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The Crystal Structure of Catena-di-µ-hydrazine-Zinc Diacetate

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The crystal structure of catena-di- μ -hydrazine-zinc diacetate has been determined. The refinement has been carried out by three-dimensional differential syntheses. The structure is composed of chains of slightly distorted octahedral complexes $[Zn(N_2H_4)_{4/2}(CH_3COO)_2]$. The distances between zinc and nitrogen are Zn-N(1)=2.179 Å and Zn-N(2)=2.206 Å and the distance between zinc and oxygen is Zn-O(1)=2.147 Å. The octahedra are held together in the chain by two bridges of hydrazine. The hydrazine molecule is staggered and the distance between nitrogen atoms is N(1)-N(2)=1.458 Å. The acetate group is perfectly planar. The distances C(1)-O(1)=1.264 Å and C(1)-O(2)=1.250 Å are comparable to those in similar compounds in which the environments of O(1) and O(2) are equivalent.

Introduction

The crystal structures of compounds with general formula $[M^{II} (N_2H_4)_2]X_2$, where $M^{II} = Cd,Zn,Ni,Co,Fe,Mn$ and $X = Cl,NCS,Br,I,CH_3COO$, etc. present the common feature of being formed by chains of complexes $[M^{II} (N_2H_4)_{4/2}X_2]$ extending throughout the crystal in one direction (Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1962, 1963; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Dallavalle, 1963; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965). Therefore, these compounds can be considered as catena-di- μ hydrazine-divalent-metal salts, $[M^{II} (N_2H_4)_2]_nX_{2n}$ (Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry, 1959). The crystals are very often twinned.

A thorough examination of this class of structure has been undertaken in order to clarify some important aspects of the chemical bonds implied in them and, moreover, to explain, if possible, the twinning laws or the absence of twinning on a structural basis (Braibanti, Bigliardi, Lanfredi & Camellini, 1964).

The study of the crystal structure of catena-di- μ -hydrazine-zinc diacetate, $[Zn(N_2H_4)_2]_n(CH_3COO)_{2n}$, is presented here.

Experimental

The crystals of $[Zn(N_2H_4)_2]_n(CH_3COO)_{2n}$ were obtained by mixing aqueous ammonia, hydrazine hydrate and an aqueous solution of zinc acetate (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1963). The crystals are often, but not always, twinned and are isostructural with the corresponding cadmium and manganese compounds.

The unit-cell constants have been found to be: $a=6.58\pm0.02$, $b=8.52\pm0.01$, $c=4.14\pm0.01$ Å; $\alpha=90^{\circ}$, $\beta=90^{\circ}$ 25' ± 5', $\gamma=96^{\circ}$ 52' + 12'.

One stoichiometric unit $[Zn(N_2H_4)_2](CH_3COO)_2$ is contained in the unit cell. The calculated and observed density are: $\rho_c = 1.783$ g.cm⁻³, $\rho_o = 1.798$ g.cm⁻³. The space group is $P\bar{1}$.

The intensities of the reflexions hk0, hk1, hk2, hk3were taken by rotating a very thin needle around [001]. A Weissenberg camera (Cu K α radiation) was used, the multiple-film technique being applied. The blackening of the integrated spots was determined by a microphotometer. (Observed reflexions: 788). The corrections for polarization, Lorentz and transmission factors were calculated by an Olivetti Elea 6001/S computer. For the calculation of the transmission factors a cylindrical shape of the crystal has been assumed ($\mu R =$ 0·33). The atomic form factors were calculated by the computer using the Forsyth & Wells (1959) formula, with the constants given by Moore (1963).

Determination and refinement of the structure

The structure was first determined by a Patterson projection P(UV); successive Fourier syntheses $\varrho_o(xy)$, where all the peaks are well resolved, led to a disagreement index $R_{hk0} = 0.17$.

The z coordinates were found by generalized Patterson functions $_{C}P_{1}(UV)$ and $_{S}P_{1}(UV)$. All the coordinates were refined by differential syntheses (Booth, 1964), following the method described by Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi (1963). Isotropic temperature factors were used at this stage. A three-dimensional $(\varrho_o - \varrho_{Hv})$ (xyz) (where the subscript $_{Hv}$ means heavy atoms), gave maxima in satisfactory agreement with the positions of hydrogen atoms, calculated assuming a staggered form for hydrazine (Penney & Sutherland, 1934; Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1963; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Dallavalle, 1963; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965). Also the hydrogen atoms of the methyl group can be located on density peaks, resembling roughy a nearly tetrahedral configuration of bonds around carbon. The total disagreement index was at this stage $R_{hkl} = 0.114$. At this point anisotropic temperature factors were introduced and refined (Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1963). Differential syntheses and anisotropic temperature factor refinement were applied

Atom	x	$\sigma(x)$	У	$\sigma(y)$	Z	$\sigma(z)$
Zn	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
C(1)	0.7486	0.0008	0.2820	0.0008	0.8862	0.0024
C(2)	0.7434	0.0012	0.4509	0.0011	0.7637	0.0034
N(1)	0.2428	0.0007	0.0440	0.0008	0.6445	0.0021
N(2)	0.1955	0.0007	0.1360	0.0007	0.3626	0.0021
O(1)	0.9138	0.0007	0.2232	0.0006	0.8438	0.0018
O(2)	0.5915	0.0007	0.2148	0.0007	0.0183	0.0024
Probable	position of h	ydrogen atom	IS *			
H(1)	0.6916		0.1039		0.4742	
H(2)	0.3365		0.0922		0.8270	
H(3)	0.3056		0.1509		0.1409	
H(4)	0.0913		0.2057		0.4112	
H(5)	0.5808		0.4220		0.6414	
H(6)	0.0922		0.4637		0.3278	
H(7)	0.1901		0.4898		0.0000	

Table 1. Atomic positional parameters

* Error undetermined

alternately. In a few cycles the agreement improved to $R_{hkl} = 0.093$ (observed reflexions); $R_{hkl} = 0.096$ without hydrogen atom contributions. In the three-dimensional $(\varrho_o - \varrho_{Hv})$ (xyz), maxima can be reasonably, but not certainly, assigned to the hydrogen atoms (Fig. 1).

The numerical results of the structural determination are given in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4. The standard deviations of distances and angles (Table 4) were calculated by the methods of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) and Darlow (1960) respectively. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms are quoted with as many figures as those introduced in the last structure factor calculation. Their location can be considered as a reasonable hypothesis, consistent with the experimental data, and no assessment of the accuracy is possible; therefore



Fig. 1. $(\varrho_0 - \varrho_{H\nu})(xyz)$ viewed down [001]. Composite map; only those maxima are drawn which can be reasonably assigned to hydrogen atoms. Intervals every 0.05 e.Å⁻³, starting at 0.3 e.Å⁻³.

coordinates of the hydrogen atoms, and distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms as well, are quoted as obtained from the calculations, without any particular rounding off of the figures.

Discussion of the structure

Coordination complex and chains of complexes

A diagramatic projection of one layer of the structure, parallel to (001), is shown in Fig. 2. The complex $[Zn(N_2H_4)_{4/2}(CH_3COO)_2]$ is of octahedral type. The nitrogen atoms of the complex belong to four different hydrazine molecules. The distances between zinc and nitrogen are $Zn-N(1) = 2.179 \pm 0.007$ Å and Zn-N(2) = 2.206 ± 0.007 Å, and the distance between zinc and oxygen is $Zn-O(1)=2.147\pm0.005$ Å. These can be compared with corresponding distances in other octahedral complexes of zinc. Distances quoted in the literature are for Zn-N: 2·170 Å, 2·186 Å (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965), 2.099 Å (Palenik, 1964), 2.15 Å (Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1963), 2.00 Å (Doyne & Pepinsky, 1957); for Zn-O: 2.123 Å, 2.075 Å (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964), 2.066 Å, 2.263 Å (Palenik, 1964), 2.10 Å (Ghose, 1964), 2.039 Å

Table 2. Thermal atomic parameters (Å²)*

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B ₃₃	B_{12}	B ₁₃	B_{23}
Zn	1.534	1.845	1.152	0.161	0.220	0.112
C(1)	1.772	1.800	0.897	0.043	0.165	0.110
C(2)	3.601	2.386	2.786	0.748	0.614	1.075
N(1)	1.434	2.382	0.752	0.328	0.046	0.269
N(2)	0.960	1.967	1.214	0.231	0.077	0.143
D(1)	2.325	2.012	1.591	0.530	0.611	0.761
D(2)	4.381	3.379	1.467	1.054	0.786	0·084

The hydrogen atoms have been given the last isotropic temperature factor of the atom to which they are bound:

	H(1)	H(2)	H(3)	H(4)	H(5)	H(6)	H(7)
В	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.50	2.65	2.65	2.65

* Error undetermined. Average and maximum thermal parameter shift in the last cycle: Zn|0.005| (av.), |0.008| (max.); C(1) |0.011|, |0.036|; C(2) |0.047|, |0.099|; N(1) |0.011|, |0.017|; N(2) |0.010|, |0.025|; O(1) |0.028|, |0.059|; O(2) |0.037|, |0.094|.

STRUCTURE OF CATENA-DI-µ-HYDRAZINE-ZINC DIACETATE

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Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

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6- 6- 7- 7	1]	58 67 80	54 79 78 62 36	5-6-6-7-	2-2-2-2-2-2-2		36 17 56 53 42	32 16 58 66 43 82	5- 5- 6- 6	3-		87 34 50 41 79 52	78 39 51 50 82 69	5- 5- 6- 6	4- 4- 4-	333	78 59 34 70	94 66 42 107	6- 6 C	5- 5- 6	3	3C 26	42 50	1 1-1-2	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		63 126 94 119 60	60 133 109 131			~~~~	1 1 4 1	1380
001111	2-2-2-2-2-]]]]	198 227 234 200 308 121	175 212 204 182 304 107	7 C 0 1 1-	2- 3- 3- 3		90 193 130 190	20 86 163 105 160	6- C 0 1	3- 4 4- 4	3	139 35 61 97	21 132 30 61- 79	0 0 1 1- 1	5- 5- 5-	333333	142 106 92 80 113 16	124 94 83 77 101 6	011-122-	6- 66- 66- 5	3	99 116 123 85 110 47 54	97 115 109 88 114 48 89	2-2-3-3-3-3-3-3-	7-7-7-7		89792 33 35	*****	ent . ha			11111	*****

Table 4. Main interatomic distances and angles*

Hydrazine molecul N(1)-N(2) N(1) ₁₁₁ '-H(1) N(1) ₁₁₁ '-H(2) ₁₁₁ ' N(2)-H(3) N(2)-H(4)	e: = $1.458 \pm 0.011 \text{ Å}$ = 1.47 Å = 1.03 = 1.17 = 0.98	H(4)-N(2)-H(3) H(2) ₁₁₁ '-N(1) ₁₁₁ '-H(1) Zn-N(2) _{X1} '-N(1) _{X1} ' Zn _{V1} -N(1) _{X1} '-N(2) _{X1} '	$= 124.7^{\circ}$ = 111.4 = 114.0 ± 0.4 = 115.9 ± 0.3						
Coordination com	nlex ·								
$Z_{nv}-N(1)x'$ $Z_{nv}-N(2)v$ $Z_{nv}-O(1)vvv$	$=2.179 \pm 0.007 \text{ Å}$ =2.206 ± 0.007 =2.147 + 0.005	N(1) _{III} '-O(1) _{VII} N(2) _{IV} '-O(1) _{VII}	$= 3.194 \pm 0.010 \text{ Å} \\= 3.175 \pm 0.008$						
$N(1)_{X}-O(1)_{VII}$ N(2)_V-O(1)_{VII}	$= 2 \cdot 918 \pm 0.007$ = 2.979 ± 0.009	$O(1)_{II}-Zn-N(1)_{VIII}'$ $O(1)_{II}-Zn-N(2)_{I}'$	$=95.2 \pm 0.2^{\circ} \\=93.7 \pm 0.2$						
$N(1)_{X}-N(2)_{V}$ $N(1)_{X}-N(2)_{IV}$	$= 3 \cdot 102 \pm 0.012 = 3 \cdot 100 \pm 0.007$	$N(1)_{VII}-Zn-N(2)$ Zn-O(1) _{II} -C(1) _{II}	$= 90.0 \pm 0.3 \\= 129.7 \pm 0.5$						
Acetate group:									
$C(1)_{VII} - O(1)_{VII}$ $C(1)_{VII} - O(2)$	$= 1.264 \pm 0.007 \text{ Å}$ = 1.250 + 0.009	$O(1)_{II}-C(1)_{II}-O(2)_{XI}$ $C(2)_{II}-C(1)_{II}-O(1)_{II}$	$= 125.9 \pm 0.7^{\circ}$ = 116.2 ± 0.7						
$C(1)_{VII} - C(2)_{VII}$	$=1.530\pm0.012$	$C(2)_{II} - C(1)_{II} - O(2)_{XI}$	$=117.9 \pm 0.6$						
$O(1)_{VII} - O(2)$	$=2.239 \pm 0.007$ -1.18 Å	$C(1)_{II}-C(2)_{II}-H(5)_{II}$ $C(1)_{II}-C(2)_{II}-H(6)_{II}'$	$=93.8^{\circ}$ = 121.2						
$C(2)_{VII}-H(5)_{VII}$	=1.10 A =1.29	$C(1)_{II} - C(2)_{II} - H(7)_{II}$	=94.7						
$C(2)_{VII} - H(7)_{VII}'$	=1.16	$H(5)_{II}-C(2)_{II}-H(6)_{II}$	=138.0						
		$H(5)_{II}-C(2)_{II}-H(7)_{II}$ $H(6)_{II}'-C(2)_{II}-H(7)_{II}'$	= 137.0 = 76.1						
Intermolecular neig	ghbours:								
$O(2)_{IV}' \cdots N(1)_{III}$	$' = 2.988 \pm 0.009 \text{ Å}$	$C(2)_{VII} \cdots N(2)_{VII}$	$= 3.534 \pm 0.011 \text{ Å}$						
$O(2)_{IV}' \cdots N(2)_{IV}'$	$f = 2.985 \pm 0.009$	$\mathbf{H}(5)_{\mathbf{VII}}\cdots\mathbf{H}(5)_{\mathbf{VII}}$	=2.14 A						
$C(2)_{VII} \cdots C(2)_{VII}$	$f = 4.033 \pm 0.014$ - 3.894 + 0.014	$N(1)_{111}$ · · · · $O(2)_{12}$ · · · $N(2)_{12}$	$r' = 62.6 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$						
$C(2)_{VII} \cdots C(1)_{V'}$	$=4.070\pm0.011$	$O(2)_{IV}' \cdots N(1)_{III}' - H(2)_{III}'$	$=14.3^{\circ}$						
$O(2)_{1X}' \cdots N(1)_X$	$=2.924\pm0.010$	$O(2)_{IV}' \cdots N(2)_{IV}' - H(3)_{IV}'$	=25.9						
Asymmetric units $(0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 0.5, 0 \le z \le 1)$									
No label	x v z	VII x	y -1+z						
I'	-x $-y$ $-z$	VII' $1-x$ $1-$	y -z						
II –	1+x y $-1+z$	VIII' $-x$ $-x$	$y \qquad 1-z$						

1	-1	y	-2	V 11	1 7		~
II	-1+x	y	-1+z	VIII′	-x	-y	1 - z
II′	-x	1 - y	-z	IX'	2-x	- y	-z
III	x	-1 + y	Z	Х	1+x	У	-1+z
IΙΙ΄	1-x	-y	1 - z	X'	2-x	1-y	-z
IV′	1-x	-y	<i>z</i>	XI	-1+x	У	Z
v	1+x	y	Z	XI′	-x	1-y	1 – <i>z</i>
V′	2-x	1 - v	1-z	XII	1+x	-1+y	Z
VI	x	ý	1 + z	XII′	2-x	-y	1 - z

* Distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms are to be considered only as probable and approximate.

† Subscripts of asymmetric units make it possible to identify the atoms in the diagrams. The subscripts are omitted in the text.

(Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1963), 2·12 Å (Iitaka, Oswald & Locchi, 1962), 2·16 Å (Nowacki & Silverman, 1961), 2·14 Å, 2·15 Å (Doyne & Pepinsky, 1957), 2·18 Å, 2·17 Å (Niekerk, Schoening & Talbot, 1953). The comparison shows how the bonds between zinc and nitrogen, in the present case, are the longest that have been found. Therefore that bond can be considered as a weak covalent bond or an ion-dipole bond. The Zn–O bond distance agrees very well with the other distances found in octahedral complexes of zinc. Following the arguments of Nowacki & Silverman (1961), who consider the bond Zn–O to be very likely electrovalent in octahedral complexes, the character of this bond can be regarded as electrovalent also in the present compound.

In the clinographic projection of part of the structure (Fig. 3), there appear clearly the chains of complexes. Two successive octahedra of the same chain are linked to one another by two bridges formed by hydrazine molecules. The distance between two nitrogen atoms of the same hydrazine molecule is $N(1)-N(2)=1.458 \pm 0.011$ Å, which agrees well with the averaged value 1.461 ± 0.009 Å (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Dal-

lavalle, 1963) and with the value 1.45 Å found by Liminga & Olovsson (1964) at -165 °C. Hydrazine is in the staggered form. The azimuthal angle $\varphi = \pm 77.6^{\circ}$ can be found by projecting the bonds Zn-N(1) and Zn-N(2) on the plane normal to the line N(1)-N(2) (Fig. 4), by assuming that along the directions of the bonds Zn-N(1) and Zn-N(2) there are disposed the lone pairs of the two tetrahedral groups



(Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1963). When calculated from the projection of the bonds N-H on the plane normal to N(1)-N(2), the rotation is found to be 46° between H(1) and H(3), and 78° between H(2) and H(4) ($\varphi_{av}=62^\circ$). This result is satisfactory if it is taken into account that the hydrogen atoms can be located very roughly. The angle $\varphi = 62^\circ$ is comparable to $\varphi =$ $58\cdot5^\circ$ obtained by Liminga & Olovsson (1964). The two hydrazine molecules, facing each other, are enantiomorphous and can be distinguished as follows: *r*form, if the rotation of the upper half molecule, from



Fig. 2. One layer of the structure, parallel to (001), viewed down [001]. Only complexes with their centres at z=0 are represented. Open circles indicate the probable positions of hydrogen atoms. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are dotted.

the *cis*-position, is *right*-handed (φ positive); *l*-form, if the rotation of the upper half molecule, from the *cis*-position, is *left*-handed (φ negative).

The distances and angles indicate that the coordination octahedron is more distorted in this than in the other compounds of the type $[Zn(N_2H_4)_2]_nX_{2n}$ (Table 5). On the contrary, the rotation (azimuthal angle φ)



Fig. 3. Chains of complexes. Only chains along the lines [002] and [102] are drawn.



Fig. 4. Two enantiomorphous hydrazine molecules (r- and lform). The azimuthal angle φ is obtained by projecting the bonds Zn-N on the plane normal to the bond N(1)-N(2).

between the two NH₂ groups forming the hydrazine molecule is practically constant in the different compounds; also the angles $Zn \cdots N(2) - N(1) = 114 \cdot 0 +$ 0.4° and $Zn \cdots N(1) - N(2) = 115.9 \pm 0.3^{\circ}$, between the directions of the metal-nitrogen bonds and that of the nitrogen-nitrogen bond of hydrazine, are practically constant, irrespective of the anion and metal cation forming the complex. It seems that the bonds in hydrazine and formed by hydrazine are rather rigidly localized. The repeat distance along the chain (i.e. c of the unit cell) is equal for the acetate and chloride, but in the isothiocyanate, it is longer than in the other two. The lengthening of the repeat distance in the complex with the isothiocyanate group, with respect to the complexes with chlorine and the acetate group, is common to the structures of the complexes with Cd or Mn (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1963).

Carboxylate group

In free carboxylic acids (Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1962) the distance C-OH is greater than the distance C=O, and this difference has been interpreted by Pauling (1960) on the basis of the difference in singledouble bond character of the two bonds. The predicted configuration for the carboxylate ion (Pauling, 1960) is that with the angle O-C-O=125.27° and equal distances between carbon and oxygen. Our results, C(1)-O(1)=1.264 \pm 0.007 Å and C(1)-O(2)=1.250 \pm 0.009 Å, are in favour of an almost purely ionic form of the carboxylate group in the present compound, due to the resonance between the structures



Not all the results, however, which have recently appeared confirm this point of view. In general, only when the environments of O(1) and O(2) are equal are the distances C(1)-O(1) and C(1)-O(2) equal or very close to each other: C(1)-O(1) = 1.248 Å, 1.250 Å, C(1)-O(2) = 1.236 Å, 1.250 Å (Hanic, Štempelová & Hanicová, 1964); C(1)-O(1)=1.247 Å, 1.231 Å, C(1)-O(2) = 1.247 Å, 1.231 Å (Barclay & Kennard, 1961); C(1)-O(1)=1.261 Å, C(1)-O(2)=1.265 Å (Marsh, 1958). When, however, O(1) is bound to the metal and O(2) is bound through hydrogen bonds to other atoms, C(1)-O(1) is shorter than C(1)-O(2): e.g. C(1)-O(1) =1.275 Å and C(1)-O(2) = 1.226 Å or C(1)-O(1) = 1.291Å and C(1)-O(2) = 1.243 Å (Freeman, Snow, Nitta & Tomita, 1964); C(1)-O(1)=1.311 Å and C(1)-O(2)=1.206 Å (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964); C(1)-O(1) = 1.303 Å and C(1) - O(2) = 1.224 Å (Bryan, Poljak & Tomita, 1961); on the other hand, in the compound Ni(NH₂CH₂CH₂COO)₂. 2H₂O (Jose, Pant & Biswas, 1964), it has been observed that the distance C(1)-O(1) (1.215 Å) is shorter than C(1)–O(2) (1.279 Å), although O(1) is bound to the metal and O(2) is not bound.

O(1) The group C(2)-C(1) is planar. The plane is O(2)

represented by: 1.91353x + 2.72117y + 3.66530z - 2.85146 = 0 (Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman, 1959). Deviations from planarity are well within the e.s.d.'s $[(\overline{\varDelta d}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm 0.0003 \text{ Å}]$. The angles $O(1)-C(1)-O(2) = 125.9 \pm 0.7^{\circ}$, $C(2)-C(1)-O(1) = 116.2 \pm 0.7^{\circ}$ and $C(2)-C(1)-O(2) = 117.9 \pm 0.6^{\circ}$ are regular with respect to the values obtained with other carboxylates. The angles O(1)-C(1)-O(2), C(2)-C(1)-O(1), C(2)-C(1)-O(2)-O(2) have been found to be:

124·3°, 117·4°, 118·3° or

- 122.8°, 117.5°, 119.7° (Freeman, Snow, Nitta & Tomita, 1964);
- 127.8°, 115.7°, 116.4° or
- 123.3°, 118.9°, 117.2° (Hanic, Štempelová & Hanicová, 1964);
- 127·3°, 115·0°, 118·1° or
- 122.9°, (Barclay & Kennard, 1961);
- 122.7°, 120.9°, 116.9° (Bryan, Poljak & Tomita, 1961);
- 125.5°, 117.4°, 117.1° (Marsh, 1958).

In fact, O(1)–C(1)–O(2) is in general the greatest of the three, except in $C_6H_{10}N_3O_4$. CuCl . $1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ where O(1)–C(1)–O(2)=121·7° and C(2)–C(1)–O(2)=125·5° (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964) and again in Ni (NH₂CH₂CH₂COO)₂ . 2H₂O where O(1)–C(1)–O(2)=122·7° and C(2)–C(1)–O(1)=125·9° (Jose, Pant & Biswas, 1964). Also the distance C(1)–C(2)=1·530 \pm 0·012 Å is regular [C(1)–C(2)=1·545 Å (Jose, Pant & Biswas, 1964); 1·498 Å, 1·541 Å (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, Robinson & Schoone, 1964); 1·511 Å (Freeman, Robinson & Schone, 1964);

1964); 1.525 Å, 1.549 Å (Hanic, Štempelová & Hanicová, 1964); 1.540 Å (Barclay & Kennard, 1961); 1.491 Å (Bryan, Poljak & Tomita, 1961); 1.523 Å (Marsh, 1958)], but sometimes the carbon-carbon distance, adjacent to a carboxylate group, is found to be significantly shortened [C(1)-C(2)=1.467 Å (Barclay & Kennard, 1961)].

Interchain contacts

The shortest interchain distances are $O(2) \cdots N(1) = 2.988 \pm 0.009 \text{ Å}$ and $O(2) \cdots N(2) = 2.985 \pm 0.009 \text{ Å}$ (Fig. 5). These distances $O \cdots N$ can be considered as weak hydrogen bonds directed towards two nitrogen



Fig. 5. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds between adjacent chains. The two chains involved are the same as in Fig. 5.

Table 5. Comparison between corresponding distances and angles in the compounds $[Zn(N_2H_4)_2]_nX_{2n}$

		X = Cl(a)	$X = (NCS)^* (b)$	$X = (CH_3COO)^{\dagger}(c)$
	N(1)-N(2) (hydrazine)	1·46 Å	1·47 Å	1·458 Å
	Zn-N(1) Zn-N(2)	2.15	2·16 2·18	2.179
	Zn-X	2.578	2·19*	2·147†
	c repeat distance	4.13	4·21	4.14
	нн н			
	\times \times $/$			
φ (rotation	N—N)	74°	74°	77·6°
	н			
	Zn - N(2) - N(1)) 1170] 1100	114·0°
	Zn-N(1)-N(2)	} 117	} 118	115·9°
	X-Zn-N(1)	} 90°	} 89°∗	95·2°†
	X-Zn-N(2)	J	J	93.7 1
	* Bound	to the metal through r	ntrogen atom.	

† Bound to the metal through oxygen atom.

- (a) Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi (1963).
- (b) Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi (1965).
- (c) Present work.

atoms of one octahedron in an adjacent chain. The atoms H(2) and H(3) are only slightly out of the line joining O(2) to N(1) and O(2) to N(2), respectively.

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Die Struktur des Natrium-hexametaphosphates $Na_6(P_6O_{18})$. $6H_2O_{18}$

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The structure of Na₆(P₆O₁₈). 6H₂O, crystallizing in space group *Ccma* with unit-cell dimensions a=10.58, b=18.54, c=10.48 Å, was determined by direct methods. The anion [P₆O₁₈]⁶⁻ forms a ring of six PO₄ tetrahedra which are connected at the corners.

Bis vor kurzem waren an Phosphaten mit ringförmigem Anion nur Tri- und Tetrametaphosphate bekannt. Von einigen dieser Verbindungen wurde die Struktur untersucht: (NH₄)₄P₄O₁₂ (Romers, Ketelaar & Mac-Gillavry, 1951; Cruickshank, 1964), LiK₂P₃O₉. H₂O (Eanes & Ondik, 1962), Na₃P₃O₉ (Ondik, 1963), Na₄P₄O₁₂. 4H₂O (Ondik, Block & MacGillavry, 1961; Ondik, 1964) und Na₂H₂P₄O₁₂ (Dornberger-Schiff, 1964; Jarchow, 1964). Auf Grund von Papierchromatogrammen vermuteten Van Wazer & Karl-Kroupa (1956), dass es auch höhere Metaphosphate gibt. Erstmals isoliert und chemisch eindeutig als Metaphosphate gekennzeichnet wurden diese Substanzen von Thilo & Schülke (1963), die aus Grahamschem Salz kristallisierte Penta- und Hexametaphosphate gewannen und papierchromatographisch auch Hepta- und Oktametaphosphat nachwiesen. In der vorliegenden Arbeit wurde das gegen hydrolytischen Angriff besonders beständige Hexametaphosphat in Form des Hydrates Na₆P₆O₁₈. 6H₂O untersucht, dessen Anion also