

## The Structure of Bis-(*N,N*-dimethyldithiocarbamato)pyridinezinc

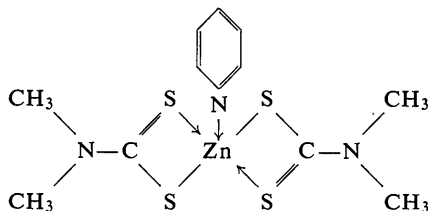
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Bis-(*N,N*-dimethyldithiocarbamato)pyridinezinc crystallizes both with and without benzene of crystallization. The crystals with benzene,  $C_5H_5N \cdot Zn[S_2CN(CH_3)_2]_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}C_6H_6$ , are monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$  with  $a = 12.67$ ,  $b = 7.966$ ,  $c = 20.13$  Å,  $\beta = 105.27^\circ$ . The structure has been solved with three-dimensional X-ray intensity data and the parameters refined until  $R = 0.085$ . The zinc atom is five-coordinate with a distorted trigonal bipyramid configuration, and has two long, axial Zn-S bonds of 2.60 Å, two shorter, equatorial Zn-S bonds of 2.33 Å, and an equatorial Zn-N (pyridine) bond of 2.08 Å. The dimethyldithiocarbamate groups are planar (excluding the hydrogen atoms) with a mean N-C bond length of 1.34 Å. The complex has approximately twofold symmetry. In the crystals without benzene the study of one projection has shown the molecules to be similar except for the orientation of the pyridine rings.

Bis-(*N,N*-dimethyldithiocarbamato)pyridinezinc  
(PZD<sub>M</sub>C)



belongs to a group of five coordinate amine-dialkyl-dithiocarbamate zinc complexes which have been prepared by Higgins & Saville (1963). Some of these complexes are very active accelerators of the vulcanization of rubber by sulphur, and some have important biological properties. This analysis was undertaken to establish whether the zinc atom is five-coordinate and to determine the effect of amine coordination on the Zn-S and other bond lengths.

Two crystal modifications were encountered. Form A, obtained from benzene solution, was supplied by Dr B. Saville; a partial structure determination was carried out, but the crystals were poorly ordered and accurate stereochemical information could not be obtained. Subsequently crystals of PZD<sub>M</sub>C, form B, containing benzene of crystallization, were obtained and an accurate three-dimensional study was made of these. The molecules of PZD<sub>M</sub>C in the A and B crystals appear to be the same except for the orientation of the pyridine ring.

### The structure of the A form

The large transparent plates,  $C_5H_5N \cdot Zn[S_2CN(CH_3)_2]_2$ , decomposed slowly in air, losing pyridine, and were coated in collodion for X-ray photography. They are monoclinic, with space group  $Cc$  or  $C2/c$ .

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$$\begin{aligned} a &= 12.93 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA} & D_m &= 1.535 \\ b &= 8.94 \pm 0.09 & D_c &= 1.563 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \\ c &= 14.15 \pm 0.03 & Z &= 4 \\ \beta &= 90.0^\circ \end{aligned}$$

With a cylindrical crystal, multiple-film Weissenberg photographs were taken, and the intensities of  $h0l$  reflexions were estimated visually. Lp corrections and an absorption correction were applied. The high orders were very weak; only four reflexions were measured with  $\sin \theta > 0.70$ . Attempts to record  $hk0$  or  $0kl$  data were even less successful.

The  $c$ -axis Patterson projection was consistent with the space group  $C2/c$ , in which Zn, N(1), and C(3) lie on the twofold axis. The sulphur atom positions were found from it and the carbon and nitrogen positions from an electron density projection. After refinement of these atomic positions  $R$  is 0.20. Work on these crystals was abandoned when the much better crystals of form B were obtained. Fig. 4 shows that the molecular shape is very similar to that in form B, except for the pyridine ring orientation.

### Structure determination of the B form

#### Experimental

Fine transparent needles of



elongated along **b**, were obtained by dissolving the complex PZD<sub>M</sub>C in an excess of hot benzene containing a few drops of pyridine, and allowing the solution to cool. They lose benzene readily on exposure to air, and were therefore sealed into thin walled glass capillary tubes for X-ray photography. Cell dimensions were measured from Weissenberg photographs about  $[010]$  and  $[101]$ , calibrated with copper lines ( $a = 3.6150$  Å). The space group is  $P2_1/c$ .





Table 2. *Final positional parameters, with their estimated standard deviations ( $\times 10^4$ ) and thermal parameters*  
 The  $B_{ij}$  values are in  $\text{\AA}^2$ , comparable to the ordinary Debye factor; the atoms for which only one value is given have been treated as isotropic. Each hydrogen atom is bonded to the carbon atom with the same number.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{23}$	$B_{31}$	$B_{12}$
Zn	0.6825 (1)	0.1693 (2)	0.1648 (1)	3.68	2.95	3.90	0.19	1.26	-0.10
S(1)	0.7827 (1)	0.1523 (3)	0.2950 (1)	4.59	5.06	3.54	0.50	0.81	-0.88
S(2)	0.7957 (1)	-0.0657 (3)	0.1788 (1)	4.75	3.95	4.14	-0.52	1.88	-0.21
S(3)	0.7235 (1)	0.4397 (3)	0.1361 (1)	6.20	3.28	3.97	0.19	0.33	-1.11
S(4)	0.6152 (1)	0.1943 (3)	0.0310 (1)	6.01	4.85	3.23	-0.50	1.28	-0.48
N(1)	0.5266 (3)	0.1304 (8)	0.1774 (2)	3.33	3.76	3.30	0.07	1.00	-0.19
N(2)	0.9151 (4)	-0.1120 (9)	0.3069 (3)	4.80	5.37	5.44	-0.21	1.40	-1.38
N(3)	0.6632 (4)	0.5086 (9)	0.0018 (3)	5.13	5.68	4.11	1.19	0.95	0.29
C(1)	0.4546 (5)	0.0382 (10)	0.1330 (3)	4.64	3.38	3.71	0.24	0.67	-0.55
C(2)	0.3491 (5)	0.0139 (11)	0.1378 (3)	4.49	5.37	5.73	1.55	0.43	-1.04
C(3)	0.3158 (5)	0.0919 (12)	0.1899 (4)	4.49	4.66	9.34	1.85	2.38	0.14
C(4)	0.3928 (6)	0.1905 (12)	0.2376 (4)	6.32	6.28	8.56	-0.76	3.90	0.57
C(5)	0.4960 (5)	0.2052 (11)	0.2291 (3)	4.94	5.66	4.87	-1.19	2.02	-0.29
C(6)	0.8397 (4)	-0.0162 (10)	0.2652 (3)	3.42	4.54	4.71	-0.57	2.02	-0.17
C(7)	0.9667 (7)	-0.2539 (14)	0.2813 (4)	6.77					
C(8)	0.9561 (7)	-0.0760 (14)	0.3816 (4)	7.34					
C(9)	0.6669 (4)	0.3916 (10)	0.0503 (3)	3.99	4.18	3.97	0.07	1.57	0.26
C(10)	0.6107 (6)	0.4734 (12)	-0.0712 (4)	5.96					
C(11)	0.7079 (7)	0.6777 (13)	0.0183 (4)	7.38					
C(12)	0.7052 (5)	-0.1189 (12)	0.0316 (4)	5.16	6.01	5.28	0.24	0.76	-0.55
C(13)	-0.0119 (6)	-0.0822 (12)	0.0570 (3)	5.63	6.85	4.64	0.69	1.43	-1.31
C(14)	-0.0876 (6)	0.0345 (12)	0.0262 (4)	5.47	6.68	5.61	-0.07	2.23	-0.74
H(1)	0.4799	-0.0226	0.0911	3.8					
H(2)	0.2905	-0.0634	0.1009	5.2					
H(3)	0.2331	0.0750	0.1960	5.8					
H(4)	0.3648	0.2513	0.2781	6.7					
H(5)	0.5543	0.2834	0.2661	5.1					
H(12)	0.1328	-0.2178	0.0582	5.4					
H(13)	-0.0232	-0.1491	0.1020	5.0					
H(14)	-0.1554	0.0580	0.0488	5.7					

Table 3. *Bond lengths and angles in the PZD<sub>M</sub>C molecule*

Zn—S(1)	2.598 $\text{\AA}$	Zn—S(4)	2.612	} e.s.d.
Zn—S(2)	2.330	Zn—S(3)	2.325	
Zn—N(1)	2.079			0.006
S(1)—C(6)	1.707	S(4)—C(9)	1.707	} 0.010
S(2)—C(6)	1.727	S(3)—C(9)	1.732	
C(6)—N(2)	1.333	C(9)—N(3)	1.342	} 0.013
N(1)—C(1)	1.320	N(1)—C(5)	1.342	
C(1)—C(2)	1.379	C(4)—C(5)	1.367	} 0.015
C(2)—C(3)	1.376	C(3)—C(4)	1.413	
N(2)—C(7)	1.466	N(3)—C(11)	1.465	} 0.017
N(2)—C(8)	1.484	N(3)—C(10)	1.473	
S(1)—Zn—N(1)	95.9°	S(4)—Zn—N(1)	93.9°	
S(2)—Zn—N(1)	116.1	S(3)—Zn—N(1)	116.8	
S(1)—Zn—S(2)	73.4	S(4)—Zn—S(3)	72.9	
S(1)—Zn—S(3)	102.6	S(4)—Zn—S(2)	102.1	
S(1)—Zn—S(4)	170.2	S(2)—Zn—S(3)	127.1	
Zn—N(1)—C(1)	121.0	Zn—N(1)—C(5)	120.7	
N(1)—C(1)—C(2)	124.3	N(1)—C(5)—C(4)	122.5	
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	117.3	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	118.3	
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	119.3	C(1)—N(1)—C(5)	118.3	
Zn—S(1)—C(6)	79.9	Zn—S(4)—C(9)	80.4	
Zn—S(2)—C(6)	87.9	Zn—S(3)—C(9)	88.9	
S(1)—C(6)—S(2)	118.3	S(4)—C(9)—S(3)	117.3	
S(1)—C(6)—N(2)	120.5	S(4)—C(9)—N(3)	123.3	
S(2)—C(6)—N(2)	121.2	S(3)—C(9)—N(3)	119.4	
C(6)—N(2)—C(7)	122.1	C(9)—N(3)—C(11)	123.9	
C(6)—N(2)—C(8)	124.0	C(9)—N(3)—C(10)	119.5	
C(7)—N(2)—C(8)	114.0	C(10)—N(3)—C(11)	116.5	

The e.s.d. is 0.3° for angles around the zinc atom, rising to 1.5° for angles involving carbon and nitrogen atoms only.

deviations of  $y$  coordinates are higher than the others, and because of the method of layer scaling used vibration parameters in the  $b^*$  direction have little meaning.

### Description and discussion

The molecule of  $PZD_{MC}$  is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, and Table 3 gives bond lengths and angles. The coordination group around zinc is a distorted trigonal bipyramid, with coplanar atoms Zn, N(1), S(2), and S(3) lying in the equatorial plane, and S(1) and S(4) occupying the axial positions. The axial Zn-S bonds (average 2.60 Å) are significantly longer than the equatorial bonds (average 2.33 Å). The main departures from trigonal symmetry are the difference in the length of the equatorial Zn-N(1) and Zn-S bonds, the angle S(2)-Zn-S(3), which is  $127^\circ$  instead of  $120^\circ$ , and the deviation of the axial Zn-S bonds by  $17^\circ$  from the normal to the equatorial plane; exact trigonal symmetry would not, of course, be possible for a compound with this chemical structure.

Gillespie (1963) states that in trigonal bipyramidal complexes of the type  $MX_5$  the axial bonds should be slightly longer than the equatorial ones as a result of electron pair repulsions, but in  $PZD_{MC}$  the observed differences are larger than any that Gillespie mentions. A 'normal' Zn-S bond length is  $\sim 2.4$  Å - the sum of the covalent radii is 2.35 (Pauling, 1960); in bis(di-

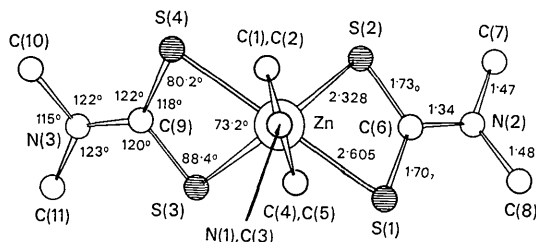


Fig. 1. One molecule of  $PZD_{MC}$  viewed along the molecular twofold axis. The bond lengths and angles in the two dithiocarbamate groups have been averaged.

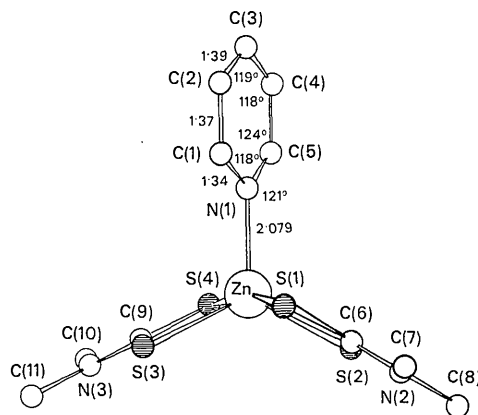


Fig. 2. One molecule of  $PZD_{MC}$  projected onto the equatorial plane N(1)S(3)S(2) of the distorted trigonal bipyramid. The planar dithiocarbamate groups are very nearly perpendicular to this plane.

methyldithiocarbamato)zinc ( $ZD_{MC}$ ) (Klug, 1966) zinc is bound to four sulphur atoms at distances between 2.31 and 2.44 Å, making a distorted tetrahedron. In bis(diethyldithiocarbamato)zinc ( $ZD_{EC}$ ) (Bonamico, Mazzone, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965) there are four sulphur atoms at distances between 2.33 and 2.44 Å from zinc, but also one at 2.82 Å. The axial bonds in  $PZD_{MC}$  are therefore longer than normal, and this may be attributed to the amine coordination, or the increase in coordination number to five, or to both.

The molecule of  $PZD_{MC}$  has approximately twofold symmetry. The twofold axis of pyridine, through N(1) and C(3), nearly coincides with that of the rest of the molecule; the angle between them is  $4^\circ$ , the pyridine being tilted in a direction approximately normal to its own plane so that its approach to S(4), 3.48 Å, is closer than to S(1), 3.55 Å. This distortion appears to be caused by a larger number of intermolecular contacts on one side of the pyridine ring than on the other.

The two dimethyldithiocarbamate groups are planar (apart from the methyl hydrogen atoms) within experimental error (Table 4). Their planes are approximately normal to the equatorial plane of the trigonal bipyramid (Fig. 2). Zinc is 0.086 Å from the plane of one group and 0.037 Å from the plane of the other; these are significant displacements and are in the opposite senses relative to the approximate molecular twofold axis. The slight shortening of S(1)-C(6) and S(4)-C(9) relative to the other two S-C bonds is possibly significant, and could be associated with the lengthening of the bonds from these sulphur atoms to zinc. In other respects the dimensions of the dimethyldithiocarbamate group are not significantly different from those in  $ZD_{MC}$  itself (Klug, 1966) or those found in the dithiocarbamates of nickel (II), copper (II), and zinc (II) (Bonamico, Dessy, Mariani, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965; Bonamico, Dessy, Mugnoli, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965; Bonamico, Mazzone *et al.*, 1965).

The bond lengths and the angles in the benzene and pyridine rings are all within two e.s.d.'s of the values in the parent compounds (*Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions*, 1958), except for N(1)-C(1) and N(1)-C(5). These are shorter than the corresponding bonds in pyridine but comparable to those found in dipyrindinecobalt dichloride and dipyrindinecopper dichloride (Dunitz, 1957).

Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of molecules in the crystal lattice. Neighbouring pyridine rings are packed with their planes approximately normal to each other, in a herringbone pattern, extending along  $b$ . The molecules are held together by van der Waals forces only; there are nine intermolecular contacts shorter than 3.80 Å and the shortest of these is 3.68 Å [S(4).....C(1)]. There is a large cylindrical space parallel to  $b$  between benzene molecules; only C(8) appears to prevent the benzene molecules from moving along these channels, and escaping from the crystal. The benzene molecules also act as 'buffers' between sheets of  $PZD_{MC}$  mol-

ecules normal to [100], which have no mutual contacts less than 3.90 Å.

In Fig. 4 the molecule of  $PZD_M C$ , as found from this accurate analysis, is compared with the *b*-axis electron density projection of crystals of form A. The stereochemistry is the same in the two forms except for the orientation of the pyridine ring. This ring is probably fairly free to rotate about the Zn–N(1) bond direction, avoiding the region where it is eclipsed with S(1) and S(4), but otherwise adopting the orientation which packs most satisfactorily in the crystal lattice.

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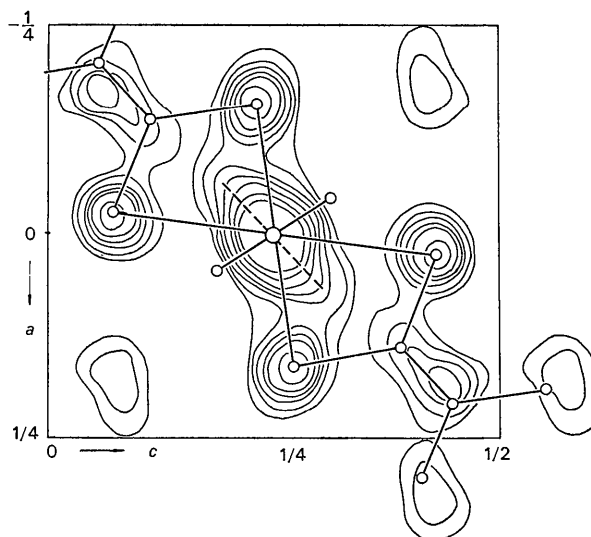


Fig. 4. *b*-Axis electron density projection for crystal of form A. The molecule shown in full lines is that found from the analysis of crystals of form B, in projection along its two-fold axis. The dotted line shows the orientation of the pyridine ring suggested in form A.

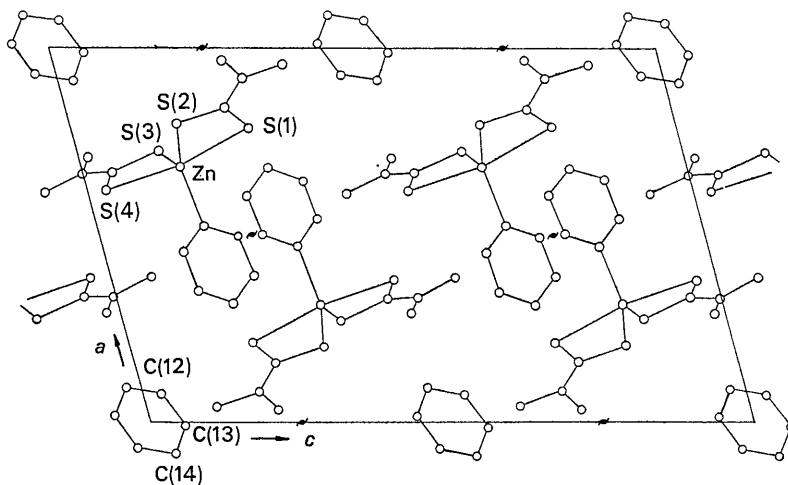


Fig. 3. *b*-Axis projection showing the packing of molecules in form B.

Table 4. Planarity of various groups of atoms  
The equation of each best plane is  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

A	B	C	D	Atoms included in best plane calculation						Displacement of other atoms	
				Displacement from plane (Å)							
Pyridine				N(1)	C(1)	C(2)	C(3)	C(4)	C(5)	Zn	-0.099
1.815	-6.405	10.45	-1.975	-0.002	-0.005	0.009	-0.006	0.000	0.004		
Dithiocarbamate group				S(1)	S(2)	C(6)	N(2)	C(7)	C(8)	Zn	-0.086
9.945	4.723	-7.657	-6.238	-0.005	0.005	-0.005	0.016	-0.023	0.010		
Dithiocarbamate group				S(4)	S(3)	C(9)	N(3)	C(11)	C(10)	Zn	-0.037
11.99	-2.450	-6.815	-6.668	0.007	-0.011	0.012	0.011	0.022	-0.035		
Equatorial plane				Zn	S(2)	S(3)	N(1)			S(1)	2.49
1.184	1.720	18.38	-4.121	0.009	-0.005	-0.005	-0.012			S(4)	-2.49
Benzene				C(12)	C(13)	C(14)	C(12')	C(13')	C(14')		
5.019	5.648	9.231	0	0.003	-0.003	0.003	-0.003	0.003	-0.003		

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## An X-ray Study of the Effect of Manganese on the Occurrence of Stacking Faults in Silver-Base Alloys

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X-ray diffraction line profiles from filings of silver-manganese alloys in the solid-solution range were recorded by a Geiger counter X-ray diffractometer. Stacking-fault parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  were obtained from peak position and peak asymmetry measurements and the concentration of deformation faults has been found to be negligibly small. The broadening of the powder-pattern peaks was studied by Fourier analysis of line shapes and the anisotropic values of the effective particle sizes  $[D_e]_{hkl}$  and the root-mean-square strains  $[\langle \epsilon_L^2 \rangle]_{hkl}^{1/2}$  were obtained in all cases. Appreciable change in  $[D_e]_{hkl}$  was not observed across the solid-solution range and the measured effective particle sizes are primarily a consequence of deformation and twin faulting. A good agreement was observed for the compound fault probability  $(1.5\alpha + \beta)$  obtained by two different methods.

### Introduction

During recent years a great deal of attention has been given to the X-ray diffraction study of cold-worked metals and alloys as it is able to reveal a fairly detailed picture of the deformed state. It has been observed that cold working produces appreciable changes in the intensity distribution of diffracted X-rays and it is well established that the broadening of X-ray powder diffraction line profiles of f.c.c. metals and alloys results from a reduction in the size of the coherently diffracting domains, from distortion within these coherent domains and from stacking faults on (111) planes. Besides peak broadening, peak shift and peak asymmetry are also observed and are chiefly due to deformation and twin stacking faults (Warren, 1959).

Since stacking faults exert an important influence on the structural and mechanical properties of f.c.c. metals and alloys, extensive measurements on the occurrence of stacking faults in binary alloys based on the solvent metals copper and silver have been performed (Warren & Warekoi, 1955; Wagner, 1957; Davies & Cahn 1962; Adler & Wagner, 1962; Foley,

Cahn & Raynor, 1963; Vassamillet & Massalski, 1964; Sen Gupta & Quader, 1966; Goswami, Sen Gupta & Quader, 1966a). All these investigations have shown pronounced increase of the faulting probability with increasing solute content and the dependence of stacking fault parameter  $\alpha$  on solute concentration is either linear or roughly parabolic. Recently, to observe the effects of the transition metals manganese and nickel on the occurrence of stacking faults in copper-base alloys, measurements have been carried out by Henderson (1963-64), Nakajima & Numakura (1965) and Goswami, Sen Gupta & Quader (1966b) and a quite different and interesting picture has been obtained in these systems. The concentration of stacking faults has been found to be small and the variation of the fault parameter  $\alpha$  with increasing solute content is neither linear nor parabolic.

In view of this, the present investigation, which is concerned with the observation of the effect of transition solute manganese on the occurrence of stacking faults in silver-base alloys, has been taken into consideration and Warren & Averbach's method (Warren, 1959) of Fourier analysis of line shapes has been