless chains



with the metal and halide ions forming plane ribbons. This framework, which seems particularly preferred by the halo-complexes of cadmium, leaves open for further coordination at each metal atom two positions, which are *trans* with respect to the plane of the ribbon. In this case a chelation involving a *cis* form of biuret is obviously impossible.

A different situation occurs with  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  ions which seem to show a stronger tendency to give molecular rather than polymeric complexes, so that chelation is favoured and biuret can act as a bidentate ligand:



The chelation energy is sufficient to break the intermolecular hydrogen bond and to cause the rotation of half a molecule with respect to the other. This type of structure has been observed in bis-biuret-cupric chloride (Freeman, Smith & Taylor, 1959; Freeman & Smith, 1961) and bis-biuret-zinc chloride. The crystals of these compounds are not isostructural, but some similarities in their structures can be inferred from crystal data (Nardelli & Chierici, 1960).

A chelate complex is also present in potassium bis-biuret-cuprate(II) tetrahydrate (Freeman, Smith & Taylor, 1961), but in this compound the complex is an ion,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{NHCONHCONH})_2]^{2-}$ , and the coordination around copper involves the nitrogen atoms of the amide groups. Biuret now shows an ionized *cis* form with two nearly parallel C-N bonds, and most of the steric hindrance is removed by ionization of  $\text{H}^+$ 's.

In the present paper the results of the three-dimensional X-ray analysis of bis-biuret-zinc chloride are given.

### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ .  $M = 342.5$ , monoclinic prismatic,  
 $a = 8.02 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 7.26 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 11.54 \pm 0.01$  Å;  
 $\beta = 124.7 \pm 0.2^\circ$ .  
 $V = 552$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 2$ ,  $D_x = 2.06$ ,  $D_m = 2.04$  g.cm.<sup>-3</sup>  
 (floatation).  
 $\mu = 77.5$  cm.<sup>-1</sup> (Cu  $K\alpha$ ).  
 $F(000) = 344$ .  
 Space group  $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^5)$  (from systematic absences).

#### Determination of structure factors

The intensity data were measured photometrically on multiple-film equi-inclination integrated and non-integrated Weissenberg photographs, taken with Ni-filtered Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation.

The  $h0l$ ,  $h1l$ , ...,  $h6l$  layers were recorded by rotation around the  $b$  axis of a short prism showing nearly equal development of the  $\{00l\}$  and  $\{10l\}$

forms (the diamond-shaped cross-section had an edge of 0.024 cm.). To cross-correlate the  $b$ -axis data, the Weissenberg photograph of  $\bar{n}, k, 2n$  reflexions was used; this was obtained by rotation around  $[201]$  of a fragment with nearly rectangular cross-section (0.038 cm. along and 0.022 cm. perpendicular to  $[010]$ ).

Table 1. Number of observed and possible independent reflexions with final  $R$  and  $R'$  indices

	Observed	Possible	$R$	$R'$
$h0l$	89	100	11.1%	11.4%
$h1l$	138	195	14.1	16.2
$h2l$	147	184	14.6	15.5
$h3l$	150	171	12.5	13.0
$h4l$	143	161	11.0	12.0
$h5l$	128	139	11.2	11.2
$h6l$	96	115	11.8	12.9
Overall	891	1065	12.5%	13.4%

The number of observed and possible independent reflexions is given in Table 1.

Discontinuous absorption effects were corrected graphically using Albrecht's (1939) method and the shape of the spots of non-equatorial layers was taken into account following Phillips (1956). The structure factors were derived by the usual formulae, the absolute scale being established first by Wilson's method, then by correlation with the calculated values.

### Structure analysis and refinement

Since two molecules,  $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ , are contained in a unit cell, they must be on a symmetry centre. If the metal atom is located on the twofold ( $a$ ):  $0, 0, 0$ ;  $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$  positions, the signs of the highest  $F_o(h0l)$  must be positive, as the influence of Zn is predominant. A  $\rho(X, Z)$  projection calculated with 50  $F_o(h0l)$  showed the location of the chlorine atom and indicated that the organic molecule is nearly perpendicular to the projection plane. Overlapping of the light atoms made any further work on this projection useless.

The next step was a three-dimensional Patterson calculation. Two sets of interactions between zinc and light-atoms due to a Patterson mirror parallel to  $(010)$  are present in Patterson space; chemical criteria were successfully applied to distinguish between these two sets.

The refinement was carried out by means of a  $\rho(X, Y, Z)$  synthesis, then by means of eight cycles of Booth's differential synthesis, four of them calculated with isotropic and four with anisotropic thermal parameters. In the first three cycles of differential synthesis, the scattering factor of N was also used for the oxygen atoms. Nitrogen and oxygen atoms were only differentiated on the basis of interatomic distances when these were not appreciably affected by the shifts of the atomic coordinates.

Table 2. *Anisotropic refinement parameters*  
( $B_{ij}$  in  $\text{\AA}^2$ )

Initial parameters	Parameter shifts					Final parameters	Initial parameters	Parameter shifts					Final parameters
	I	II	III	IV	V			I	II	III	IV	V	
Zn							$N_2$						
x/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	x/a	0.3267	0	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.3275
y/b	0	0	0	0	0	0	y/b	0.5133	0	-0.0009	-0.0002	-0.0001	0.5121
z/c	0	0	0	0	0	0	z/c	0.3190	0	-0.0003	-0.0001	0.0001	0.3187
B11	2.23	0.63	0.40	0.25	0.17	3.68	B11	2.23	0.74	0.21	0.11	0.06	3.35
B22	2.23	-0.14	0.03	0.02	0.02	2.16	B22	2.23	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.09	2.86
B33	2.23	0.61	0.37	0.23	0.15	3.59	B33	2.23	0.71	0.32	0.21	0.14	3.61
B23	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06	B23	-	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07
B13	1.27	0.68	0.42	0.26	0.17	2.80	B13	1.27	0.71	0.32	0.18	0.12	2.60
B12	-	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	B12	-	-0.13	-0.11	-0.08	-0.05	-0.37
Cl							$N_3$						
x/a	0.3268	0	0.0001	0.0002	0	0.3271	x/a	0.1752	0.0001	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.1761
y/b	-0.0540	0	0.0002	0	0	-0.0538	y/b	-0.0146	0.0005	-0.0006	0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0147
z/c	0.2389	0	0.0001	0.0001	0	0.2391	z/c	0.4441	-0.0001	0.0006	0.0002	0	0.4448
B11	2.23	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.12	3.07	B11	2.23	0.72	0.31	0.20	0.16	3.62
B22	2.23	-0.26	0.05	0.06	0.08	2.16	B22	2.23	-0.16	-0.02	0.03	0.05	2.13
B33	2.23	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.10	2.97	B33	2.23	0.42	0.07	0.05	0.05	2.82
B23	-	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.15	B23	-	-0.04	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.17
B13	1.27	0.40	0.28	0.19	0.12	2.26	B13	1.27	0.48	0.17	0.11	0.09	2.12
B12	-	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.20	B12	-	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.12
O <sub>1</sub>							C <sub>1</sub>						
x/a	0.1509	0	-0.0007	-0.0002	-0.0001	0.1499	x/a	0.2314	0.0001	0.0003	0.0002	0	0.2320
y/b	0.5594	0.0001	0.0006	0.0001	0	0.5602	y/b	0.4502	-0.0002	0.0006	0.0003	0.0002	0.4511
z/c	0.4095	0.0001	-0.0006	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.4088	z/c	0.3745	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001	0	0.3750
B11	2.23	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.15	3.05	B11	2.23	0.05	0.08	-	0.27	2.63
B22	2.23	-0.19	0.06	0.10	0.10	2.30	B22	2.23	-0.50	-0.02	-	0.04	1.75
B33	2.23	0.23	0.20	0.16	0.12	2.94	B33	2.23	-0.09	0.02	-	0.25	2.41
B23	-	-0.15	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.18	B23	-	-0.09	-0.07	-	-0.05	-0.21
B13	1.27	0.45	0.32	0.21	0.16	2.41	B13	1.27	0.22	0.13	-	0.54	2.16
B12	-	-0.13	-0.06	-0.04	0.01	-0.22	B12	-	0.06	0.01	-	0.02	0.09
O <sub>2</sub>							C <sub>2</sub>						
x/a	0.0791	0.0005	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0001	0.0789	x/a	0.1606	-0.0004	0.0003	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.1603
y/b	0.2334	0.0002	-0.0002	0.0002	0	0.2336	y/b	0.1653	-0.0006	0.0005	0.0003	0	0.1655
z/c	0.5037	0	0.0004	0.0001	0	0.5042	z/c	0.4495	0	-0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.4491
B11	2.23	0.51	0.49	0.27	0.17	3.67	B11	2.23	-0.04	-0.03	-	0.02	2.18
B22	2.23	0.02	0.09	0.01	0	2.35	B22	2.23	-0.48	-0.05	-	0.13	1.83
B33	2.23	0.81	0.42	0.19	0.10	3.75	B33	2.23	-0.21	-0.09	-	0.04	1.97
B23	-	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.28	B23	-	0	-0.02	-	-0.04	-0.06
B13	1.27	0.81	0.45	0.22	0.13	2.88	B13	1.27	0.16	0.09	-	0.07	1.59
B12	-	0.24	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.24	B12	-	-0.07	-0.02	-	0	-0.09
N <sub>1</sub>													
x/a	0.2375	-0.0006	-0.0001	0	0	0.2368							
y/b	0.2660	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.2667							
z/c	0.3902	-0.0003	-0.0003	0	0	0.3896							
B11	2.23	0.42	0.23	0.17	0.12	3.17							
B22	2.23	-0.27	0.08	0.12	0.12	2.28							
B33	2.23	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.13	2.94							
B23	-	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.07							
B13	1.27	0.48	0.31	0.23	0.16	2.45							
B12	-	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05	-0.25							

The anisotropic thermal parameters were determined and refined following the method of Nardelli & Fava (1960) using the second derivatives of electron density from the differential synthesis. An IBM 650 program gave the  $\Delta B_{ij}$  shifts in only a few minutes for each atom, independently of the space group and number of reflexions. The progress of the anisotropic refinement is shown in Table 2 in which the shifts of coordinates and thermal parameters are reported. It appears that a faster convergence could be achieved by multiplying the shifts by a factor greater than unity. The refinement was considered to be complete when the shifts of fractional coordinates were less than 0.0002, corresponding to a sixth of the standard deviation.

The final orthogonal coordinates with their standard deviations (Cruckshank, 1949) are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. *Atomic coordinates and their e.s.d.'s referred to orthogonal axes*

The transformation matrix from monoclinic  $x, y, z$  to orthogonal  $x', y', z'$  coordinates is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \cos \beta & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

	$x'$ (Å)	$y'$ (Å)	$z'$ (Å)	$\sigma(x') \quad \sigma(y') \quad \sigma(z')$ 10 <sup>3</sup> (Å)		
Zn	0	0	0	—	—	—
Cl	2.155	-0.391	1.264	2	3	4
O <sub>1</sub>	0.988	4.067	4.032	6	9	9
O <sub>2</sub>	0.520	1.696	5.458	7	11	11
N <sub>1</sub>	1.560	1.936	3.413	8	8	12
N <sub>2</sub>	2.158	3.718	2.181	8	11	13
N <sub>3</sub>	1.160	-0.107	4.328	9	10	13
C <sub>1</sub>	1.529	3.275	3.267	9	9	13
C <sub>2</sub>	1.056	1.201	4.450	8	9	13





Table 6. Comparison of peak heights ( $e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-3}$ ) and curvatures ( $e \cdot \text{\AA}^{-5}$ ) from differential synthesis

		$\rho$	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	$A_{hk}$	$A_{hl}$	$A_{kl}$
Zn	obs.	68.0	763	535	777	-1	513	-2
	calc.	69.5	768	537	779	0	502	-4
Cl	obs.	36.6	412	288	420	5	265	2
	calc.	37.3	414	293	420	3	260	1
O <sub>1</sub>	obs.	14.5	159	99	159	2	106	-4
	calc.	14.4	159	101	158	2	102	-4
O <sub>2</sub>	obs.	13.1	136	78	127	3	87	-5
	calc.	13.0	139	78	128	4	87	-6
N <sub>1</sub>	obs.	12.5	122	103	118	-3	75	0
	calc.	12.4	121	106	117	-2	72	-1
N <sub>2</sub>	obs.	10.7	115	76	111	-3	69	3
	calc.	10.5	114	77	112	-1	67	2
N <sub>3</sub>	obs.	10.6	107	84	109	-1	63	2
	calc.	10.8	110	85	109	-1	63	1
C <sub>1</sub>	obs.	11.0	110	99	112	1	64	-2
	calc.	10.9	111	101	111	1	63	-1
C <sub>2</sub>	obs.	11.7	129	95	114	10	72	-13
	calc.	11.9	127	98	113	9	69	-12

The scattering factors used throughout the calculations are those of Thomas & Umeda (1957) for  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , Berghuis *et al.* (1955) for  $\text{Cl}^-$ , O, N and C, and McWeeny (1951) for H.

The calculations were done with the IBM 650 programs of Brown, Lingafelter, Stewart & Jensen (1959) for structure factors and Fourier syntheses

and those of Shiono (1957, 1959) for differential synthesis.

### Discussion

In bis-biuret-zinc chloride each metal atom is surrounded by a planar arrangement of four oxygen atoms lying at the corners of a slightly distorted square. The coordination is completed by two chlorine atoms, which are on opposite sides of the square so that the whole polyhedron can be described as a distorted octahedron or a tetragonal bipyramid (Fig. 1). The distortion is obviously due to the different size of the ligands.

The distances and angles in the coordination polyhedron are (when the coordinates are not indicated the atom is at  $x, y, z$ ):

$\text{Zn}(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})-\text{Cl}(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	$2.529 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$
$\text{Zn}(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})-\text{O}_1$	$2.046 \pm 0.008$
$\text{Zn}(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})-\text{O}_2$	$2.027 \pm 0.011$
$\text{O}_1-\text{Cl}(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	$3.221 \pm 0.009$
$\text{O}_2-\text{Cl}(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	$3.250 \pm 0.011$
$\text{O}_1-\text{Cl}(\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	$3.285 \pm 0.007$
$\text{O}_2-\text{Cl}(\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	$3.232 \pm 0.009$
$\text{O}_1-\text{O}_2(\bar{x}, 1-y, 1-z)$	$2.952 \pm 0.013$
$\text{O}_1-\text{O}_2$	$2.806 \pm 0.014$

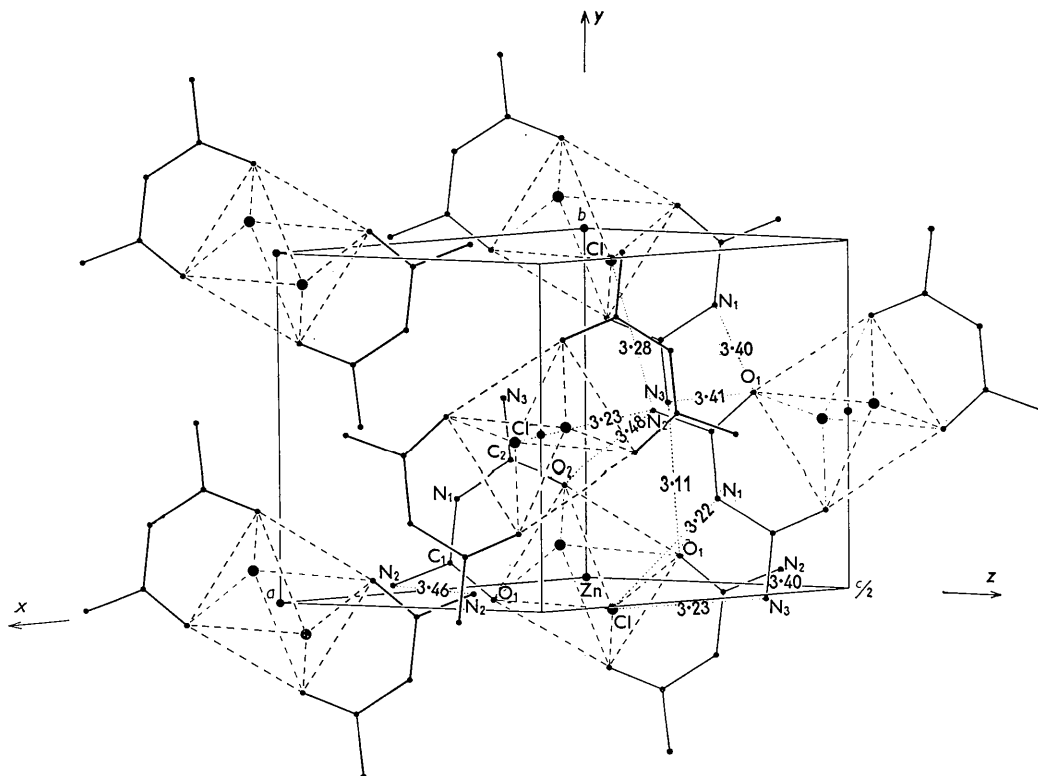


Fig. 1. Clinographic projection of the structure.

$O_1-Zn(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})-O_2$	$87.1 \pm 0.3^\circ$
$O_1-Zn(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})-Cl(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	$88.9 \pm 0.2$
$O_2-Zn(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})-Cl(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	$90.3 \pm 0.3$

The standard deviations are calculated from the formulae of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) for bond lengths and of Darlow (1960) for angles; the effects of errors in cell parameters were calculated following Darlow & Cochran (1961), and are negligible.

The Zn-O<sub>1</sub> and Zn-O<sub>2</sub> distances are not significantly different [ $t_o = (l_1 - l_2)(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1.397 < 1.960$ : significance test of Cruickshank & Robertson, 1953]. Their average value,

$$\left(\frac{\sum l_i \sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum \sigma_i^{-2}}\right) \pm \left(\frac{\sum \sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum \sigma_i^{-2}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2.039 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA},$$

is equal to the sum of the covalent radii:  $r_0 = 0.66 \text{ \AA}$  (Pauling, 1960);  $r_{Zn} = 1.38 \text{ \AA}$  (octahedral, Merritt *et al.*, 1954). The distance Zn-Cl is in good agreement with the sum of Pauling's ionic radii, 2.55 \AA. Both types of contact, O-O and O-Cl, are consistent with the

sums of van der Waals radii: 2.80 and 3.20 \AA respectively.

The organic molecule is in a *cis* form with both C-O bonds nearly parallel. This configuration is quite different from that of biuret in biuret hydrate and in bis-biuret-cadmium chloride. The bond distances and angles are:

C <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	$1.227 \pm 0.013 \text{ \AA}$
C <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	$1.244 \pm 0.015$
C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	$1.347 \pm 0.012$
C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	$1.367 \pm 0.015$
C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	$1.331 \pm 0.017$
C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	$1.318 \pm 0.014$
O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	$125.7 \pm 1.0^\circ$
O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	$124.0 \pm 1.0$
C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	$127.6 \pm 0.9$
O <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	$120.2 \pm 1.0$
O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	$120.2 \pm 1.0$
N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	$114.1 \pm 1.0$
N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	$115.7 \pm 1.0$

Table 7. Comparison of bond lengths and angles for biuret molecule in different compounds

	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> · xH <sub>2</sub> O <sup>(1)</sup>		Zn(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>		Cd(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>		K <sub>2</sub> [Cu(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] · 4H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>(4)</sup>	
	<i>t</i> <sub>o</sub>	length or angle	<i>t</i> <sub>o</sub>	length or angle	<i>t</i> <sub>o</sub>	length or angle	<i>t</i> <sub>o</sub>	length or angle
C-O	0.28	$1.25 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$	0.86	$1.23 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$	0.42	$1.25 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$	1.32	$1.26 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$
C-NH	0.24	$1.40 \pm 0.02$	1.04	$1.36 \pm 0.01$	0.18	$1.35 \pm 0.03$	1.27	$1.40 \pm 0.01$
C-NH <sub>2</sub> (or NH <sup>-</sup> )	0.86	$1.35 \pm 0.02$	0.59	$1.32 \pm 0.01$	0	$1.35 \pm 0.03$	0.24	$1.34 \pm 0.01$
O-C-NH	3.25	$121 \pm 1^\circ$	1.21	$125 \pm 1^\circ$	0.51	$120 \pm 2^\circ$	0.35	$116 \pm 1^\circ$
O-C-NH <sub>2</sub> (or NH <sup>-</sup> )	1.66	$123 \pm 1$	0	$120 \pm 1$	0.18	$121 \pm 2$	0.42	$127 \pm 1$
HN-C-NH <sub>2</sub> (or NH <sup>-</sup> )	1.68	$116 \pm 1$	1.14	$115 \pm 1$	0.29	$119 \pm 2$	0.04	$118 \pm 1$

<sup>(1)</sup> Hughes, Yakel & Freeman, 1961.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cavalca, Nardelli & Fava, 1960.

<sup>(2)</sup> Present paper.

<sup>(4)</sup> Freeman, Smith & Taylor, 1961.

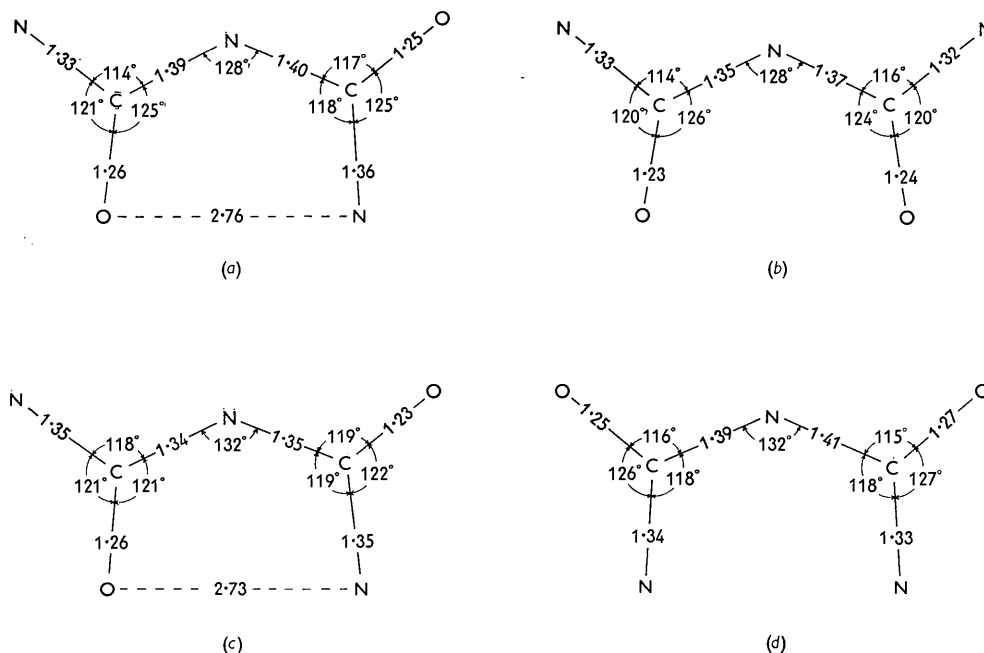


Fig. 2. Bond lengths and angles in the biuret molecule in different compounds:

(a) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> · xH<sub>2</sub>O; (b) Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; (c) Cd(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; (d) K<sub>2</sub>[Cu(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] · 4H<sub>2</sub>O.

Table 8. Analysis of the planarity in the biuret molecule

Equation of the plane referred to orthogonal axes:  $m_1x' + m_2y' + m_3z' = d$

Best plane through		$O_1O_2N_1N_2N_3C_1C_2$		$O_1C_1N_1N_2$		$O_2C_2N_1N_3$	
	$m_1$	0.8734		0.8493		0.8894	
	$m_2$	0.0662		0.0765		0.0301	
	$m_3$	0.4826		0.5224		0.4562	
	$d$	3.1388		3.2563		3.0041	
	$\sigma_{\perp}$ (Å)*	$\Delta$ (Å)	$\Delta/\sigma_{\perp}$	$\Delta$ (Å)	$\Delta/\sigma_{\perp}$	$\Delta$ (Å)	$\Delta/\sigma_{\perp}$
$O_1$	0.007	-0.061	-8.71	0.000	0.00	—	—
$O_2$	0.008	0.062	7.75	—	—	-0.001	-0.12
$N_1$	0.009	-0.001	-0.11	0.000	0.00	-0.001	-0.11
$N_2$	0.010	0.045	4.50	0.000	0.00	—	—
$N_3$	0.010	-0.044	-4.40	—	—	-0.001	-0.10
$C_1$	0.010	-0.010	-1.00	0.000	0.00	—	—
$C_2$	0.009	0.011	1.22	—	—	0.001	0.11
$\sum^2(\Delta/\sigma_{\perp})^2$			178.04		0.00		0.05
$\chi^2_{95}\%$			9.49		3.84		3.84

$$* \sigma_{\perp} = \{m_1^2 \sigma^2(x') + m_2^2 \sigma^2(y') + m_3^2 \sigma^2(z')\}^{1/2}.$$

These values are all in good agreement with those found in amide groups (see, for example, Davies & Pasternak, 1956; Hahn, 1957; Tomiie, Koo & Nitta, 1958; *Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions*, 1958).

There are no significant differences between the corresponding bond lengths and angles in the two  $NH_2-CO-NH$  parts of the biuret molecule, as indicated by the  $t_o$  values quoted in Table 7. This correspondence is also observed in biuret hydrate, in bis-biuret-cadmium chloride and in potassium bis-biuret-cuprate (II) tetrahydrate (Fig. 2); the  $t_o$  and averaged values for these compounds are also listed in Table 7. The comparison between these values shows that the coordination seems to make no appreciable difference to the bond distances as observed by Freeman, Smith & Taylor (1961) in biuret hydrate and potassium bis-biuret-cuprate(II) tetrahydrate. (There are possibly some minor differences in angles for the last compound.) This observation has also been made by Strandberg, Lindqvist & Rosenstein (1961) for the glycylglycine molecule in copper(II) mono-glycylglycine trihydrate.

The angles

$C_1-O_1-Zn(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$127.2 \pm 0.7^\circ$
$C_2-O_2-Zn(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$127.9 \pm 0.8$

give a sum of  $719.5^\circ$  together with the others in the hexagonal chelate ring. This is not significantly different from that ( $720^\circ$ ) required for a planar system. Nevertheless, the  $N_1$ ,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  atoms lie  $-0.052$ ,  $-0.138$ ,  $-0.142$  Å from the plane through  $O_1O_2Zn(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ ; the equation of this plane is:

$$0.8444x' + 0.1437y' + 0.5161z' = 3.4996.$$

The analysis of the planarity in the organic molecule, shown in Table 8, indicates that the deviations from the best least-squares plane (Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman, 1959) through all the atoms are statistically significant while each  $NH_2-CO-NH$  group

is quite planar (considering of course the heavy atoms). Steric hindrance between the oxygen atoms causes a rotation of the two groups pivoted on the  $N_1$  central nitrogen, the dihedral angle between the planes  $O_1C_1N_1N_2$  and  $O_2C_2N_1N_3$  being  $174.8^\circ$ .

The same kind of distortion has been found in biuret hydrate in which the dihedral angle between the two  $NH_2-CO-NH$  groups is  $174.5^\circ$  and in potassium bis-biuret-cuprate(II) tetrahydrate in which this angle is  $175.0^\circ$ . In bis-biuret-cadmium chloride the deviations from planarity ( $\bar{\Delta} = 0.04$ ,  $\Delta_{\max.} = 0.06$  Å) are within the range of e.s.d.'s, but these are much larger than those of the previous compounds because of the presence of the heavy cadmium atom.

The observed distortion seems to indicate some independence of the amide groups in biuret and is in agreement with the small double-bond character of C-NH bonds in the three configurations assumed by biuret, as can be seen by averaging the mean values of Table 7 and deducing the corresponding V.B. bond orders:

Bond	Mean length	Bond order*
C-O	$1.24_6$ Å	1.45
C-NH <sub>2</sub> (or NH <sup>-</sup> )	$1.33_3$	1.41
C-NH	$1.38_1$	1.22

\* Bond order-distance curves were derived using the well known Pauling's relation:  $r_2 = r_1 - (r_1 - r_2)3x/(2x + 1)$  with  $r_1 = 1.474$ ,  $r_2 = 1.265$  Å for C-N (Donohue, Lavine & Rollet, 1956) and  $r_1 = 1.43$ ,  $r_2 = 1.17$  Å for C-O (Abrahams, 1956).

The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms were calculated using trigonal  $sp^2$  bonds for nitrogens and assuming a N-H distance of 1.04 Å. These coordinates are reasonable, taking into account the results of the last  $F_o - F_c$  synthesis (Table 5) and the orientation of the possible hydrogen bonds.

The angular criterion for hydrogen bonding (Donohue, 1952; Fuller, 1959) is fulfilled for the following contacts:



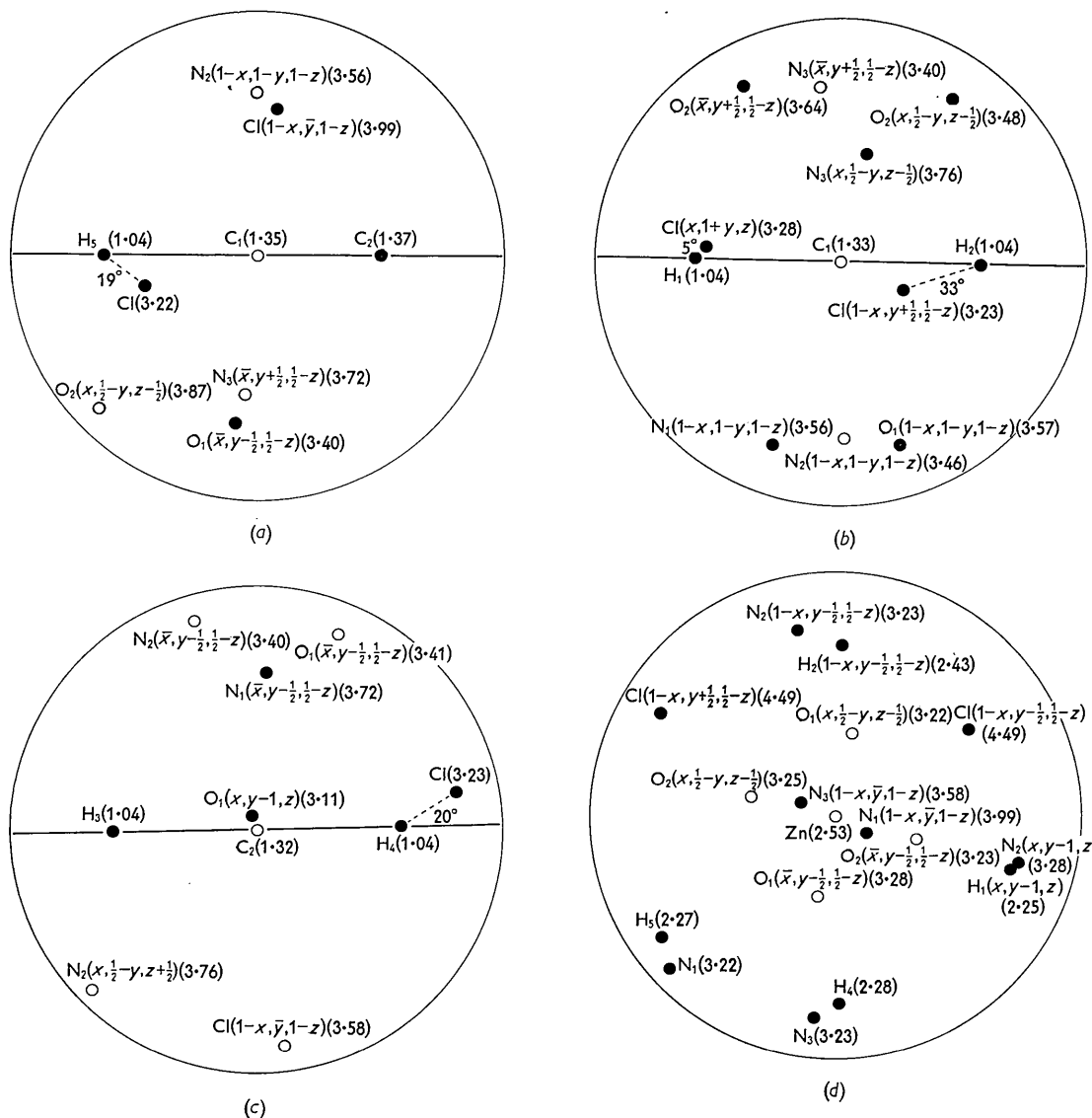


Fig. 3. Stereographic projections of the environment of:  
 (a)  $N_1$ , viewed down  $N_1-C_1$ ; (b)  $N_2$ , down  $N_2-C_1$ ; (c)  $N_3$ , down  $N_3-C_2$ ; (d) Cl, down Cl-Zn.

$N_1-Cl$	$3.223 \pm 0.011 \text{ \AA}$
$N_2-Cl(x, 1+y, z)$	$3.282 \pm 0.012$
$N_3-Cl$	$3.234 \pm 0.013$

$O_2-N_2(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	$3.477 \pm 0.015$
$N_2-N_2(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)$	$3.462 \pm 0.014$
$N_3-N_2(\bar{x}, y-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	$3.404 \pm 0.013$
$N_3-O_1(x, y-1, z)$	$3.105 \pm 0.014$

as shown in the stereographic projections of Fig. 3. The distance  $N_2-Cl(1-x, y+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-z)=3.233 \pm 0.011 \text{ \AA}$  can hardly be considered as a hydrogen bond owing to the large value ( $33^\circ$ ) of the corresponding H-N-Cl angle.

All the other distances are consistent with the packing requirements, those shorter than  $3.5 \text{ \AA}$  being as follows:

$O_1-N_1(\bar{x}, y+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	$3.398 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$
$O_1-N_3(\bar{x}, y+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	$3.408 \pm 0.014$

The calculations were performed on the IBM 650 computer of the Centro Calcoli e Servomeccanismi della Università di Bologna with financial support from Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. The programmes for structure factors and Fourier calculations were obtained through the courtesy of Dr L. H. Jensen and those of differential synthesis through the courtesy of Prof. G. A. Jeffrey. It is a pleasure to thank all these people and Prof. L. Cavalca for his valuable interest.

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## Neutron Diffraction Study of Magnesium Deuteride\*

BY W. H. ZACHARIASEN

*Department of Physics, University of Chicago, Consultant to Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, U.S.A.*

C. E. HOLLEY, JR. AND J. F. STAMPER, JR.

*Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, University of California, Los Alamos, New Mexico, U.S.A.*

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A magnesium deuteride preparation of composition  $\text{Mg}(\text{D}_{0.9}\text{H}_{0.1})_2$  is found to be tetragonal with  $a = 4.5025$ ,  $c = 3.0123$  Å. The atomic positions are:

$$2 \text{ Mg in } (000) \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), 4(\text{D} + \text{H}) \text{ in } \pm (xx0) \left(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ with } x = 0.306 \pm 0.003.$$

The bond lengths are  $\text{Mg}-6\text{D} = 1.95 \pm 0.02$  Å. The structure is of the rutile type.

Some years ago it was shown by X-ray diffraction (Ellinger *et al.*, 1955) that magnesium hydride is tetragonal with two molecules in a unit cell of dimensions  $a = 4.5618 \pm 0.0005$ ,  $c = 3.0205 \pm 0.0005$  Å.

The two magnesium atoms were found to be in positions  $(0, 0, 0) \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ . It was suggested that the hydrogen atoms were located at the sites

$$\pm (x, x, 0) \left(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

with  $x \approx 0.306$ , *i.e.* that  $\text{MgH}_2$  has the rutile type of structure. However, the hydrogen atoms had no measurable effect on the diffraction intensities, and accordingly there was no experimental proof for the proposed hydrogen positions. A direct determination of the hydrogen sites by means of neutron diffraction was therefore undertaken, using the deuteride in preference to the hydride.

Magnesium deuteride was prepared by reaction of deuterium gas with magnesium metal (obtained by decomposition of  $\text{MgH}_2$ ) for four days at 510 °C.

\* Work done under the auspices of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.