

The Crystal Structures of Semicarbazide Complexes of Copper(II) and Zinc Chlorides

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Crystals of $\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ and $\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ belong to the same space group $P2_1/c$, but are not isostructural. The two structures were solved and refined by means of three-dimensional Fourier methods. Coordination in both compounds is octahedral, semicarbazide acting as a bidentate ligand through oxygen and hydrazinic nitrogen. The semicarbazide molecule is planar and there are no significant differences in the bond distances between metal-coordinated semicarbazide and semicarbazide hydrochloride. Packing and possible hydrogen bonding are discussed.

Introduction

The X-ray structural analysis of bis-semicarbazide-copper(II) chloride and bis-semicarbazide-zinc chloride was undertaken in this laboratory as part of a programme concerning the coordination by divalent metal atoms of organic molecules containing oxygen.

The present study shows that coordination in these two complexes does not lead to significant differences in the bond distances of the organic molecule in comparison with semicarbazide hydrochloride. A similar conclusion was noted previously for biuret in potassium bis-biuret-cuprate(II) tetrahydrate (Freeman, Smith & Taylor, 1961) and in bis-biuret-zinc chloride (Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1963).

Experimental

Crystals of bis-semicarbazide-copper(II) chloride and bis-semicarbazide-zinc chloride were obtained by slow evaporation of aqueous chloride solutions containing an excess of semicarbazide hydrochloride. When excess of metal chloride is employed, the monosemicarbazide complexes, $\text{M}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]\text{Cl}_2$ ($\text{M}=\text{Cu}, \text{Zn}$) are formed.

Crystal data

$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$. $M=284.6$. Blue thick plates, optically biaxial. Monoclinic. Rotation axis for photographs: [001].

$a=7.56 \pm 0.01$, $b=9.26 \pm 0.01$, $c=6.88 \pm 0.01$ Å; $\beta=102.2 \pm 0.2^\circ$,

$V=471$ Å³, $Z=2$, $D_x=2.01$, $D_m=2.16$ g.cm⁻³ (floatation),

$\mu=84.1$ cm⁻¹ (Cu $K\alpha$), $F(000)=286$.

Space group $P2_1/c$ (from systematic absences).

$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$. $M=286.4$. Colourless thin pseudo-hexagonal laminae, optically biaxial. Monoclinic. Rotation axes for photographs: [100] and [010].

$a=5.13 \pm 0.01$, $b=7.13 \pm 0.01$, $c=13.26 \pm 0.01$ Å; $\beta=109.7 \pm 0.1^\circ$,

$V=457$ Å³, $Z=2$, $D_x=2.08$, $D_m=2.10$ g.cm⁻³ (floatation),

$\mu=91.6$ cm⁻¹ (Cu $K\alpha$), $F(000)=288$.

Space group $P2_1/c$ (from systematic absences).

$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]\text{Cl}_2$. $M=209.5$. Blue, pleochroic, thick short prisms, optically biaxial. Orthorhombic.

Observed forms: {010}, {011}, {302}.

Rotation axis for photographs: [100].

$a=6.9_0$, $b=10.2_2$, $c=8.2_6$ Å,

$V=582$ Å³, $Z=4$, $D_x=2.39$, $D_m=2.39$ g.cm⁻³ (floatation).

Space groups $Pnma$ (D_{2h}^{16}), $Pn2_1a$ (C_{2v}^9) (from systematic absences).

$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]\text{Cl}_2$. $M=211.4$. Colourless tabular prisms, optically biaxial. Monoclinic. Rotation axes for photographs: [010], [100].

$a=12.7_1$, $b=7.4_7$, $c=14.9_5$ Å, $\beta=110.3$,

$V=1331$ Å³, $Z=8$, $D_x=2.11$, $D_m=2.10$ g.cm⁻³ (floatation).

Space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5) (from systematic absences).

Crystal data were obtained by the standard methods using the axial reflexions in equatorial Weissenberg photographs. In the case of the first compound the $h0l$ precession photograph too was used. No particular corrections were applied.

The standard deviations were estimated on the measured values by the usual formulae.

Determination of structure factors

For the copper compound the intensities of $hk0$, $hk1$, \dots , $hk5$ reflexions were collected from integrated and non-integrated Weissenberg photographs (Cu $K\alpha$). 662 independent reflexions were observed out of the 831 possible reflexions. No absorption correction was made (cross-section nearly rectangular: 0.02 cm \times 0.05 cm); the absolute scale for each layer was established

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates and their e.s.d.'s with ratios (e.s.d.)/(coordinate shift)

The transformation matrix from monoclinic x, y, z to orthogonal x', y', z' coordinates is:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cos \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$x'(\text{\AA})$	$y'(\text{\AA})$	$z'(\text{\AA})$	$\sigma(x')$	$\sigma(y')$	$\sigma(z')$	$ r(x) $	$ r(y) $	$ r(z) $
							$\times 10^3(\text{\AA})$					
Cu[OC(NH ₂)NHNH ₂] ₂ Cl ₂												
Cu	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl	0.2721	0.0710	0.3397	1.563	0.657	2.284	4	3	4	∞	∞	6
O	-0.1408	0.1678	0.0557	-1.145	1.554	0.375	10	8	11	4	∞	∞
N(1)	-0.3933	0.2220	0.1604	-3.204	2.055	1.078	16	11	17	19	∞	8
N(2)	-0.2811	-0.0050	0.2044	-2.420	-0.046	1.374	14	11	16	17	4	3
N(3)	-0.1278	-0.0981	0.1873	-1.237	-0.908	1.259	13	9	13	16	∞	9
C	-0.2643	0.1332	0.1378	-2.197	1.233	0.927	15	11	16	18	∞	8
Zn[OC(NH ₂)NHNH ₂] ₂ Cl ₂												
Zn	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl	0.3554	0.1995	0.1464	1.169	1.423	1.827	4	4	4	8	∞	∞
O	-0.0980	-0.1591	0.1123	-1.005	-1.135	1.401	11	9	9	7	6	7
N(1)	-0.0491	-0.4497	0.1818	-1.065	-3.208	2.269	17	14	13	34	20	10
N(2)	0.2140	-0.3544	0.0838	0.723	-2.528	1.046	13	11	11	13	16	∞
N(3)	0.2860	-0.2142	0.0224	1.367	-1.528	0.280	12	11	11	12	16	∞
C	0.0163	-0.3133	0.1265	-0.482	-2.235	1.579	16	11	10	32	16	8

first by Wilson's method, then by comparison with the calculated values.

For the zinc compound the intensities of $h0l$, $h1l, \dots, h6l$ and $0kl, 1kl, \dots, 4kl$ were collected from integrated and non-integrated Weissenberg photographs (Cu $K\alpha$). 892 (possible 987) independent reflexions were observed. Discontinuous absorption effects were corrected graphically by Albrecht's (1939) method. The cross-section of the sample used to take the first series of photographs was a parallelogram with sides 0.017 cm and 0.014 cm long. The sample used to collect the second series of data was pentagonal in section, its longest diagonal being 0.06 cm.

The intensities from different layers were put on the same scale by cross-correlation (Dickerson, 1959), the absolute scale being established first by Wilson's method.

For both compounds the correction for the shape of the spots of non-equatorial layers was made following Phillips (1956).

Structure analysis and refinement

The steps in solving and refining the structures of both compounds were:

- $P(U, V, W)$ Patterson synthesis,
- Two cycles of three-dimensional Fourier synthesis,
- Four cycles of three-dimensional ($F_o - F_c$) synthesis,
- One isotropic cycle of Booth's differential synthesis,
- Four anisotropic cycles of Booth's differential synthesis for the zinc complex, and seven anisotropic cycles for the copper complex.

The final coordinates with their e.s.d.'s (Cruickshank, 1949) and ratios (e.s.d.)/(shift) are listed in Table 1. The anisotropic thermal parameters, determined fol-

lowing Nardelli & Fava (1960), are reported in Table 2. In the case of the copper complex, they must be considered only as additional parameters for improving the agreement between the observed and calculated quantities, correlation of the different layers being neglected.

Table 2. Thermal parameters (\AA^2)

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Cu[OC(NH ₂)NHNH ₂] ₂ Cl ₂						
Cu	4.11	2.84	6.56	0.38	2.07	0.65
Cl	3.24	2.44	4.26	0.06	0.45	0.03
O	3.96	2.13	4.65	0.24	1.07	0.87
N(1)	3.89	3.51	5.76	0.84	1.59	-0.50
N(2)	2.01	2.67	5.75	0.17	2.36	0.10
N(3)	2.64	2.58	5.15	0.48	1.67	0.16
C	3.33	1.96	4.09	-0.45	1.49	0.05
Zn[OC(NH ₂)NHNH ₂] ₂ Cl ₂						
Zn	4.85	3.61	6.39	1.26	3.09	1.64
Cl	3.27	3.23	4.10	0.18	1.24	0.28
O	3.43	2.71	4.23	0.37	1.90	0.47
N(1)	4.39	2.99	4.38	-0.37	1.34	0.44
N(2)	3.02	2.24	4.22	0.61	1.09	0.84
N(3)	3.13	2.45	4.42	0.26	1.57	0.90
C	3.95	2.25	2.66	-0.39	0.80	-0.32

The final R (for observed reflexions only) and R' (including $F_o = \frac{1}{2}F_{\min.}$ for unobserved reflexions when $F_c \geq F_{\min.}$), with e.s.d.'s of the first derivatives of the electron density, are:

Cu[OC(NH ₂)NHNH ₂] ₂ Cl ₂	Zn[OC(NH ₂)NHNH ₂] ₂ Cl ₂
$R = 13.2\%$	$R = 15.2\%$
$R' = 17.3\%$	$R' = 15.8\%$
$\sigma(A_h) = 0.9 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}$	$\sigma(A_h) = 1.1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}$
$\sigma(A_k) = 0.9$	$\sigma(A_k) = 1.1$
$\sigma(A_l) = 0.7$	$\sigma(A_l) = 0.8$

The observed and calculated values of the electron density and the second derivatives at the atomic peaks are compared in Table 3, in which the corresponding *e.s.d.*'s are quoted too.

The better general agreement observed for the copper complex is only apparent, being due to the scaling done for each layer separately. The two structures must be considered of about the same degree of refinement.

The F_c values reported in Table 4 are calculated with the final parameters of Tables 1 and 2, using the atomic scattering factors of Thomas & Umeda (1957) for Cu^{2+} and Zn^{2+} , of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for Cl^- , O, N and C.

Discussion

In both compounds each metal atom is surrounded by a *trans*-planar arrangement of two O and two N atoms lying at the corners of a distorted square. Semicarbazide acts as a bidentate ligand through O and hydrazinic N. 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 an octahedron distorted to a bipyramid.

The molecular complexes are very similar, and yet the crystals are not isostructural. Figs. 1 and 2, which are diagrammatic projections of the structures on planes perpendicular to [100], show clearly the different packing of the molecular complexes.

Distances and angles in the coordination polyhedra are as follows:

	$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$	$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$
M-Cl	$2.845 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$	$2.594 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$
M-O	1.97 ± 0.01	2.06 ± 0.01
M-N(3)	1.99 ± 0.01	2.07 ± 0.01
O-M-N(3)	$83.0 \pm 0.4^\circ$	$79.9 \pm 0.4^\circ$
Cl-M-O	89.1 ± 0.3	92.5 ± 0.3
Cl-M-N(3)	86.5 ± 0.4	90.8 ± 0.3

The standard deviations are calculated from the formulae of Darlow & Cochran (1961) for bond lengths and of Darlow (1960) for angles.

Distances in the coordination polyhedra agree well with those found in other copper(II) and zinc compounds with similar coordination.

The M-O and M-N(3) distances are equal in each compound, but significantly shorter in the copper complex [$t_o = (l_1 - l_2)/(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{1/2} = 6.3 > 3.3$ for M-O; $t_o = 4.2 > 3.3$ for M-N(3); significance test of Cruickshank & Robertson, 1953].

The ratio M-Cl/M-O = 1.44 for the copper complex is much larger than the same ratio (1.26) for the zinc complex, as a consequence of the Jahn-Teller effect in Cu^{2+} .

The comparison of distances and angles in semicarbazide coordinated by Cu^{2+} and Zn^{2+} with those found in semicarbazide hydrochloride (Nardelli, Fava & Gir-

Table 3. Atomic peak heights (e. \AA^{-3}), curvatures (e. \AA^{-5}) and *e.s.d.*'s

		ρ	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	A_{hk}	A_{hl}	A_{kl}
$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$								
Cu	obs.	45.8	381	511	261	-7	52	14
	calc.	46.6	387	512	266	-7	52	15
Cl	obs.	28.4	252	323	169	-15	7	-1
	calc.	28.7	254	323	173	-15	9	0
O	obs.	11.6	100	119	65	-3	11	3
	calc.	11.7	102	119	68	-3	12	3
N(1)	obs.	7.5	66	79	40	2	5	-3
	calc.	7.6	65	79	42	1	4	-2
N(2)	obs.	9.1	73	83	42	7	9	-10
	calc.	9.1	71	82	42	7	8	-11
N(3)	obs.	9.1	78	102	54	-3	10	0
	calc.	9.3	79	102	55	-3	10	0
C	obs.	8.1	68	82	42	-5	5	0
	calc.	8.2	69	83	44	-5	5	0
	<i>e.s.d.</i>	0.3	5	4	3	3	2	2
$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$								
Zn	obs.	53.5	530	549	466	35	218	61
	calc.	55.4	523	544	461	30	207	56
Cl	obs.	31.9	317	321	298	5	102	3
	calc.	32.7	316	316	296	4	100	4
O	obs.	12.8	114	119	112	-1	46	10
	calc.	13.1	114	120	112	-2	45	11
N(1)	obs.	9.2	75	81	75	0	28	4
	calc.	9.4	74	80	73	0	26	5
N(2)	obs.	11.0	98	107	89	11	28	2
	calc.	11.2	98	107	88	11	27	1
N(3)	obs.	10.9	106	103	92	7	37	5
	calc.	11.0	106	102	91	7	36	4
C	obs.	10.0	81	106	98	3	24	2
	calc.	10.0	79	106	96	3	23	2
	<i>e.s.d.</i>	0.4	5	5	4	3	3	2

Table 4(a) (cont.)

h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$	h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$	h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$	h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$	h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$	h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$	h	k	l	$ 10F_o $	$10F_c$		
0	5	4	83	119	1	9	4	77	70	6	1	5	19-	-9	0	5	5	136	126	3	7	5	29	-30	5	2	5	25-	-88	1	6	5	25-	5		
7	5	4	25-	-5	1	5	4	43	-42	1	5	5	26-	183	1	5	5	26-	-3	4	7	5	15-	12	2	5	40	-53	1	1	6	5	76	-65		
8	5	4	17-	-38	2	9	4	95	-101	7	1	5	25-	145	1	5	5	121	101	4	7	5	234	194	2	5	25-	-136	2	2	6	5	23	-38		
0	7	4	51	-45	8	1	5	20-	25	8	1	5	20-	25	2	5	5	69	84	5	7	5	164	125	2	5	25-	24	7	7	6	5	27	-22		
1	7	4	19	3	0	3	5	143	147	0	3	5	143	147	2	5	5	25	-28	6	7	5	17-	-6	8	2	5	20-	14	3	3	6	5	24-	-7	
1	7	4	44	-34	1	3	5	124	144	1	3	5	124	144	3	5	5	104	140	0	9	5	91	100	0	4	5	142	145	3	3	6	5	25-	13	
7	4	28-	-3	5	1	3	5	91	85	1	3	5	91	85	3	5	5	161	135	1	9	5	27	-31	1	4	5	20	40	4	4	6	5	20-	2	
7	4	29-	13	0	0	1	5	140	151	2	2	3	5	25-	-6	4	5	5	47	60	1	9	5	140	140	1	4	5	30	-23	4	4	6	5	25-	-22
7	4	25	-16	3	2	3	5	203	180	2	2	3	5	203	180	4	5	5	262	214	2	9	5	23	31	2	4	5	124	-146	6	5	25-	-14		
7	4	29-	-7	1	1	1	5	33	21	3	3	5	21	22	5	5	5	12	-14	3	9	5	17-	42	2	4	5	169	-140	4	6	5	21-	-2		
7	4	24-	-12	2	2	2	5	79	98	3	3	5	271	231	5	5	5	150	128	0	2	5	97	110	3	4	5	20	-33	4	6	5	15-	38		
7	4	28-	-9	7	4	3	5	76	84	5	5	5	76	84	5	5	5	24-	44	1	2	5	74	-79	3	4	5	78	66	0	7	6	5	15-	38	
7	4	17-	-6	3	4	3	5	164	134	7	5	5	20-	74	7	5	5	20-	74	1	2	5	74	-78	4	4	5	64	77	1	8	5	22-	-15		
7	4	27-	-13	3	3	5	5	52	65	0	7	5	104	107	0	7	5	104	107	2	2	5	142	-177	4	4	5	67	60	1	8	5	24-	3		
7	4	22-	-9	4	4	1	5	45	63	5	5	5	26-	-12	1	7	5	33	-37	1	7	5	33	-37	5	4	5	27	-38	2	8	5	29	38		
7	4	15-	11	4	4	1	5	22-	35	6	6	3	5	16-	18	1	7	5	192	171	3	2	5	111	-93	4	4	5	25-	-24	4	8	5	34	-38	
0	9	4	68	67	3	3	5	74	86	7	7	5	25-	84	2	7	5	38	42	3	2	5	47	47	5	4	5	142	-123	8	5	21	-17			
1	9	4	74	-75	5	1	5	25-	31	7	7	5	24-	151	2	7	5	25-	-4	4	2	5	107	122	7	4	5	22-	62	4	8	5	34	-38		
					8	3	5	19-	33	3	3	5	19-	33	3	7	5	131	159	4	2	5	181	162	0	6	5	40	42	5	8	5	20-	10		

aldi, 1963), shows that the coordination makes no appreciable difference to the bond distances and angles (Table 5 and Fig. 3); the small difference observed for the C-N(2)-N(3) angle has only minor statistical significance.

However, the distortion from planarity observed in semicarbazide hydrochloride (N(3) is 0.44 Å out of the plane of the other heavy atoms), is not present in the coordinated molecule (Table 6): semicarbazide is quite planar in the zinc complex, and only small deviations

from planarity (of minor statistical significance) are observed in the copper complex. This fact seems to confirm the hypothesis that the distortion observed in semicarbazide hydrochloride is due to the interactions with Cl⁻'s involving the -N(3)H₃⁺ group.

There are no variations in the intermolecular contacts O...N(3).

The planes of the semicarbazide molecules are slightly tilted with respect to the planes of coordination; the [MON(3)]-[ON(1)N(2)N(3)C] dihedral angles are

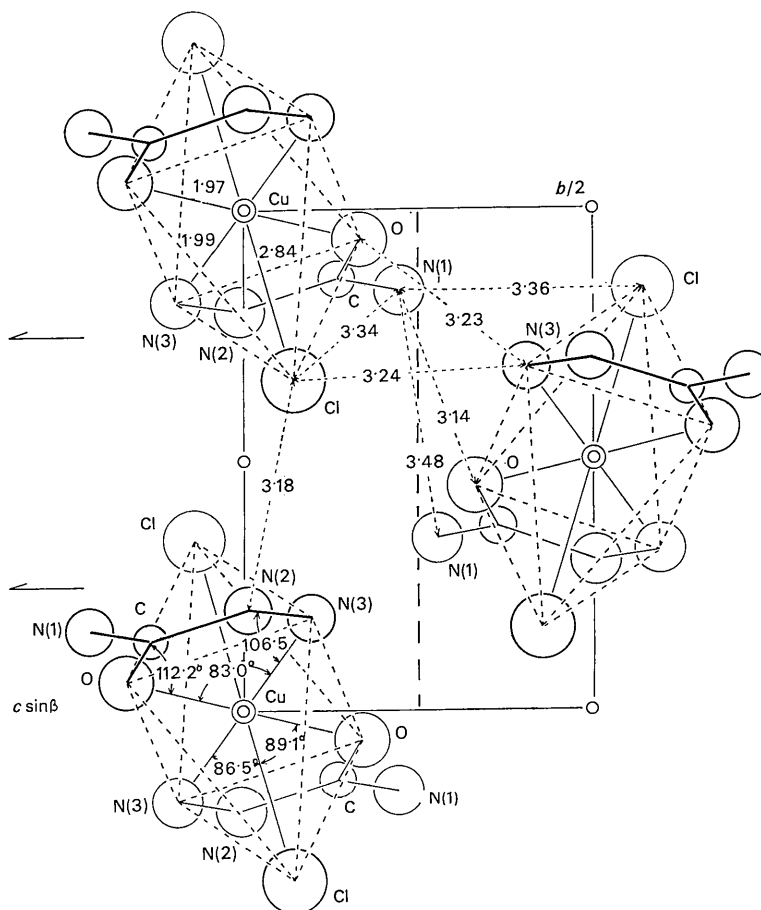


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic projection of the structure of $\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ along [100].

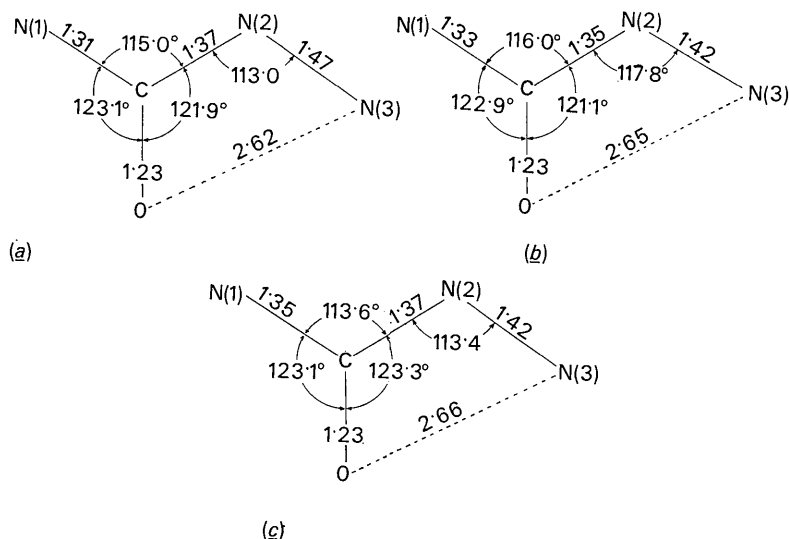


Fig. 3. Bond lengths and angles for semicarbazide in different compounds. (a) $\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ (b) $\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ (c) $\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_3\text{Cl}$.

Table 5. Comparison of bond lengths and angles for semicarbazide molecule in metal complexes and in semicarbazide hydrochloride

	$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ (I)	$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ (II)	(t_0)I-II	(I-II) averaged* (III)	$\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_3\text{Cl}$ (IV)	(t_0)III-IV
C-O	$1.23 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$	$1.23 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$	0.00	$1.23 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$	$1.23 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$	0.00
C-N(1)	1.31 ± 0.02	1.33 ± 0.02	0.71	1.32 ± 0.01	1.35 ± 0.02	1.34
C-N(2)	1.37 ± 0.02	1.35 ± 0.02	0.71	1.36 ± 0.01	1.37 ± 0.02	0.45
N(2)-N(3)	1.47 ± 0.02	1.42 ± 0.02	1.77	1.45 ± 0.01	1.42 ± 0.02	1.34
O...N(3)	2.62 ± 0.01	2.65 ± 0.02	1.34	2.63 ± 0.01	2.66 ± 0.02	1.34
O-C-N(1)	$123.1 \pm 1.2^\circ$	$122.9 \pm 1.5^\circ$	0.10	$123.1 \pm 0.9^\circ$	$123.1 \pm 1.5^\circ$	0.00
N(1)-C-N(2)	115.0 ± 1.4	116.0 ± 1.2	0.54	115.8 ± 0.9	113.6 ± 1.3	1.39
N(2)-C-O	121.9 ± 1.2	121.1 ± 1.1	0.49	121.6 ± 0.8	123.3 ± 1.4	1.05
C-N(2)-N(3)	113.0 ± 1.2	117.8 ± 1.0	3.07	115.9 ± 0.8	113.4 ± 1.2	1.74

* Averaging formula used: $(\sum h\sigma_i^{-2}/\sum \sigma_i^{-2}) \pm (\sum \sigma_i^{-2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

Table 6. Analysis of the planarity in coordinated semicarbazide

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

best plane through	$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$				$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$		
	ON(1)N(2)N(3)C		ON(1)N(2)C		ON(1)N(2)N(3)C		
m_1	0.3565		0.3687		0.4459		
m_2	0.2875		0.2630		0.3369		
m_3	0.8890		0.8916		0.8292		
d	0.3874		0.3255		0.3325		
	$\sigma_{\perp}(\text{\AA})^*$	Δ/σ_{\perp}		$\sigma_{\perp}(\text{\AA})^*$	Δ/σ_{\perp}		
O	0.010	-0.016	-1.60	0.010	-0.001	-0.10	
N(1)	0.016	0.020	1.25	0.014	-0.007	-0.50	
N(2)	0.016	-0.042	-2.63	0.011	0.005	0.48	
N(3)	0.012	0.030	2.50	0.010	-0.006	-0.60	
C	0.016	0.008	0.50	0.012	0.009	0.71	
$\Sigma(\Delta/\sigma_{\perp})^2$		17.54			1.32		
$\chi^2_{95\%}$		5.99			3.84		

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

164.5° and 168.0° for the copper and zinc complexes respectively.

The possible orientation of N–H bonds is indicated in the stereographic projections of Figs. 4 and 5, which represent the environments of N atoms in the copper

and zinc complexes respectively. Of course, these environments are different, as the packing is different in the two compounds.

The following contacts can be considered as hydrogen bonds:

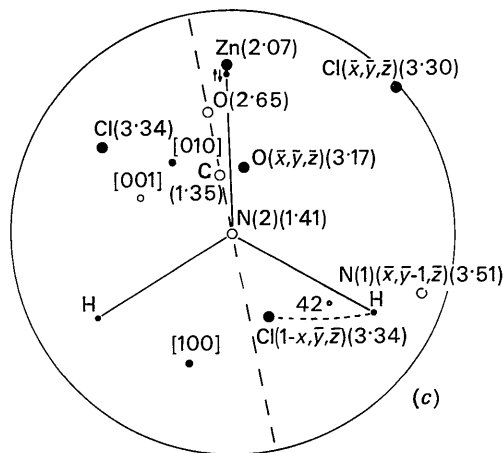
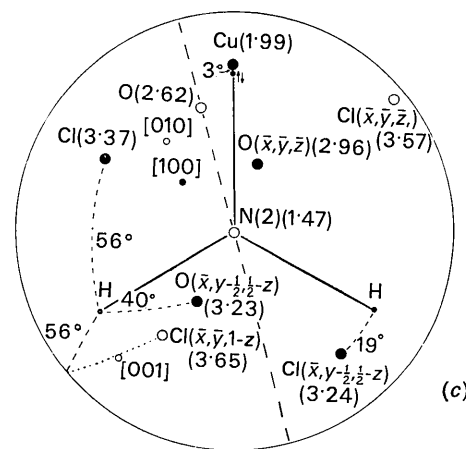
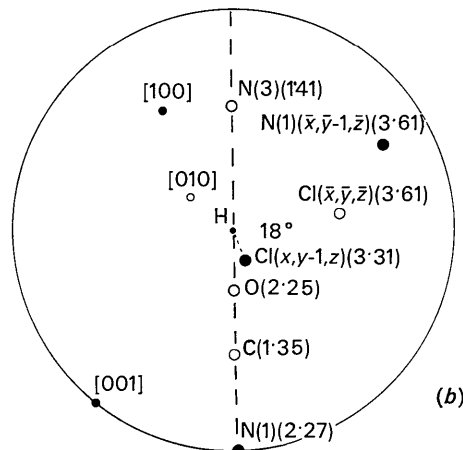
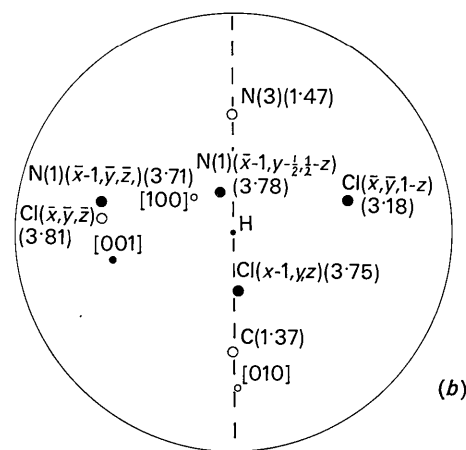
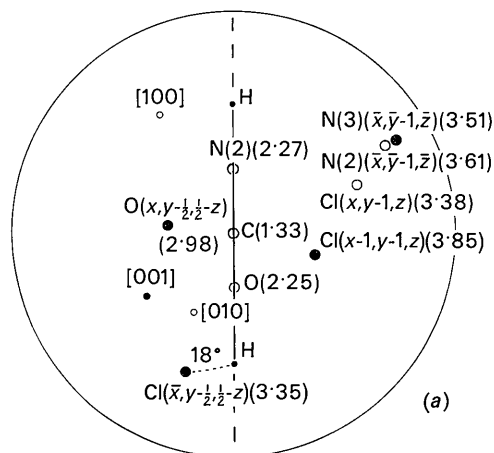
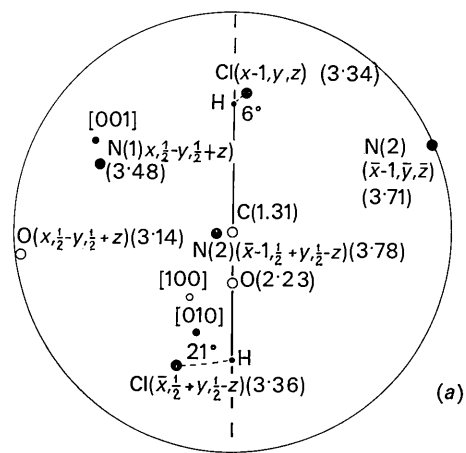


Fig. 4. $\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2\text{Cl}_2]$. Stereographic projection of the environment of (a) N(1), viewed down N(1)–C, (b) N(2), viewed down H–N(2), (c) N(3), viewed down N(3)–N(2).

Fig. 5. $\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2\text{Cl}_2]$. Stereographic projection of the environment of (a) N(1), viewed down N(1)–C, (b) N(2), viewed down H–N(2), (c) N(3), viewed down N(3)–N(2).

For $\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$

N(1)-Cl($x-1, y, z$)	$3.34 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$
N(1)-Cl($\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$)	3.36 ± 0.01
N(3)-Cl($\bar{x}, y-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-z$)	3.24 ± 0.01

For $\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$

N(1)-Cl($\bar{x}, y-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-z$)	$3.35 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$
N(2)-Cl($x, y-1, z$)	3.31 ± 0.01

The other packing contacts shorter than 3.5 \AA are:

$\text{Cu}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$	
Cl-O	$3.43 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$
Cl-O($\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	3.48 ± 0.01
Cl-N(2)($\bar{x}, \bar{y}, 1-z$)	3.18 ± 0.02
Cl-N(3)	3.37 ± 0.01
O-N(1)($x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$)	3.14 ± 0.02
O-N(3)($\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	2.96 ± 0.02
O-N(3)($\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$)	3.23 ± 0.01
N(1)-N(1)($x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$)	3.48 ± 0.03
$\text{Zn}[\text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$	
Cl-O	$3.38 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$
Cl-O($\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	3.25 ± 0.01
Cl-N(1)($x, 1+y, z$)	3.38 ± 0.02
Cl-N(3)	3.34 ± 0.01
Cl-N(3)($\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	3.30 ± 0.01

Cl-N(3)($1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	3.34 ± 0.01
O-N(1)($\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$)	2.98 ± 0.02
O-N(3)($\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)	3.17 ± 0.01

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 THOMAS, L. H. & UMEDA, K. (1957). *J. Chem. Phys.* **26**, 293.

Acta Cryst. (1965). **19**, 500The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *cis,cis*-1, 2, 3, 4-Tetraphenylbutadiene

BY I. L. KARLE AND K. S. DRAGONETTE

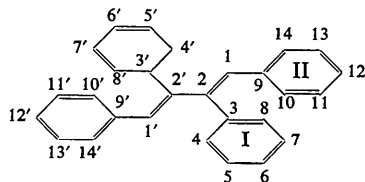
U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

(Received 7 December 1964)

The crystal structure of *cis, cis*-1,2,3,4-tetraphenylbutadiene has been determined by application of the symbolic addition procedure. The space group is $P2_1/c$ with cell dimensions: $a=5.87$, $b=21.31$, $c=8.13 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta=97^\circ 05'$. Since $Z=2$, the asymmetric unit is one-half the molecule. The butadiene chain is planar and the C-C distances show the typical effects of conjugation. One pair of phenyl rings forms an angle of 34° with the plane of the chain and the other pair of phenyl rings make an angle of 75° . The angle between the planes of the phenyl rings is 69° .

Introduction

Phenyl rings substituted on the same or adjacent atoms usually rotate about the connecting bonds so as to maximize the intramolecular distances between them. The present investigation on *cis, cis*-1,2,3,4-tetraphenylbutadiene,



was undertaken to determine the degree of rotation of the phenyl rings from the plane of the butadiene chain, especially the degree of rotation of the two rings

at the extremes of the butadiene group where the effects of conjugation may tend to keep the rings coplanar with the chain. Since the diffraction data show that the molecule has a center of symmetry, the atoms have been numbered as shown above.

Experimental

Crystals of tetraphenylbutadiene are white needles elongated parallel to the a axis. Intensity data were obtained with copper radiation from multiple film, equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with the crystal mounted on the a axis. All cell dimensions were determined from $hk0$ and $h0l$ precession photographs. The space group was found to be $P2_1/c$ and the cell parameters are: