

## The Crystal Structure of Bis(hydrazine)zinc Isothiocyanate

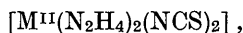
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The crystals of bis(hydrazine)zinc isothiocyanate are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/a$ , and are twinned according to the (100) law. The structure is characterized by chains of octahedral complexes. The octahedra  $[Zn(N_2H_4)_{4/2}(NCS)_2]$  are held together by bridges of hydrazine. The six bond lengths Zn–N are equal (2.17 Å). The hydrazine molecules are present in two enantiomorphous “staggered” forms. The distance N–N in hydrazine is 1.47 Å. The NCS<sup>-</sup> group is bound to the metal through the nitrogen atom. The interchain distances N...S within layers parallel to (010) are shorter than the distances N...S between layers.

The compounds with the general formula



where M<sup>II</sup>=Cd, Zn, Co, Ni, Fe or Mn form monoclinic, isostructural crystals (Ferrari, Braibanti & Lanfredi, 1961). The crystals are always twinned, the twin law being (100).

The crystal structure of the zinc compound has been now investigated.

### Experimental

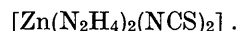
The twinned crystals of bis(hydrazine)zinc isothiocyanate are colorless, very fine needles. Photographs were taken by rotation around [001].

The Buerger symmetry of the Weissenberg photographs is found to be  $C_{2i}$  both for the zero-layer photograph and also for the equi-inclination photographs of the upper layers, owing to twinning according to the (100) law. The situation has been illustrated by Trotter (1959).

The unit cell has

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 7.141 \pm 0.004, \quad b = 14.756 \pm 0.005, \\ c &= 4.214 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}; \quad \beta = 105^\circ 30' \pm 8' \end{aligned}$$

and contains two stoichiometric units



$$\rho_o = 1.914 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}, \quad \rho_c = 1.906 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}.$$

One repeat distance ( $c$  side of the unit cell) in the crystals of bis(hydrazine)zinc isothiocyanate and also of the manganese and cadmium compounds, is constantly 0.08 Å longer than one repeat distance of the corresponding chloride (Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1962) and acetate (Ferrari, Braibanti & Lanfredi, 1963) (Table 1).

Systematic absences allow the assignment of the crystals to the space group  $P2_1/a$  ( $C_{2h}^5$ ).

Integrated spots were obtained by a Weissenberg–Wiebenga apparatus with the multiple film technique. Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation (Ni filter) was used throughout. Blackening was estimated visually. Absorption correction as for cylindrical specimens (Bond, 1959) was applied ( $\mu R = 0.3$ ). The Lorentz and polarization factors were calculated on an Olivetti Elea 9002 computer. The form factors were calculated by a program prepared by Panattoni, Frasson & Mammi (1960), the Forsyth & Wells (1959) formula being used.

### Determination of the structure

Observed intensities were approximately scaled by Wilson's (1942) method. The Patterson synthesis

Table 1. Comparison between unit cell constants of bis(hydrazine)divalent-metal isothiocyanates, chlorides and acetates

	$[M^{II}(N_2H_4)_2(NCS)_2]$			$[M^{II}(N_2H_4)_2]Cl_2$			$[M^{II}(N_2H_4)_2](CH_3COO)_2$		
	Cd	Zn	Mn	Cd	Zn	Mn	Cd	Zn	Mn
$a$ (Å)	7.28	7.14	7.21	9.30	8.99	9.08	6.65	6.58	6.63
$b$ (Å)	14.94	14.76	14.82	8.00	7.92	8.01	8.73	8.52	8.60
$c$ (Å)	4.41	4.21	4.37	4.33	4.13	4.29	4.33	4.14	4.28
$\alpha$	—	—	—	—	—	—	91° 17'	90°	90° 32'
$\beta$	106° 26'	105° 30'	105° 59'	106° 10'	105° 32'	105° 30'	90° 58'	90° 25'	90° 39'
$\gamma$	—	—	—	—	—	—	97° 52'	96° 52'	96° 42'
$Z$	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Space group	$C_{2h}^5-P2_1/a$			$C_{2h}^3-C2/m$			$C_1^1-P\bar{1}$		



Table 4. Atomic coordinates, e.s.d.'s and curvatures

	$x/a$	$\bar{B}=1.9 \text{ \AA}^2$						$\sigma(z)$ (\AA)	$(-\partial^2\rho/\partial z^2)$ (e.\AA <sup>-5</sup> )
		$\sigma(x)$ (\AA)	$(-\partial^2\rho/\partial x^2)$ (e.\AA <sup>-5</sup> )	$y/b$	$\sigma(y)$ (\AA)	$(-\partial^2\rho/\partial y^2)$ (e.\AA <sup>-5</sup> )	$z/c$		
Zn	0.5000	—	—	0.5000	—	—	0.0000	—	—
S	-0.0130	0.00370	322.7	0.2940	0.00319	317.3	0.1205	0.00533	117.9
C	0.1295	0.01270	93.9	0.3729	0.00698	144.9	0.0311	0.01614	38.9
N(1)	0.4356	0.01568	76.1	0.6029	0.00834	121.5	0.3257	0.01758	35.8
N(2)	0.3364	0.01030	115.8	0.5740	0.00987	102.6	0.5724	0.01433	43.9
N(3)	0.2335	0.00980	121.7	0.4290	0.00823	123.1	0.0135	0.01626	38.7
H(1)	0.5740	—	—	0.6251	—	—	0.4498	—	—
H(2)	0.3597	—	—	0.6577	—	—	0.1979	—	—
H(3)	0.2646	—	—	0.6300	—	—	0.3685	—	—
H(4)	0.2336	—	—	0.5259	—	—	0.5373	—	—

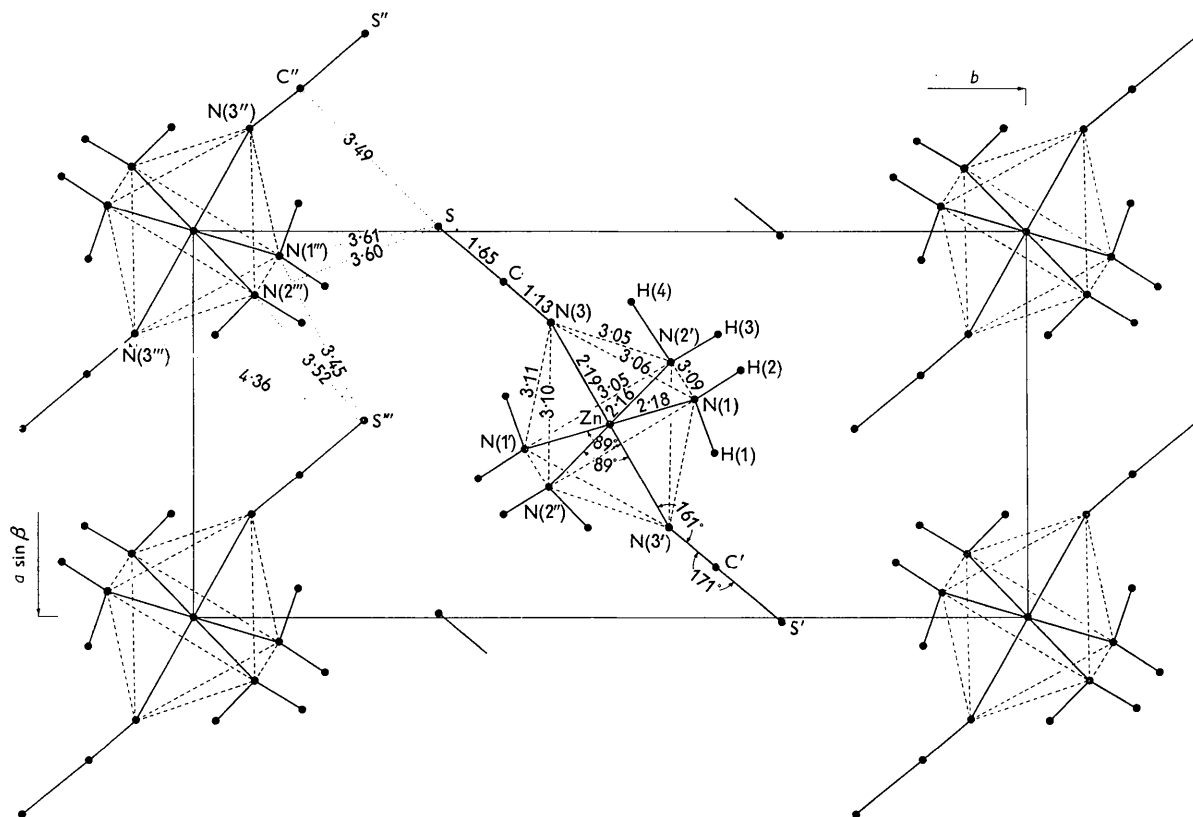


Fig. 2. Diagrammatic projection of the structure on the plane normal to [001].  
Broken lines: distances within the complex  $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{NCS})_2]$ .  
Dotted lines: interchain distances. Full lines: interatomic bonds.

$(\rho_o - \rho_c)(x, y, z)$  were calculated at the same points and corrections applied.

At the end of the refinement the residuals of Table 2 were obtained. Calculated and observed structure factors are quoted in Table 3. The curvatures (Table 4) of the peaks were calculated at the atomic centres. Standard deviations of the coordinates were calculated by Cruickshank's method (1949). The final atomic coordinates are quoted in Table 4. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms have been calculated for the 'staggered' form of the hydrazine molecule with the azimuthal angle  $\varphi = \pm 74^\circ$ , as deduced from the positions of the zinc and nitrogen atoms, and from

the bond lengths and bond angles  $\text{N-N} = 1.47 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\text{N-H} = 1.04 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\text{N-N-H} = 108^\circ$ ,  $\text{H-N-H} = 108^\circ$ .

### Discussion of the structure

The main distances and angles are quoted in Table 5. The e.s.d.'s of the distances have been calculated according to Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) and those of the angles according to Darlow (1960).

The structure of the compound is diagrammatically represented in Fig. 2 and in Fig. 3. The structure is formed by chains of octahedral complexes  $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{NCS})_2]$  which have the metal at their

centre and are bound together by bridges of hydrazine. The chains run throughout the whole crystal parallel to [001]. The metal atom is surrounded by six N atoms; two of them belong to NCS<sup>-</sup> groups and four to different hydrazine molecules. The six distances Zn-N are practically equal (2.17 Å), the negative charge of the NCS<sup>-</sup> group having no influence. The angles within the octahedron are very near to those of a regular octahedron. The general feature of the structure repeats that of compounds [M<sup>II</sup>(N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]Cl<sub>2</sub> (Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1963; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Dallavalle, 1963).

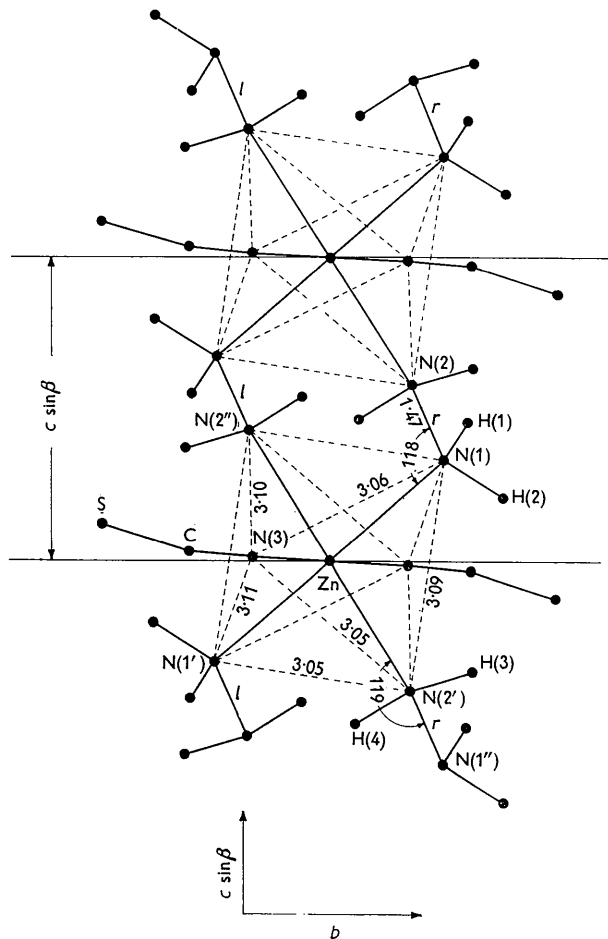


Fig. 3. Diagrammatic projection of one chain on the plane normal to [100] with distances and angles relative to the hydrazine molecules. *l* and *r* indicate the left and right forms of hydrazine.

The hydrazine molecule H<sub>2</sub>N-NH<sub>2</sub> has practically the same length (N-N=1.47 Å) as already found in other compounds. Hydrazine is in the 'staggered' form according to the model of Penney & Sutherland (1934) (Fig. 4). The 'staggered' form is confirmed by the rotated disposition of the two halves of the molecule deduced by the azimuthal angle formed by the bonds Zn-N in the projection down the N-N axis.

Along the bond directions or very close to them, there must be the lone pairs of the hydrazine nitrogen atoms. The rotation has been calculated to be  $\varphi = \pm 74^\circ$  and it is practically the same as that calculated in [Zn(N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]Cl<sub>2</sub> ( $\varphi = \pm 74^\circ$ ) and in [Mn(N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]Cl<sub>2</sub> ( $\varphi = \pm 76^\circ$ ). The angle N-H...M = 118° is very close to that found in the same compounds (117° in both).

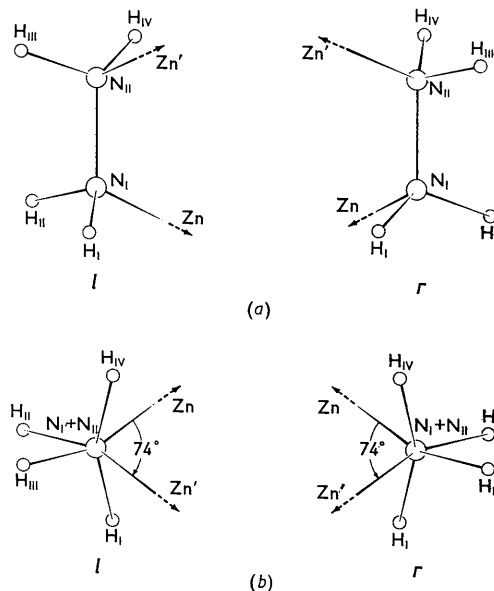
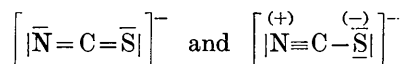


Fig. 4. *l* and *r* enantiomorphous forms of the hydrazine molecule H<sub>2</sub>N-NH<sub>2</sub>. (a) Clinographic projection. (b) Projection down the N-N axis.

The hydrazine molecules are present in the structure in two enantiomorphous forms (*l* and *r*). A statistical distribution of the two forms *l* and *r* may be present in the solution when the complexes are formed. According to Cuthbert, Brown & Petch (1963), however, free rotation around the bond N-N is possible, at least, in the hydrazonium group H<sub>2</sub>N-NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>; if this is the case the two forms are 'frozen' at the moment of the formation of the complex chain.

The NCS<sup>-</sup> group is in the isothiocyanic form, being bound to the metal through N. It seems to be slightly bent (N-C-S=171°). Distances in the NCS<sup>-</sup> group are S-C=1.65 Å and N-C=1.13 Å, in agreement with values in other compounds (Table 6). The S-C distance is longer than the standard double-bond distance, and the N-C distance is approximately equal to that of a normal triple bond. This means that between the two resonating structures



the second makes an important contribution to the bonding of the NCS group.

Sets of chains form layers parallel to (010). The packing distances of the chains within the layers (N...S=3.52, 3.45 Å) are shorter than the distances

Table 5. *Main distances and angles*

Distances	
N(1)(x, y, z)-N(2)(x, y, z)	1.469 ± 0.021 Å
C(x, y, z)-N(3)(x, y, z)	1.128 ± 0.014
S(x, y, z)-C(x, y, z)	1.655 ± 0.012
Zn(x, y, z)-N(3)(x, y, z)	2.186 ± 0.010
Zn(x, y, z)-N(1)(x, y, z)	2.177 ± 0.014
Zn(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	2.163 ± 0.012
N(3)(x, y, z)-N(1)(x, y, z)	3.063 ± 0.015
N(3)(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	3.050 ± 0.018
N(3)(x, y, z)-N(2'')(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)	3.101 ± 0.015
N(1)(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	3.092 ± 0.022
N(1')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	3.046 ± 0.015
S(x, y, z)-N(1''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.608 ± 0.013
S(x, y, z)-N(2''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.596 ± 0.011
S(x, y, z)-N(3''')(-½+x, ½-y, z)	3.725 ± 0.009
S(x, y, z)-C'''(-½+x, ½-y, z)	3.494 ± 0.011
S(x, y, z)-S'''(-½+x, ½-y, z)	3.799 ± 0.005
S'''(½+x, ½-y, z)-N(3''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	4.360 ± 0.009
S'''(½+x, ½-y, z)-N(2''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.521 ± 0.012
S'''(½+x, ½-y, z)-N(1''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.453 ± 0.015
Angles	
S'(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-C'(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)	170.7° ± 1.6°
C'(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-Zn(x, y, z)	161.2° ± 0.9°
N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-Zn(x, y, z)-N(1')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)	89.2° ± 0.5°
N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-Zn(x, y, z)-N(2'')(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)	89.0° ± 0.4°
Zn(x, y, z)-N(1)(x, y, z)-N(2)(x, y, z)	117.8° ± 0.6°
Zn(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)-N(1')(x, y, 1+z)	118.9° ± 0.9°

Table 6. *Distances and angles in the NCS group*

S-C	C-N	N-C-S	Compound	
1.66 Å	1.13 Å	171°	[Zn(N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (NCS) <sub>2</sub> ]	Present work
1.62	1.16	177	[Cu(en) <sub>2</sub> ](NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Brown & Lingafelter (1964)
1.64	1.20	178	[Ni(en) <sub>2</sub> ](NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Brown & Lingafelter (1963)
1.55	1.19	165	Cd(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·N <sub>2</sub> ·C=S) <sub>2</sub> (NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Cavalca, Nardelli & Fava (1960)
1.66	1.31	167	α-[Pt <sub>2</sub> (NCS) <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (P(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]	Owston & Rowe (1960)
1.76	1.28	linear	AgSCN·P(n-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Turco, Panattoni & Frasson (1960)
1.64	1.19	linear	AgSCN	Lindqvist (1957)
1.60	1.24	linear	NH <sub>4</sub> Ag(SCN) <sub>2</sub>	Lindqvist & Strandberg (1957)
1.71	1.10	linear	NH <sub>4</sub> Ag(SCN) <sub>2</sub>	Lindqvist & Strandberg (1957)
1.60	1.16	linear	Ni(NCS) <sub>2</sub> ·2[SC(NH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]	Nardelli, Braibanti & Fava (1957)
1.64	1.15	linear	Ni(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Porai-Koshits, Antzishkina, Dickareva & Jukhnov (1957)
1.70	1.12	linear	Ni(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Porai-Koshits <i>et al.</i> (1957)
1.61	1.20	linear	Ni(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Porai-Koshits <i>et al.</i> (1957)
1.69	1.13	linear	Se(NCS) <sub>2</sub>	Ohlberg & Vaughan (1954)
1.56	1.21	linear	HNCS	Dousmanis, Sanders, Townes & Zeiger (1953)
1.57	1.34	linear	[Hg(SCN) <sub>4</sub> ][Cu(en) <sub>2</sub> ]	Scouloudi (1953)
1.59	1.23	linear	K <sub>2</sub> [Co(NCS) <sub>4</sub> ]	Zhdanov & Zvonkova (1950)
1.61	1.21	linear	CH <sub>3</sub> ·SCN	Beard & Dailey (1949)
1.56	1.22	linear	CH <sub>3</sub> ·NCS	Beard & Dailey (1949)
1.59	1.25	linear	NH <sub>4</sub> NCS	Zvonkova & Zhdanov (1949)
1.56	1.22	linear	HNCS	Beard & Dailey (1947)
		Single bond	S-C = 1.81 Å	Pauling (1960)
		Double bond	S=C = 1.607	
		Double bond	C=N = 1.287	
		Triple bond	C≡N = 1.157	

between chains of different layers ( $N \cdots S = 3.61, 3.60$  Å) (Fig. 5). The distance  $S \cdots C$  can be interpreted as a van der Waals contact. Interlayer distances  $N \cdots S$  exclude the possibility of hydrogen bonds. This explains the twinning satisfactorily because the interlayer forces are too weak to oppose adjustment of the twinned chains or layers in an upside-down

position. At the twin boundary a glide plane parallel to (100) is substituted for the glide plane parallel to (010) of the regular structure.

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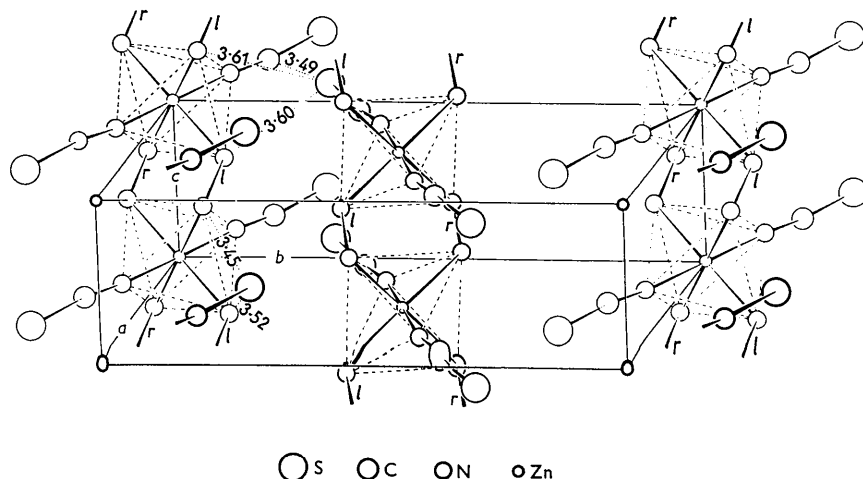


Fig. 5. Packing of chains in the structure. Sets of chains form layers parallel to (010). A large portion of the front chains is omitted for clarity.

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