

Table 9 (cont.)

	B_i	q_i	q_i	q_i
C(2)	2.54	-0.035	-0.999	0.014
	1.94	0.724	-0.016	0.690
	1.49	-0.689	0.035	0.724
C(3)	2.99	0.011	0.980	0.200
	2.24	0.307	-0.194	0.932
	1.55	-0.952	-0.051	0.303
C(4)	4.04	0.022	0.892	0.451
	2.35	0.580	-0.379	0.721
	1.91	-0.815	-0.246	0.525
C(5)	2.92	0.172	0.609	0.775
	2.66	0.596	-0.691	0.410
	1.53	-0.784	-0.391	0.482
N	3.11	0.071	-0.924	0.376
	1.90	-0.244	0.349	0.905
	1.73	0.967	0.156	0.200
O(1)	3.44	-0.144	-0.605	0.783
	2.03	-0.757	0.577	0.307
	1.60	0.638	0.548	0.541
O(2)	2.82	-0.719	-0.550	0.426
	2.20	0.685	-0.667	0.294
	1.77	0.123	0.503	0.856
O(3)	3.88	0.005	0.908	0.420
	2.31	0.820	-0.244	0.518
	1.87	-0.572	-0.342	0.745
O(4)	4.46	-0.065	0.906	0.418
	2.65	0.362	-0.369	0.856
	1.87	-0.930	-0.207	0.304
O(5)	5.37	-0.913	0.085	0.399
	2.48	0.376	0.553	0.744
	1.94	0.157	-0.829	0.536
O(6)	3.59	0.385	0.737	0.556
	2.78	-0.567	-0.287	0.772
	2.21	0.728	-0.612	0.307

The apparent magnitudes and orientations of the principal axes of the temperature-factor ellipsoids are given in Table 9. With very few exceptions, the thermal motions are slightly higher in the zinc compound than in the copper compound; this effect could of course be caused by differences in the sizes or perfections of the crystals chosen for intensity measurements. Not surprisingly, one of the exceptions to the trend is O(2), the apical ligand that is bonded more closely to the zinc atom than to the copper atom. The shapes and orientations of the ellipsoids are strikingly similar in the two compounds; and, as discussed by GM, the patterns of the more pronounced anisotropies are readily interpretable from a structural standpoint. It should be mentioned that in neither compound is there evidence of significant rigid-body motion of the glutamate group as a whole – which is hardly surprising, since this group is tied down in several places by relatively strong bonds to two different metal atoms.

The author is particularly indebted to Dr Richard E. Marsh for his continuous and valuable assistance. Many useful suggestions, mainly connected with the proper use of the CRYRM system, are due to Dr David J. Duchamp.

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The Crystal Structure of Tetrasodium Tetrammincopper (II) Di-catena-di- μ -thiosulphato-cuprate (I)

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The crystal structure of tetrasodium tetrammincopper(II) di-catena-di- μ -thiosulphato-cuprate(I), $\text{Na}_{4n}[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]_n[\text{Cu}_n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_{2n}]_2$, has been determined and refined by differential syntheses, three-dimensional data being used (final $R = 11.5\%$). The crystals are tetragonal, space group $I4/m$, $a = 13.814$ and $c = 5.759$ Å. Two formula units are contained in the unit cell.

The crystal structure consists of cations Na^+ and $[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ and of catena-anions, $[\text{Cu}_n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_{2n}]^{3n-}$. The coordination around Cu^{II} is purely square planar, no other atom completing the coordination polyhedron to give any pyramidal or bipyramidal arrangement.

The anion is formed by Cu^{I} atoms tetrahedrally coordinated by four thiosulphato groups $\text{S}(1)-\text{S}(2)\text{O}_3$. Each $\text{S}(1)$ bridges two Cu^{I} atoms giving rise to chains parallel to $[001]$.

The thiosulphato group has nearly tetrahedral structure.

Introduction

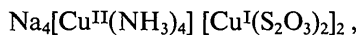
Thiosulphato complexes of univalent silver or univalent copper are known either in the solid state or in solu-

tion. The equilibria involved in solution are important in connexion with the photographic process.

Also, in the solid state, the thiosulphato complexes of univalent silver and copper are very similar and

very often isostructural; some of these had been prepared in this laboratory and had been found to belong to two sets, each comprising several isostructural compounds. The first set is formed by the compounds $\text{Na}_4[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]_2$, pale violet crystals, $\text{Na}_4[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]_2$, pale violet crystals (Ferrari, Cavalca & Coghi, 1952*a*) and the compound $\text{Na}_4[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]_2$, yellow crystals (Ferrari, Cavalca & Coghi, 1952*b*); the second set comprises compounds such as $(\text{NH}_4)\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$ and others where, alternatively or together, NH_4 is replaced by K, Ag is replaced by Cu^{I} and Cl is replaced by Br or I (Ferrari, Cavalca & Nardelli, 1952).

The crystal structure of the compound



belonging to the first set, has now been investigated; because of the particular chain structure resulting from the present determination the salt can be called tetrasodium tetrammine-copper(II) di-catenadi- μ -thiosulphato-cuprate(I). The different valence state of the copper atoms, as determined by magnetic measurements ($\mu = 1.78$ Bohr magnetons) (Ferrari, Cavalca & Coghi, 1952*a*) and as inferred from the isostructurality with the tetramminenickel compound (Ferrari, Cavalca & Coghi, 1952*b*), is confirmed by the present research.

Experimental

Preparation

Crystals of the compound have been prepared by evaporation of a mixture containing sodium thiosulphate, copper(II) sulphate and tetramminecopper(II) sulphate. Clusters of pale violet needles are obtained.

Crystal data

One crystal was rotated around the elongation axis, [001] and around $[\bar{1}10]$.

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation was used ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$).

Tetrasodium tetramminecopper(II) di-catenadi- μ -thiosulphatocuprate(I) $\text{Na}_4[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NH}_3)_4]_n[\text{Cu}_n^{\text{I}}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]_2$.

F.W. ($n = 1$): 799.240.

Tetragonal bipyramidal

$a = 13.814 \pm 0.003$ $c = 5.759 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$

$U = 1099.0 \text{ \AA}^3$

$D_m = 2.45 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ (by flotation); $D_x = 2.41 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

$Z = 2$ $F(000) = 790$

$\mu = 117.55 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Cu $K\alpha$).

Possible space groups: $I4/m$ (no. 87), $I\bar{4}$ (no. 83) and $I4$ (no. 79), from systematic absences.

The crystals do not exhibit piezoelectricity; the space group $I4/m$ has therefore been assumed. The determination of the structure has confirmed that the assumption was correct.

Intensity measurements

Integrated reflexions $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, $hk3$, $hk4$ by rotation around [001], and hhl by rotation around $[\bar{1}10]$, were measured by means of a microphotometer on photographs taken by the equi-inclination Weissenberg method, using the multiple-film technique. The intensities were corrected for absorption as for cylindrical specimens ($\mu R = 0.65$) and for Lorentz and polarization factors.

Structure factors have been calculated with the use of atomic form factors obtained by the Forsyth & Wells (1959) formula with the improved constants given by Moore (1963).

Determination of the structure

The Patterson function $P(UV)$ and Fourier functions $\rho_0(xy)$ were first calculated. The (x, y) projection is well resolved. The z coordinates of the heavy atoms were derived from the $P(UVW)$ function and the complete structure was solved by three-dimensional Fourier functions $\rho_0(xyz)$. Refinement was carried out by differential syntheses; the anisotropic thermal parameters were derived following Nardelli & Fava (1960). (Final disagreement index $R = 11.5\%$; observed reflexions only.) Table 1 gives the final atomic coordinates with their e.s.d.'s; anisotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table 2. Structure factors based on the final parameters are compared with the observed structure factors in Table 3. The observed and calculated values of electron density and the second derivatives at the atomic peaks are compared in Table 4.

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates $\times 10^4$
(with e.s.d.'s)

	x/a	y/b	z/c
Cu ^{II}	0000	0000	0000
Cu ^I	0000	5000	2500
S(1)	1074 (2)	4180 (2)	5000
S(2)	0891 (2)	2710 (2)	5000
O(1)	1377 (7)	2349 (6)	2892 (23)
O(2)	-0137 (9)	2456 (5)	5000
Na	2061 (4)	3319 (3)	0000
N	1381 (4)	0421 (6)	0000

Discussion of the structure

The main bond lengths and angles are quoted in Table 5. The whole structure, projected on (001) is represented in Fig. 1; a clinographic projection of it is shown in Fig. 2.

The examination of the structure shows that the Cu atom at (0, 0, 0) has properties typical of bivalent copper. The symmetry of the complex $[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ is, in fact, purely square planar. Four N atoms of NH_3 groups are in the same plane as Cu^{II} , and no other group enters the coordination sphere of the copper atom. The vacancy in the apical positions of the bi-

pyramid has been found also in disodium glycyglycylglycylglycinocuprate(II) decahydrate (Freeman & Taylor, 1965). This situation, however, is different, for certain aspects, from those more commonly found in cupric compounds, where the square planar coordination around Cu^{II} is generally completed, along the normal to the square, by one ligand or by two ligands, more weakly bound than those in the square. Sometimes the coordination polyhedron is completed by $\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Cu}$ bonds as those in bis-*N*-methylsalicylaldiminatocopper ($\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Cu}=3.33$ Å, Lingafelter, Simmons, Morosin, Scheringer & Freiburg, 1961), or in cupric acetate dihydrate ($\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Cu}=2.64$ Å, van Niekerk & Schoening, 1953), or in monopyridinecopper(II) acetate ($\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Cu}=2.63$ Å, Barclay & Kennard, 1961). Even these bonds can be excluded in the present compound because the next Cu atom along the normal to the plane of the four N atoms is at 5.76 Å.

It is interesting to observe that a square planar coordination around copper(II) is in perfect agreement with the coordination around nickel in the isomorphous compound $\text{Na}_4[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{Cu}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]_2$, whose yellow color, according to Pauling (1960), is strictly related to planar coordination.

The distance $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-N}$, 1.994 Å, is in agreement with similar distances: 2.05 Å in tetramminecopper(II) sulphate (Mazzi, 1955); 1.99 Å in copper(II) proline dihydrate (Mathieson & Welsh, 1952); 1.997 Å in sodium glycyglycylglycinocuprate(II) monohydrate (Freeman, Schoone & Sime, 1965); 1.99 Å in bissemicarbazidecopper(II) chloride (Nardelli, Gasparri, Boldrini & Battistini, 1965); therefore the bonds in the square complex are not stronger than in pyramidal or bipyramidal complexes, thus suggesting that only steric hindrances let the apices of the bipyramid free.

The anions

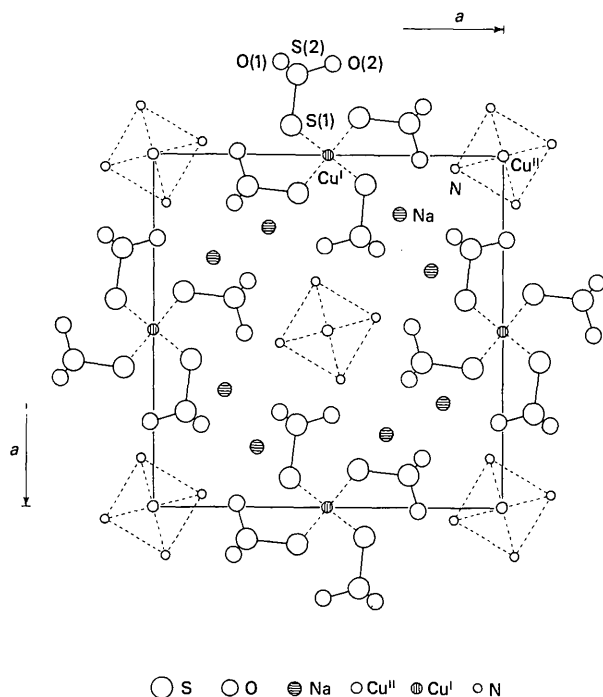
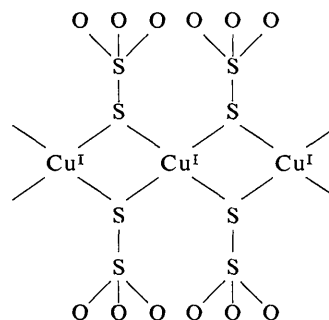


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure on (001).

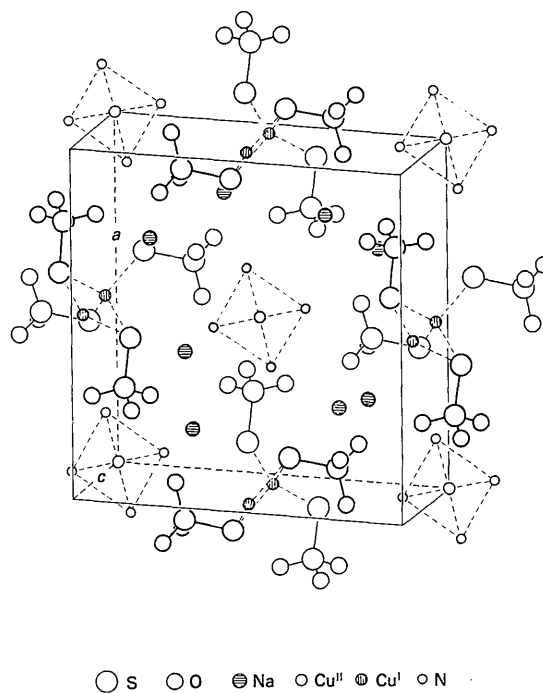


Fig. 2. Clinographic projection of the whole structure.

Table 2. Anisotropic temperature factors (\AA^2) (with shifts of the last cycle $\times 10^3$)

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Cu^{II}	1.760 (-65)	1.760 (-65)	3.595 (221)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cu^{I}	2.405 (-52)	2.405 (-52)	3.437 (110)	0.000	0.000	0.000
S(1)	0.961 (-21)	0.841 (-48)	1.777 (103)	-0.117 (-17)	0.000	0.000
S(2)	0.706 (-42)	0.732 (-38)	1.503 (90)	0.032 (2)	0.000	0.000
O(1)	2.255 (-29)	2.131 (-46)	2.915 (70)	-0.291 (-48)	0.987 (116)	-0.327 (-47)
O(2)	1.800 (-92)	0.957 (-77)	2.085 (130)	-0.091 (-11)	0.000	0.000
Na	2.248 (-6)	1.552 (-59)	2.785 (69)	-0.666 (-69)	0.000	0.000
N	0.649 (-72)	1.542 (-30)	2.892 (220)	-0.513 (-53)	0.000	0.000

Table 4. Atomic peak heights ($e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$), curvatures ($e.\text{\AA}^{-5}$) and e.s.d.'s

		ρ	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	A_{hk}	A_{hl}	A_{kl}
Cu ^{II}	obs.	66.3	759	778	374	0	-6	0
	calc.	68.8	729	747	392	0	-5	0
Cu ^I	obs.	63.1	674	692	421	0	-7	0
	calc.	65.9	653	672	434	0	-7	0
S(1)	obs.	41.0	481	555	245	-11	-5	0
	calc.	41.3	466	535	250	-9	-5	0
S(2)	obs.	42.6	517	561	264	6	-9	0
	calc.	43.1	500	543	269	6	-9	0
O(1)	obs.	12.7	128	143	65	15	-3	-9
	calc.	13.1	125	139	66	16	-5	-7
O(2)	obs.	13.7	93	163	75	4	1	0
	calc.	14.2	91	158	77	4	2	0
Na	obs.	22.2	218	262	124	-25	-2	0
	calc.	22.6	212	253	126	-21	-2	0
N	obs.	12.7	188	123	63	-20	0	0
	calc.	12.9	179	119	65	-18	0	0
e.s.d.		0.5	6	6	3	3	3	3

Table 5. Main interatomic distances and angles (with e.s.d.'s)

Anion	
Cu ^I -S(1)	2.357 ± 0.012 Å
S(1)-S(2)	2.046 ± 0.003
S(2)-O(1)	1.474 ± 0.012
S(2)-O(2)	1.463 ± 0.013
O(1)-S(2)-O(1)(x, y, 1-z)	110.9 ± 0.6°
O(1)-S(2)-O(2)	111.2 ± 0.4
O(1)-S(2)-S(1)	106.2 ± 0.4
O(2)-S(2)-S(1)	111.0 ± 0.3
Cu ^I -S(1)-S(2)	113.5 ± 0.1
Coordination around Cu ^{II}	
Cu ^{II} -N	1.994 ± 0.006 Å
Coordination around Na	
Na-O(1)	2.337 ± 0.012 Å
Na-O(1)(x, y, z)	2.337 ± 0.012
Na-O(1)(½-x, ½-y, ½-z)	2.642 ± 0.012
Na-O(1)(½-x, ½-y, z-½)	2.642 ± 0.012
Na-O(2)(½-y, ½+x, ½-z)	2.235 ± 0.013

are formed by Cu^I atoms tetrahedrally surrounded by four thiosulphato groups S(1)-S(2)O₃ [Fig. 3(a)]. Each S(1) atom is bound to two Cu^I atoms, distant ½c from one another, thus forming chains parallel to [001] [Fig. 3(b)]. Chains with S atoms bridging two Cu^I atoms have been found in tris(thiourea)copper(I) chloride (Knobler, Okaya & Pepinsky, 1959), where however, only two S atoms of the tetrahedron are shared; in this compound distances between copper(I) and sulphur are Cu^I-S=2.33 Å, for unshared S, and Cu^I-S=2.40 Å, for shared S. Surprisingly the distance Cu^I-S(1)=2.357 Å found in our study is nearer to that corresponding to unshared atoms and it is almost equal to the distance Cu^I-S=2.345 Å found in tetrakis(thioacetamide)cuprous chloride (Truter, 1957) with unbridged tetrahedral complexes Cu^IS₄.

The same distance Cu^I-S(1)=2.357 Å is not very different from that Cu^{II}-S_{av}=2.317 Å (maximum value

2.339 Å) found by Bonamico, Dessy, Mugnoli, Vaciago & Zambonelli (1965) in diethyldithiocarbamatocopper(II) in spite of the divalence of the copper atom. On

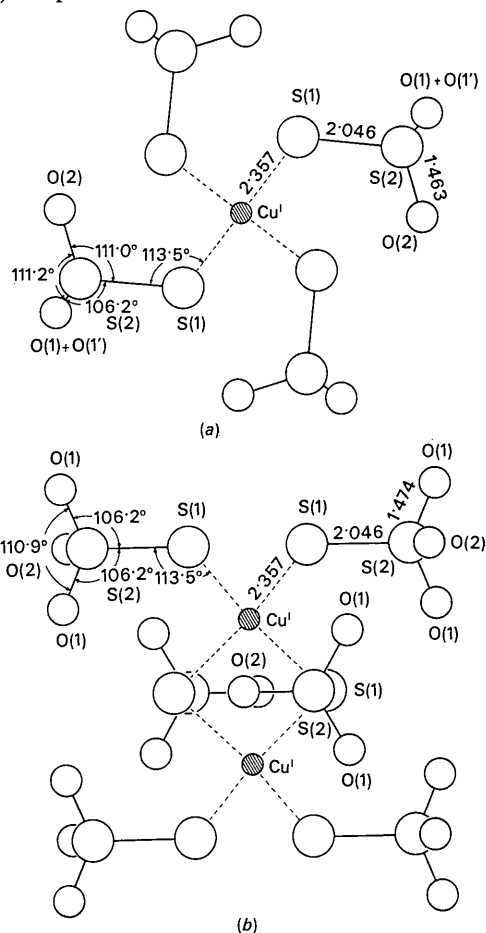


Fig. 3. Coordination around Cu^I: (a) viewed along [001], (b) viewed along [100].

the other hand, paramagnetism, oxidation numbers, distribution of chemically equivalent atoms over crystallographically equivalent points, isomorphism with the yellow nickel-copper(I) compound and with the violet copper(II)-silver(I) compound, all these facts permit an unequivocal individuation of divalent and univalent copper atoms in the structure.

The thiosulphato group has nearly tetrahedral symmetry, and the distances obtained, S(1)-S(2) 2.046, S(2)-O(1) 1.474, S(2)-O(2) 1.463 Å, are very close to those found in magnesium thiosulphate hexahydrate, which are 2.020, 1.484 and 1.479 Å respectively (Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1962). They are only slightly different from those found in other compounds: S(1)-S(2) 1.961, S(2)-O(1) 1.568, S(2)-O(2) 1.519, and S(2)-O(3) 1.439 Å in BaS₂O₃·H₂O (Nardelli & Fava, 1962); S(1)-S(2) 1.97 Å, S(2)-O(1) 1.59, S(2)-O(2) 1.46 and S(2)-O(3) 1.40 Å in Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O (Taylor & Beevers, 1952); S(1)-S(2) 2.01, S(2)-O(1) 1.52, S(2)-O(2) 1.46 and S(2)-O(3) 1.42 Å in Na₂S₂O₃ (Sándor & Csordás, 1961). It seems that in the last named compounds the sulphur-oxygen bonds are not all equivalent.

The Na⁺ cation is surrounded by four O(1) and one O(2) atom, forming around the cation a distorted square pyramid. (Fig. 4).

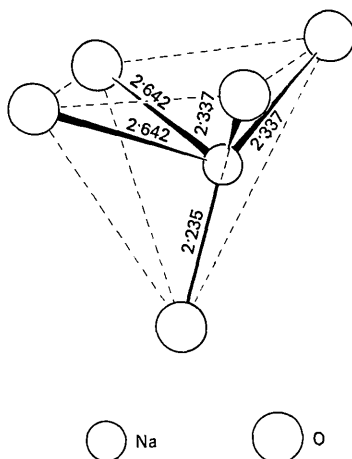


Fig. 4. Coordination around Na.

The shortest distance between cation [Cu(NH₃)₄]²⁺ and anion [Cu_n(S₂O₃)_{2n}]³ⁿ⁻ is NH...O(1) = 3.141 ± 0.012 Å corresponding to a weak hydrogen bond.

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