

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 $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2]$. The distances between zinc and nitrogen are $\text{Zn}-\text{N}(1)=2.179 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{Zn}-\text{N}(2)=2.206 \text{ \AA}$ and the distance between zinc and oxygen is $\text{Zn}-\text{O}(1)=2.147 \text{ \AA}$. 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 $\text{N}(1)-\text{N}(2)=1.458 \text{ \AA}$.

The acetate group is perfectly planar. The distances $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1)=1.264 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2)=1.250 \text{ \AA}$ are comparable to those in similar compounds in which the environments of $\text{O}(1)$ and $\text{O}(2)$ are equivalent.

Introduction

The crystal structures of compounds with general formula $[\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2]\text{X}_2$, where $\text{M}^{\text{II}} = \text{Cd}, \text{Zn}, \text{Ni}, \text{Co}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mn}$ and $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{NCS}, \text{Br}, \text{I}, \text{CH}_3\text{COO}$, etc. present the common feature of being formed by chains of complexes $[\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}\text{X}_2]$ 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, $[\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_n\text{X}_{2n}$ (*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, $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{2n}$, is presented here.

Experimental

The crystals of $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{2n}$ 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: $a=6.58 \pm 0.02$, $b=8.52 \pm 0.01$, $c=4.14 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$; $\alpha=90^\circ$, $\beta=90^\circ 25' \pm 5'$, $\gamma=96^\circ 52' \pm 12'$.

One stoichiometric unit $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2](\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ is contained in the unit cell. The calculated and observed density are: $\rho_c=1.783 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$, $\rho_o=1.798 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$. The space group is $P\bar{1}$.

The intensities of the reflexions $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, $hk3$ were taken by rotating a very thin needle around $[001]$. A Weissenberg camera (Cu $K\alpha$ 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 $\rho_o(xy)$, 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 ${}_cP_1(UV)$ and ${}_sP_1(UV)$. 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 ($\rho_o - \rho_{Hv}$) (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 roughly 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

Table 1. Atomic positional parameters

Atom	<i>x</i>	$\sigma(x)$	<i>y</i>	$\sigma(y)$	<i>z</i>	$\sigma(z)$
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 hydrogen atoms *						
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	

* 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 $(Q_0 - Q_{Hv})(xyz)$, 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

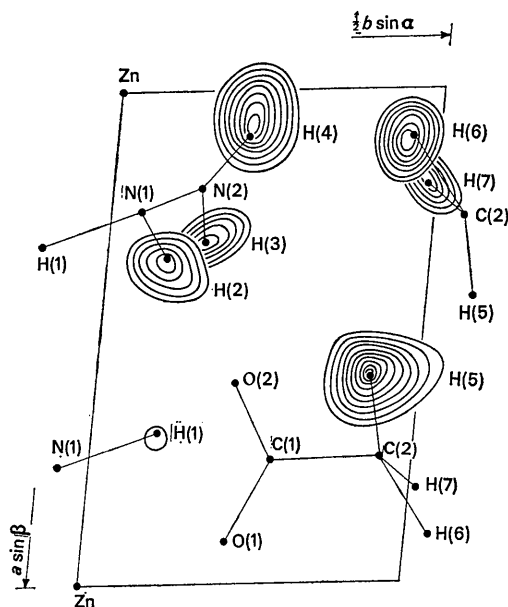


Fig. 1. $(Q_0 - Q_{Hv})(xyz)$ viewed down [001]. Composite map; only those maxima are drawn which can be reasonably assigned to hydrogen atoms. Intervals every $0.05 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$, starting at $0.3 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

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 diagrammatic projection of one layer of the structure, parallel to (001), is shown in Fig. 2. The complex $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2]$ is of octahedral type. The nitrogen atoms of the complex belong to four different hydrazine molecules. The distances between zinc and nitrogen are $\text{Zn}-\text{N}(1) = 2.179 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{Zn}-\text{N}(2) = 2.206 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, and the distance between zinc and oxygen is $\text{Zn}-\text{O}(1) = 2.147 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$. 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 (Doyle & 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 (\AA^2)*

	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	0.045	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
O(1)	2.325	2.012	1.591	0.530	0.611	0.761
O(2)	4.381	3.379	1.467	1.054	0.786	0.884

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)
<i>B</i>	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) $|0.037|$, $|0.094|$.

Table 3 (cont.)

h	k	l	$10P_1$	$10P_2$	h	k	l	$10P_1$	$10P_2$	h	k	l	$10P_1$	$10P_2$	h	k	l	$10P_1$	$10P_2$	h	k	l	$10P_1$	$10P_2$	h	k	l	$10P_1$	$10P_2$					
2	1	3	164	160	2	2	3	91	78	1	3	3	206	200	1	4	3	132	119	2	5	3	54	55	2	6	3	113	133	4	7	3	23	27
2	1	3	18	15	2	2	3	151	141	1	3	3	166	146	1	4	3	54	42	2	5	3	104	91	2	6	3	72	75	4	7	3	23	27
3	1	3	154	139	2	2	3	164	163	2	3	3	218	194	2	4	3	107	104	2	5	3	107	113	3	6	3	76	77	5	7	3	23	27
3	1	3	105	84	2	2	3	35	35	2	3	3	130	114	2	4	3	46	42	2	5	3	106	100	3	6	3	76	76	5	7	3	23	27
3	1	3	70	71	3	2	3	100	97	2	3	3	81	83	2	4	3	132	135	3	5	3	69	72	3	6	3	81	99	4	7	3	23	27
3	1	3	135	120	3	2	3	184	164	2	3	3	120	113	2	4	3	245	216	3	5	3	115	104	3	6	3	70	79	4	7	3	23	27
4	1	3	166	146	3	2	3	30	26	3	3	3	159	152	3	4	3	136	132	3	5	3	78	88	4	6	3	33	45	C	B	3	23	27
4	1	3	211	196	3	2	3	178	179	3	3	3	103	96	3	4	3	109	102	3	5	3	161	150	4	6	3	105	117	C	B	3	23	27
4	1	3	146	145	4	2	3	159	147	3	3	3	95	95	3	4	3	95	95	4	5	3	57	58	4	6	3	78	105	C	B	3	23	27
4	1	3	110	103	4	2	3	136	122	3	3	3	160	150	3	4	3	178	157	4	5	3	156	151	4	6	3	70	78	C	B	3	23	27
5	1	3	82	80	4	2	3	131	120	4	3	3	114	104	4	4	3	112	101	4	5	3	91	111	5	6	3	64	72	C	B	3	23	27
5	1	3	143	129	4	2	3	140	133	4	3	3	53	45	4	4	3	148	133	4	5	3	64	61	5	6	3	44	72	C	B	3	23	27
5	1	3	164	160	5	2	3	76	69	4	3	3	74	73	4	4	3	18	17	5	5	3	49	62	5	6	3	44	72	C	B	3	23	27
5	1	3	137	125	5	2	3	—	—	4	4	3	209	198	4	4	3	117	103	5	5	3	119	126	5	6	3	44	72	C	B	3	23	27
6	1	3	23	25	5	2	3	106	115	5	3	3	39	40	5	4	3	44	46	5	5	3	93	127	0	7	3	78	79	C	B	3	23	27
6	1	3	58	54	5	2	3	36	32	5	3	3	87	78	5	4	3	140	131	5	5	3	29	42	0	7	3	80	93	C	B	3	23	27
6	1	3	67	79	6	2	3	17	16	5	3	3	34	39	5	4	3	78	94	6	5	3	30	42	1	7	3	69	68	C	B	3	23	27
6	1	3	80	78	6	2	3	56	58	5	3	3	50	51	5	4	3	59	66	6	5	3	26	50	1	7	3	126	133	C	B	3	23	27
7	1	3	—	62	6	2	3	53	66	6	3	3	41	50	6	4	3	34	42	6	5	3	34	42	1	7	3	94	109	C	B	3	23	27
7	1	3	—	36	6	2	3	42	43	6	3	3	79	82	6	4	3	70	107	6	5	3	70	107	1	7	3	119	137	C	B	3	23	27
C	2	3	198	175	7	2	3	—	—	6	3	3	52	69	7	3	3	—	—	C	6	3	136	123	2	7	3	60	64	C	B	3	23	27
C	2	3	227	212	7	2	3	—	—	6	3	3	21	—	0	5	3	142	124	0	6	3	99	97	2	7	3	68	78	C	B	3	23	27
1	2	3	234	204	C	3	3	90	86	C	4	3	139	132	1	5	3	106	94	1	6	3	116	115	2	7	3	80	93	C	B	3	23	27
1	2	3	200	182	0	3	3	193	163	0	4	3	35	30	1	5	3	92	81	1	6	3	85	88	3	7	3	60	64	C	B	3	23	27
1	2	3	308	304	1	3	3	130	105	1	4	3	61	61	1	5	3	113	101	2	6	3	47	48	3	7	3	33	48	C	B	3	23	27
1	2	3	121	107	1	3	3	190	160	1	4	3	97	79	1	5	3	16	6	2	5	3	54	89	3	7	3	48	48	C	B	3	23	27

Table 4. Main interatomic distances and angles*

Hydrazine molecule:

N(1)–N(2)	= 1.458 ± 0.011 Å	H(4)–N(2)–H(3)	= 124.7°
N(1) _{III'} –H(1)	= 1.47 Å	H(2) _{III'} –N(1) _{III'} –H(1)	= 111.4
N(1) _{III'} –H(2) _{III'}	= 1.03	Zn–N(2) _{XI'} –N(1) _{XI'}	= 114.0 ± 0.4
N(2)–H(3)	= 1.17	Zn _{VII} –N(1) _{XI'} –N(2) _{XI'}	= 115.9 ± 0.3
N(2)–H(4)	= 0.98		

Coordination complex:

Zn _V –N(1) _{X'}	= 2.179 ± 0.007 Å	N(1) _{III'} –O(1) _{VII}	= 3.194 ± 0.010 Å
Zn _V –N(2) _V	= 2.206 ± 0.007	N(2) _{IV'} –O(1) _{VII}	= 3.175 ± 0.008
Zn _V –O(1) _{VII}	= 2.147 ± 0.005		
N(1) _X –O(1) _{VII}	= 2.918 ± 0.007	O(1) _{II} –Zn–N(1) _{VIII'}	= 95.2 ± 0.2°
N(2) _V –O(1) _{VII}	= 2.979 ± 0.009	O(1) _{II} –Zn–N(2) _{I'}	= 93.7 ± 0.2
N(1) _X –N(2) _V	= 3.102 ± 0.012	N(1) _{VII} –Zn–N(2)	= 90.0 ± 0.3
N(1) _X –N(2) _{IV'}	= 3.100 ± 0.007	Zn–O(1) _{II} –C(1) _{II}	= 129.7 ± 0.5

Acetate group:

C(1) _{VII} –O(1) _{VII}	= 1.264 ± 0.007 Å	O(1) _{II} –C(1) _{II} –O(2) _{XI}	= 125.9 ± 0.7°
C(1) _{VII} –O(2)	= 1.250 ± 0.009	C(2) _{II} –C(1) _{II} –O(1) _{II}	= 116.2 ± 0.7
C(1) _{VII} –C(2) _{VII}	= 1.530 ± 0.012	C(2) _{II} –C(1) _{II} –O(2) _{XI}	= 117.9 ± 0.6
O(1) _{VII} –O(2)	= 2.239 ± 0.007	C(1) _{II} –C(2) _{II} –H(5) _{II}	= 93.8°
C(2) _{VII} –H(5) _{VII}	= 1.18 Å	C(1) _{II} –C(2) _{II} –H(6) _{II'}	= 121.2
C(2) _{VII} –H(6) _{VII'}	= 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'}	= 137.0
		H(6) _{II'} –C(2) _{II} –H(7) _{II'}	= 76.1

Intermolecular neighbours:

O(2) _{IV'} ··· N(1) _{III'}	= 2.988 ± 0.009 Å	C(2) _{VII} ··· N(2) _{VII'}	= 3.534 ± 0.011 Å
O(2) _{IV'} ··· N(2) _{IV'}	= 2.985 ± 0.009	H(5) _{VII} ··· H(5) _{VII'}	= 2.14 Å
C(2) _{VII} ··· C(2) _{VII'}	= 4.033 ± 0.014		
C(2) _{VII} ··· C(2) _{V'}	= 3.894 ± 0.014	N(1) _{III'} ··· O(2) _{IV'} ··· N(2) _{IV'}	= 62.6 ± 0.2°
C(2) _{VII} ··· C(1) _{V'}	= 4.070 ± 0.011	O(2) _{IV'} ··· N(1) _{III'} –H(2) _{III'}	= 14.3°
O(2) _{IX'} ··· N(1) _X	= 2.924 ± 0.010	O(2) _{IV'} ··· N(2) _{IV'} –H(3) _{IV'}	= 25.9

Asymmetric units† (0 ≤ x ≤ 1, 0 ≤ y ≤ 0.5, 0 ≤ z ≤ 1)

No label	x	y	z	VII	x	y	–1+z
I'	–x	–y	–z	VII'	1–x	1–y	–z
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	X	1+x	y	–1+z
III'	1–x	–y	1–z	X'	2–x	1–y	–z
IV'	1–x	–y	–z	XI	–1+x	y	z
V	1+x	y	z	XI'	–x	1–y	1–z
V'	2–x	1–y	1–z	XII	1+x	–1+y	z
VI	x	y	1+z	XII'	2–x	–y	1–z

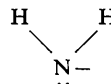
* Distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms are to be considered only as probable and approximate.

† 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 (Itaka, Oswald & Locchi, 1962), 2.16 Å (Nowacki & Silverman, 1961), 2.14 Å, 2.15 Å (Doyné & 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-

lavage, 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 $\varphi = 58.5^\circ$ 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

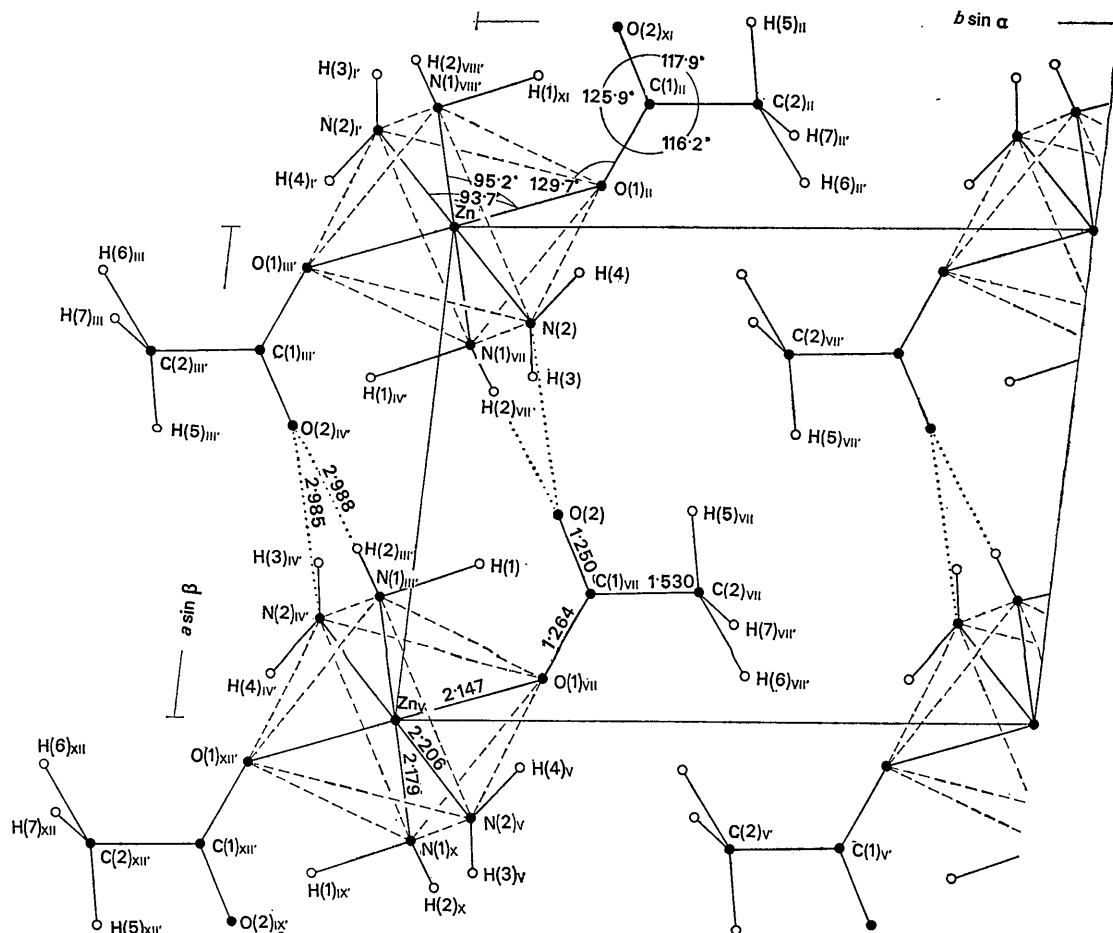


Fig. 2. One layer of the structure, parallel to (001), viewed down [001]. Only complexes with their centres at $z=0$ are represented. Open circles indicate the probable positions of hydrogen atoms. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are dotted.

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 $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_n\text{X}_{2n}$ (Table 5). On the contrary, the rotation (azimuthal angle φ)

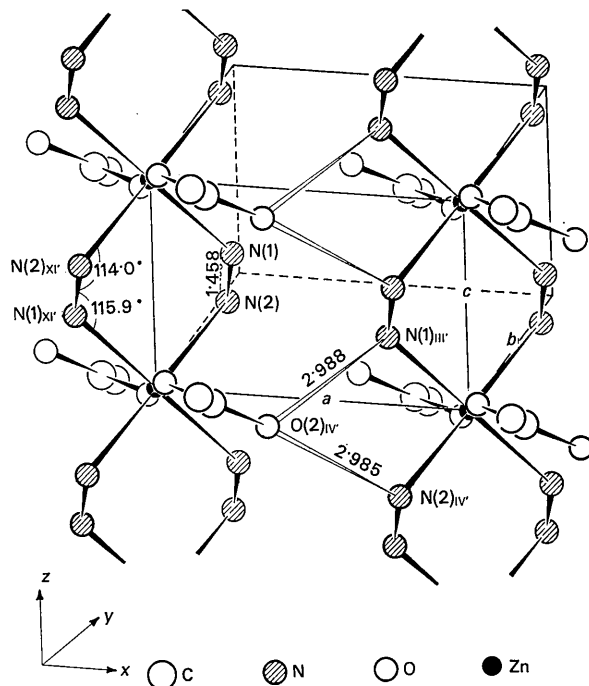


Fig. 3. Chains of complexes. Only chains along the lines $[00z]$ and $[10z]$ are drawn.

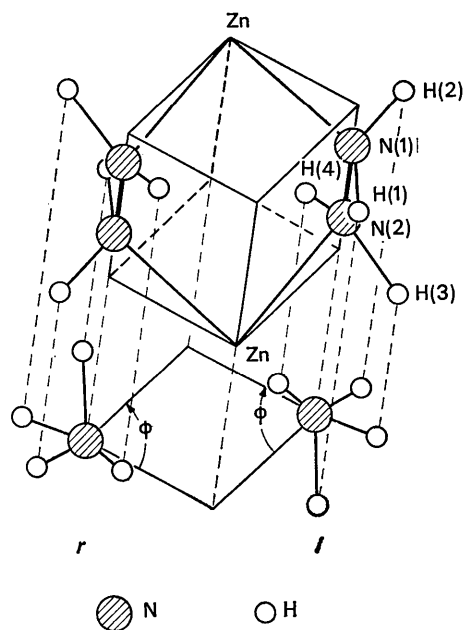
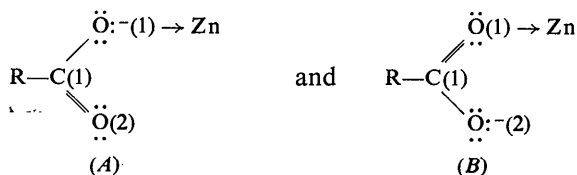


Fig. 4. Two enantiomorphous hydrazine molecules (*r*- and *l*-form). The azimuthal angle φ is obtained by projecting the bonds $\text{Zn}-\text{N}$ on the plane normal to the bond $\text{N}(1)-\text{N}(2)$.

between the two NH_2 groups forming the hydrazine molecule is practically constant in the different compounds; also the angles $\text{Zn} \cdots \text{N}(2)-\text{N}(1) = 114.0 \pm 0.4^\circ$ and $\text{Zn} \cdots \text{N}(1)-\text{N}(2) = 115.9 \pm 0.3^\circ$, 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).

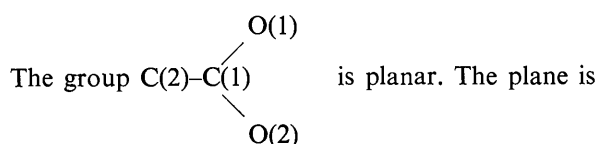
Carboxylate group

In free carboxylic acids (Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1962) the distance $\text{C}-\text{OH}$ is greater than the distance $\text{C}=\text{O}$, and this difference has been interpreted by Pauling (1960) on the basis of the difference in single-double bond character of the two bonds. The predicted configuration for the carboxylate ion (Pauling, 1960) is that with the angle $\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{O} = 125.27^\circ$ and equal distances between carbon and oxygen. Our results, $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.264 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.250 \pm 0.009 \text{ \AA}$, 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 $\text{O}(1)$ and $\text{O}(2)$ are equal are the distances $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1)$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2)$ equal or very close to each other: $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.248 \text{ \AA}$, 1.250 \AA , $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.236 \text{ \AA}$, 1.250 \AA (Hanic, Štampelová & Hanicová, 1964); $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.247 \text{ \AA}$, 1.231 \AA , $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.247 \text{ \AA}$, 1.231 \AA (Barclay & Kennard, 1961); $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.261 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.265 \text{ \AA}$ (Marsh, 1958). When, however, $\text{O}(1)$ is bound to the metal and $\text{O}(2)$ is bound through hydrogen bonds to other atoms, $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1)$ is shorter than $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2)$: *e.g.* $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.275 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.226 \text{ \AA}$ or $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.291 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.243 \text{ \AA}$ (Freeman, Snow, Nitta & Tomita, 1964); $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.311 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.206 \text{ \AA}$ (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone, 1964); $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.303 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(2) = 1.224 \text{ \AA}$ (Bryan, Poljak & Tomita, 1961); on the other hand, in the compound $\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Jose, Pant & Biswas, 1964), it has been observed that the distance $\text{C}(1)-\text{O}(1)$

(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.



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 [$(\Delta d^2)^{\ddagger} = \pm 0.0003 \text{ \AA}$]. 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) 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 $C_6H_{10}N_3O_4 \cdot CuCl \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ 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 $Ni(NH_2CH_2CH_2COO)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ 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) = $1.530 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$ is regular [C(1)–C(2) = 1.545 \AA (Jose, Pant & Biswas, 1964); 1.498 \AA , 1.541 \AA (Freeman, Snow, Nitta & Tomita, 1964); 1.511 \AA (Freeman, Robinson & Schoone,

1964); 1.525 \AA , 1.549 \AA (Hanic, Štempelová & Hanicová, 1964); 1.540 \AA (Barclay & Kennard, 1961); 1.491 \AA (Bryan, Poljak & Tomita, 1961); 1.523 \AA (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 \AA (Barclay & Kennard, 1961)].

Interchain contacts

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

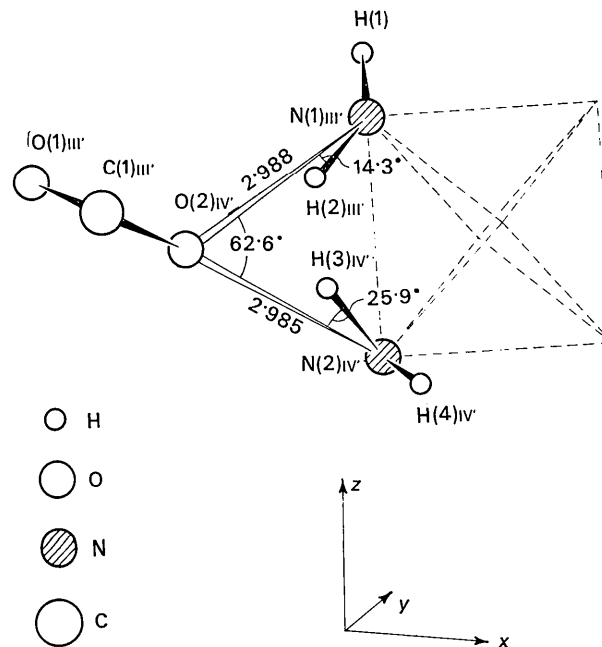
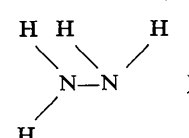


Fig. 5. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds between adjacent chains. The two chains involved are the same as in Fig. 5.

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

	X = Cl (a)	X = (NCS)* (b)	X = (CH ₃ COO)† (c)
N(1)–N(2) (hydrazine)	1.46 Å	1.47 Å	1.458 Å
Zn–N(1)	} 2.15	2.16	2.179
Zn–N(2)		2.18	2.206
Zn–X		2.19*	2.147†
c repeat distance	4.13	4.21	4.14
ϕ (rotation )	74°	74°	77.6°
Zn–N(2)–N(1)	} 117°	} 118°	114.0°
Zn–N(1)–N(2)			115.9°
X–Zn–N(1)	} 90°	} 89°*	95.2°†
X–Zn–N(2)			93.7°†

* Bound to the metal through nitrogen 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 $\text{Na}_6(\text{P}_6\text{O}_{18}) \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The structure of $\text{Na}_6(\text{P}_6\text{O}_{18}) \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 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 $[\text{P}_6\text{O}_{18}]^{6-}$ forms a ring of six PO_4 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: $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12}$ (Romers, Ketelaar & MacGillavry, 1951; Cruickshank, 1964), $\text{LiK}_2\text{P}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Eanes & Ondik, 1962), $\text{Na}_3\text{P}_3\text{O}_9$ (Ondik, 1963), $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Ondik, Block & MacGillavry, 1961; Ondik, 1964) und $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12}$ (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 nachwies. In der vorliegenden Arbeit wurde das gegen hydrolytischen Angriff besonders beständige Hexametaphosphat in Form des Hydrates $\text{Na}_6\text{P}_6\text{O}_{18} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ untersucht, dessen Anion also